"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasingly cloudy Friday; showers probable late and on Saturday; north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,865. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

COLONEL MAY GO TO CHICAGO TO-DAY

Intimates Start Will Not Be Later Than Saturday After Talk with Leaders.

WESTERNERS CALL HIM

Because He Is People's Leader and Should Be on the Firing Line.

SAYS DELEGATES ARE BITTER

Hears He Has Little to Hope For from National Committee—Will Travel Fast if He Goes.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 13.—Col. Roosevelt probably will start for Chicago to-morrow or Saturday to take personal charge of his fight for the nomination for the Presidency. While he would make no direct statement to-night, he intimated that he would soon be on the "battlefield." Until nearly midnight the Colonel was in communication over the long-distance telephone to Chicago with his campaign manager, Senator Dixon.

Senator Dixon, it was said, pleaded with the Colonel to come immediately to Chicago, and it was evident, when the Colonel finally saw the reporters, that he was on the point of announcing that he would start to-morrow.

Col. Roosevelt said that the delegates arriving at Chicago were evidently very indignant and very bitter. It was evident they regarded the situation, he said, as an open attempt on the part of the National Committee to defraud the people of the victory they had won and to nominate for President a man whom the rank and file of the Republican Party had repudiated where they had had a chance to express themselves.

Western Delegates Want Him.

The theft of the delegates in California, he said, in addition to those in Indiana and Kentucky, had created intense feeling, and there was a very strong demand from practically all of the delegates, but especially from the Western delegates, he declared, that he should go to Chicago. They put it to him, he declared, that they wished his presence not because he was a candidate, but because it happened at the moment that he was leading the fight for the plain people who had spoken at the primaries, as against the bosses.

The bosses in their turn, Col. Roosevelt declared, are resorting to every possible expedient to defeat the will of the people, for the very obvious reason, he said, that they are not merely fighting for the perpetuation of bossism in politics, but also for the perpetuation of privilege alike in the industrial and political world.

Col. Roosevelt said that he was listening to what the delegates said, and would hear their reasons in full before deciding what course of action on his part would best serve the interests of the people as a whole. Col. Roosevelt was pressed for a more definite statement, but he again refused to commit himself absolutely as to the exact time of his departure for Chicago. He hesitated several times and thought the matter over carefully. Finally he said that he would go to New York to-morrow and would probably be at The Outlook office in the morning.

"I expect to come back to Sagamore Hill in the evening," he said. "I expect to, but I do not know what may turn up to-morrow."

To-night was one of the busiest that the Colonel has experienced in the whole campaign. He was listening constantly over the long distance telephone to the reports of Senator Dixon and ex-Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania, who, it is said, urged him by every argument at their command to come on at once and personally lead his fight.

Needed to Win Delegates.

"They have stolen the delegates from Mississippi" was one of the messages shot over the wire to him. Then he was told that the outlook for kindly action on the part of the National Committee on the contests yet to come was dark. He was informed that his personal influence was needed to win over the delegates the Roosevelt supporters hoped to persuade to come to him.

Just before midnight the Colonel told his managers that "while the Presidency was all very well, he was going to bed." To the reporters who waited at Sagamore Hill the Colonel finally declared that he had not another word to say.

"No, I cannot tell you definitely," he declared, but his manner left little or no doubt in the mind of any one that he had really come to a decision and was holding back only because he did not want to tell his actual plans before he was on the way.

On the rejection of his contesting delegates from Mississippi, the Colonel said that he had no comment to make.

It is known that he had counted on having several of his delegates seated and that the action of the committee on their cases was the final blow that convinced him that the National Committee intended to seat enough Taft delegates to nominate the President by a comfortable majority if they were steadfast.

Dixon and Flinn both told the Colonel this, it was said, and assured him that his appearance in Chicago at this time was the last hope of forcing the National Committee to give him a "square deal" in Texas and Washington when those contests were heard. He could do more than any other man to wean away delegates from the Taft ranks after they had been seated, they declared.

The Colonel let it be known that if he started for Chicago to-morrow he would not go by a private train, but would travel on the fastest regular train that he could arrange to catch. In his long telephone conversations with Flinn and Dixon the Colonel, it was said, talked over the arrangements for his reception in Chicago, and it was declared, arrangements were already under way for a great demonstration that would be expected to have strong influence on the wavering Taft delegates, especially those from the Southern States.

TWO NURSES DROWN IN RIVER

Caught by Currents While Bathing at Ward's Island.

Miss Margaret Hughes, 20 years old, a nurse in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, went in bathing about 6:30 o'clock last evening. The young woman went out at a point opposite Astoria where the currents are treacherous and swift running. She had gone out about thirty feet when she was caught in a powerful eddy. The nurse struggled to reach shore, shouting for help.

On shore, watching her, was Miss Eleanor O'Rourke, another nurse. At the first cry from her companion Miss O'Rourke waded in and started swimming to the rescue. She reached Miss Hughes and was bringing her ashore when she, too, was caught in the current, and, though she was a good swimmer, was carried off shore. She shouted for help. At the other end of the island some thirty nurses were in bathing. Attracted by the cries, they started toward the two women.

Before they got to them both had gone down. The police were notified and Sergeant Hoag of Harbor Squad B and three men were sent to the island in a launch. They grappled for the bodies and about 10 o'clock last night recovered that of Miss Hughes. Miss O'Rourke's body was not recovered.

Both women had been on the island about two years. Miss O'Rourke was 35 years old.

EDISON NOT THE GIVER.

Has Better Use for Money, He Says, Disclaiming Boston "Tech" Gift.

Thomas A. Edison was asked yesterday at his home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., if there was any truth in the report that he was the donor of the $2,500,000 fund recently given by some one to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Mr. Edison was not only astonished, but seemed almost frightened when the reporter informed him that the belief existed in college circles that it was he who made the handsome gift which President McLaurin of the institute announced a couple of months ago.

"Of course, I didn't do any such thing," said Mr. Edison with emphasis. "I have better use for my money. I can use my money to a thousand times better advantage than any college in the country."

Mr. Edison then told how people were constantly applying to him for donations for various charitable, benevolent, and educational institutions.

"People come to me and ask me for $5,000 or $10,000 for this or that," said the electrical wizard. "I don't give it to them, because I can use it better in experiments that are likely to work out something of great good for mankind.

"If I had a billion dollars I wouldn't make such a gift as you speak of. Let Rockefeller and Frick and the others who have so much money that they don't know what to do with it give their millions to the colleges if they want to. I have better use for mine."

WESLEY EDWARDS CAPTURED

Seventh Hillsville Clansman in Custody for Court House Murders.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—Wesley Edwards, the Hillsville, Va., Court House assassin, was captured at Clay City, Powell County, to-day, according to a special received here to-night.

Wesley Edwards is the seventh of the eight Hillsville clansmen to be captured for the murders at the Court House there on March 14 last, of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, a juror and a woman witness.

Floyd Allen was arrested on March 15 and on May 17 was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by the jury in the Circuit Court at Wytheville, Va. He was charged specifically with the murder of Commonwealth's Attorney William Foster. Victor Allen, son of Floyd, and Byrd Marion were also arrested on March 15.

Sydney Edwards, nephew of Floyd Allen, was captured on March 22, and Claude Swanson Allen, another son of Floyd, was arrested on March 28, and sentenced to fifteen years on June 1 for killing Judge Massie. Freel Allen, son of Jack Allen and nephew of Floyd, was arrested on March 29.

Sidna Allen, a brother of Floyd, is the last of the incriminated men at large. Sidna wanted to kill Judge Massie for convicting his brother and for prosecuting him (Sidna) at various times, according to Freel Allen.

Byrd Marion, who was indicted with the Allens, was released on June 1 under $1,000 bonds. Sentence was suspended in order that he may testify in the other cases.

ROOSEVELT AID TO CUPID.

Political Twist to the Latest of Lillian Russell's Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Alexander P. Moore, editor of The Pittsburgh Leader, who since his marriage to Lillian Russell yesterday has two claims to distinction, the other being the fact that he was the first to boom Col. Roosevelt for a third term, came to Chicago yesterday and joined with the Roosevelt leaders here in the general denunciation of the Taft managers and the Republican National Committee. Mr. Moore said he could not think of spending a better honeymoon than fighting for the Colonel, even though his bride was not along to enjoy the fun.

"Lillian promised to marry me when Roosevelt was nominated," said Mr. Moore with a happy smile, "but I convinced her it was unnecessary to wait, as his nomination was certain. You see Miss Russell—I mean Mrs. Moore—is even a stauncher Progressive than I am, and she is anxious to see the Colonel win. She gets it from her mother, who was an original Progressive, and who ran for Mayor of New York back in the seventies.

"Mr. Roosevelt is sure to be nominated. The tide is sweeping his way stronger every day, and there is no way to stop it. Before next week there will be a wild scurry on the part of the Taft leaders to climb aboard the Roosevelt band wagon and there won't be room for them. I think the Colonel will come to Chicago, but I am not sure."

FIRE IN CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Third at Little Wanderers' Institution in Three Weeks.

For the third time in three weeks fire was discovered in the Howard Home for Little Wanderers, 225 East Eleventh Street, yesterday. The fire this time was in a closet next to the bathroom on the ground floor. The sixteen children at the home ran to the street. The firemen found the Superintendent, Miss Susan Cliffe, and her assistant, Miss Jennie Hudson, trying to put out the blaze, which was among some clothing. The firemen made short work of it.

The fire was discovered by one of the children, Herman Arnheim, 10 years old. He has discovered all three fires, all of which have been in closets and evidently caused by a lighted match. Miss Cliffe questioned the boy very closely last night. The inmates are going to their Summer home at Bradley Beach, N. J., soon, and Miss Cliffe said the boy would not be taken along. There have been thirteen fires in the home in the last three years.

EXCHANGE SAVED AS FEDERAL CASH CAME

Banks Sharing in $25,000,000 Deposits Aided "Loan Crowd" at Morgan's Bidding.

IT WAS ALL OVER IN A DAY

Depositories Cortelyou Selected and a Few Other Banks Pledged $23,550,000, but Didn't Lend It All.

When the big National banks of the city, under the guidance of J. Pierpont Morgan, broke the panic on the Stock Exchange on Oct. 24, 1907, by letting loose some $25,000,000 in the call loan market, as was graphically told to the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee on Wednesday by ex-President R. H. Thomas of the Stock Exchange, their action immediately followed the deposit with them of approximately the same sum of Government money released from the United States Treasury. This was brought out at the hearing before the committee yesterday by the testimony of George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, supplemented by statements obtained from the Sub-Treasury and from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Secretary Cortelyou came to New York to assist in relieving the panic on the evening of Oct. 22, and a conference was held that night at the Hotel Manhattan with Mr. Morgan and other leading bankers, at which Mr. Cortelyou agreed to deposit with the banks $25,000,000 of Government funds. He had arranged for deposits of $6,000,000 before leaving Washington, and the amount he actually deposited after reaching this city was $37,697,000. Of this $25,725,000 was deposited the day after the Hotel Manhattan conference and the following morning, a short time before Mr. Morgan authorized Mr. Thomas to announce to the "loan crowd" that $25,000,000 would be loaned on the Exchange.

Mr. Cortelyou was unable to remember what amounts had been deposited in the several banks on Oct. 23 and 24, but at his suggestion the committee was able to get from the records of the Sub-Treasury the amounts for those days and days following. Through Charles Steele, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was also a witness, it was arranged to get from the Morgan office the names of the banks which agreed to make the loans on the Exchange, the amount each promised, and the sum actually loaned by each. Mr. Thomas had asked for $23,000,000, and the amount promised by the banks in the aggregate came to $23,550,000, if that much should be needed to relieve the panic. The amount actually loaned that day was $18,945,000, which proved sufficient to cause a drop in the call money rate from 125 bid with none offering to 6 per cent. and later to 3 per cent.

The accompanying table, made up from these two statements, shows how much each bank received, how much it agreed to loan if needed, and how much it actually loaned.

Cortelyou Meets the Bankers.

Mr. Cortelyou said he was a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet successively as Postmaster General, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Secretary of the Treasury. When he came to New York on Oct. 22 he was met in Jersey City by Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer in charge of the Sub-Treasury at New York, who told him that a number of bankers wanted to see him as soon as possible. He told Mr. Fish he would be glad to see them at the Hotel Manhattan, where he would stop.

Among those he recalled as having come to the conference were J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, A. Barton Hepburn, James G. Cannon, George F. Baker, Frank A. Vanderlip, and George W. Perkins. At the conference and one that followed the next night he told the bankers he would do all in his power to relieve the general situation.

"As the result of the conferences," said Mr. Cortelyou, "I issued a statement to the effect that the Government would place $25,000,000 at the disposal of the banks. Before I left Washington I had given orders to have $1,000,000 deposited in each of six banks doing a strictly commercial business. In deciding later to put $25,000,000 more at the disposal of the New York banks I made no distinction between commercial banks and the use of the money on the Stock Exchange. I regarded the Exchange as one of the factors in the general situation. I don't remember that a word was said at the conferences about the condition of the stock market or that the call money rate was discussed. I don't recall any discussion as to what the effect would be if the tension on the Stock Exchange was not relieved, but it probably was discussed. I was in conferences nearly all the time in those days, and I can't recall any particular discussions with individuals."

Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, who was examining Mr. Cortelyou, exasperated the witness by insisting on categorical answers to his questions, when Mr. Cortelyou wanted to explain. He thumped on the table vigorously and declared:

"I have a right to make an explanation of my position in order to avoid creating a wrong impression by answering your questions 'Yes' or 'No,' and I intend to exercise that right here."

There was an outbreak of applause in the crowd of spectators—the first that had marked the committee's hearings. Chairman Pujo got up and told Mr. Cortelyou that his rights would be fully protected and that the rule was for him to answer "Yes" or "No," or that he didn't know, and then make any explanation he desired that was germane to the question asked. Then, turning to the audience, Mr. Pujo said:

"This hearing is before a committee of the House of Representatives and you are citizens of this Government. The witnesses who are called here are men of prominence and ability, and they are capable of protecting their rights without any demonstration on your part. If any applause occurs again I will call on the custodian of the Custom House to eject the offender."

Doesn't Remember the Banks.

This sentiment was immediately applauded by a lone spectator, but as the joke was on Chairman Pujo he was not ejected.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Cortelyou, "that any reply of mine should cause embarrassment, but I have already had occasion to give voluminous testimony to Congress committees regarding every

Continued on Page 3.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CONVENTION

The Philosopher of Archey Road compares it with others he has known. Read his remarks in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

HOUSE FOR OUSTING GEN. WOOD, 121 TO 92

Opposing Members Charge a Spite Plot Against Army Chief of Staff.

SENATOR WARREN ASSAILED

Hay, Retorting, Makes Accusations Against Wood as Cuban Governor and Says He Is Inefficient.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, containing new legislation highly objectionable to the Administration, including a provision throwing Major Gen. Leonard Wood out of office on March 4 next, as Chief of the Army General Staff, was adopted by the House of Representatives late this afternoon by a vote of 121 to 92.

Since the Senate had previously agreed to the action of the conferees, the Army bill will now be enrolled and sent to the President for signature—or his veto. Representative Prince of Illinois, ranking Republican of the House Military Committee, led a hard fight for the defeat of the Hay-Warren blow at Gen. Wood, but the Democratic side voted almost solidly in approval of what the conferees recommended, and could not be swerved by the bitter character of the attack made upon the report.

A significant feature of the vote was the fact that Mr. Buchanan of Illinois and Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, the two most prominent union labor men in Congress, refused to follow the Democratic leadership and voted with the Republican side against the adoption of the conference report. Ten other Democrats followed suit—Messrs. Allen, Bulkley, Claypool, and Post of Ohio; Diffenderfer and Donohue of Pennsylvania, Hayden of Arizona, Peters of Massachusetts, and Riley of Connecticut. Eight Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the report—Messrs. Anthony, Campbell, Rees, and Young of Kansas; Kinkaid of Nebraska, McLaughlin of Michigan, Mondell of Wyoming, and French of Colorado.

Representative Prince charged the House conferrees with betrayal of the trust imposed in them. Personal spite against Gen. Wood and Secretary Stimson, it was asserted by Mr. Prince and others, was responsible for the blow aimed at the General Staff. Representative Martin of Colorado, a Democrat, condemned the action of the conferrees in scathing terms, and made direct reference in his speech to Senator Warren's interest in the retention of the $5,000,000 post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and to the promotion of Gen. John J. Pershing, Senator Warren's son-in-law, by putting him over the heads of 700 Majors, Colonels, and Captains.

"If the two most objectionable propositions in this bill," said Mr. Martin, "respecting the future of army posts and the Chief of the General Staff had been written by the principal conferee the report could not have been more favorable to his interests. Chairman Hay has no $5,000,000 brigade army post, the finest in the United States, in his district, without a single natural, artificial, or strategic advantage to justify its existence. The gentleman from Virginia has no son-in-law whose fortunes on the road of promotion to Chief of Staff are to be advantaged and accelerated by legislation which will disqualify those who are ahead of him. He has no son-in-law who is being promoted from Captain to Brigadier General and jumped over the heads of 700 Captains, Majors, and Colonels.

Chairman Hay challenged the charge made in debate that the conferrees had betrayed the House.

"The friends of Gen. Wood have dragged his name into this debate, but there are two sides as to the capacity, fitness, and ability of Gen. Wood, two sides to the question whether he is such a brave soldier in the face of the enemy. I have here a letter by an army officer, who served in one of these campaigns in the Indian country, who states that Gen. Wood never saw a hostile Indian nor was within 500 miles of a hostile bullet."

"Do you believe that falsehood?" exclaimed Representative Cooper of Wisconsin. "Do you not know that Gen. Lawton complimented him for his surpassing bravery and said that in all the civil war he never saw such bravery? Did not your own Gen. Joe Wheeler speak of his gallantry at El Caney?"

Representative Hay retorted by reading the letter of the army officer who he said had stated that Gen. Wood had never seen a hostile Indian. The letter was written in July, 1900, by Major H. C. Benson.

"I do not know," continued Mr. Hay, "where else Gen. Wood has been in face of danger, and as to his capacity and great service, it is not so very long since there was in the Senate a determined fight against Gen. Wood for promotion to Major General by one of the most distinguished Republicans this country has ever produced. Evidence was shown in that investigation and affidavits produced from men of the highest character that they would not believe Gen. Wood on oath. It was shown in that investigation that Gen. Wood had been guilty of various things while he was Governor General of Cuba."

Mr. Hay asked leave to extend his remarks to include the remarks made by Senator Hanna on that occasion.

"Do you really believe those statements regarding Gen. Wood are true?" inquired Representative Cooper.

"That is not a fair question as to what I believe," replied Mr. Hay. "I am simply stating what was stated by men who filed these affidavits incorporated in the report by Senator Mark Hanna to the Senate in this case."

"You should not repeat such assertions about an officer of the army unless you really believe they are true," exclaimed Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts.

"I certainly do think I should," answered Mr. Hay, "when my motives have been impugned. Almost every gentleman who has spoken on that side said I have been actuated by some personal spite against this army officer. Gen. Wood has not been an efficient Chief of Staff; he has figured in magazine and newspaper articles, and stated before the Military Committee that there is no army; that the army was nothing but a collection of fellows who cleaned out front yards and things of that sort. If that were true, if these abuses existed, why is it that during the two or three years he has been Chief of Staff he has not brought about some of these reforms?"

$33 Chicago and Return.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Republican Convention Tickets on sale June 14 to 17; limited to July 5th.—Adv.

ATTEMPT TO BURN PERTH AMBOY PLANT

Strikers Repeatedly Start a Blaze at Smelting Works and Fusillades of Bullets Check Them.

MILITIA EXPECTED TO-DAY

Trolley Cars with Excursionists Attacked by Inflamed Mob and Women Frightened—Strikers' Ranks Grow.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 13.—The striking laborers of five of the largest factories here, who swept the local police force off its feet last night, taking possession of the streets, through which they swaggered like a conquering army, continued to-day to brush aside the policemen and Deputies whom Sheriff Albert Bollschweiler had sworn in, until they provoked the men guarding the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company to fire over their heads, with the result that a stray bullet struck a striker in the hand. The incident, occurring in the morning, quieted the strikers throughout the afternoon, but to-night, inflamed with liquor and possessed of proportionate boldness, they four times tried to set fire to the refining plant.

Volley after volley of revolver shots fired over their heads sent the rioters scurrying for cover the first time, but the temper of the crowd, which may yet necessitate the calling out of the State militia, was shown when the scattered forces reorganized and charged the plant a second time, again getting a fire under way before Sheriff Bollschweiler and his Deputies descended on them from Police Headquarters in the middle of the town in automobiles.

Late to-night Capt. Kitchell, aid to Brig. Gen. D. J. Collins, in command of the National Guard of New Jersey, reached this town, and after looking the situation over, went into conference with Sheriff Bollschweiler. At midnight the conference adjourned, and no decision had been reached as to whether or not National Guardsmen would be brought into town. It is believed, however, that several companies will arrive here to-morrow, for it is apparent that the Sheriff and his men cannot cope with the strikers.

Sheriff Orders Saloons Closed.

Sheriff Bollschweiler had orders given this morning for the saloons in town and in the country round about to close. It was not until 10 o'clock to-night, however, that the saloons began to shut down, and only those in State Street, in the vicinity of the American Smelting and Refining Company works, where all of the rioting occurred, obeyed the order. By that time the strikers had obtained liquor enough to make them reckless of danger to themselves.

The first attack on the refining plant, just before noon, was repulsed easily when the deputies opened fire. Toward evening, however, crowds began to gather near the works in State Street, and shortly after 7 o'clock a fire began to lick up against the fence surrounding the plant. More than 1,000 strikers stood about cheering at the blaze, and the deputies on duty at the works were helpless before them. The rioters would not let them reach the fire, and the deputies were unable to drive them off. Word was got to Sheriff Bollschweiler, who was waiting with more of his 240 deputies at Police Headquarters. In half a dozen automobiles the Sheriff and sixty men hurried to the scene. They were armed with magazine revolvers.

They charged the crowd with the willow clubs with which they were also armed, but when they were met with blow for blow and the strikers showed no signs of yielding ground, they drew their revolvers. A volley sufficed to send the crowd yelping and scattering for cover, and the Sheriff and the men who had accompanied him returned to Police Headquarters, to be prepared for a call from any other part of the city.

Within a few minutes of their departure the strikers, who seemed to know that the deputies who were on duty were armed only with clubs and did not carry the revolvers before which the strikers had run, returned to the attack, and while a part of the force occupied the attention of the deputies others set fire to a shed close by the works. Once again word was sent to the Sheriff, and once again he and his revolver-armed men returned to the plant. This time volley after volley was sent flying over the heads of the strikers before they lost their nerve and fled.

They ran, however, only out of range, for when Sheriff Bolschweiler drew his men off once more they returned to the attack and set fire to a tool shed, the flames demolishing it before a roar of musketry from behind the walls of the refinery plant sent the strikers, bewildered and frightened, running for their lives, and gave the defenders a chance to tackle the blaze. The volley came from 200 men imported from New York and landed in the rear of the refining plant from boats at about 9 o'clock. They had entered the works without the knowledge of the strikers, and each man was armed with a carbine. When they had driven the rioters off they hurriedly set a searchlight in place and for the rest of the night kept State Street in the vicinity of the works swept by its rays.

Even the knowledge that an armed force was behind the fence and that the Sheriff and more armed men were within reach did not prevent the strikers from making one more attempt to set the plant afire. Several of them crept up to a car, used as a waiting room for the trolley line and resting close to the refinnig works, and set it ablaze. Apparently the strikers hoped that the blaze might be communicated to a tank containing sulphuric acid that was near at hand. The fire was put out, however, after the car was destroyed.

Excursionists Attacked.

The rioting seemed confined entirely to the refining plant. Other parts of the city were deserted of strikers, and in these parts it seemed that the strikers were being kept well in control. Many persons took advantage of the seeming quiet to journey to Boynton Beach, three miles away, where several dances were held. Many parties hired trolley cars, and hundreds made the journey to the park.

The cars passed by the refining plant, and as they left early they did not encounter the strikers. The first cars, which began to return about 10 o'clock, ran right into the strikers' ranks. The first car was greeted with a shower of sticks and stones, and women and girls screamed in terror as the car dashed through the crowds at full speed, the motorman crouching behind his dashboard and the conductor urging the passengers to follow his lead and throw themselves on the floor of the car. Several other cars were attacked also before word of the happening was telephoned to the beach, and then no other car left its shelter. Some 2,000 persons, it is estimated, took the three-mile walk home to avoid spending the night at the beach, entering the city by roundabout routes which would lead them away from the rioters.

There were some 4,000 strikers when the various plants in this town opened for business to-day. To-night that number has been swelled by some 1,500, about 1,300 of them girls and women of the Perth Amboy Cigar Works, and the rest section hands of the Northeastern Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is predicted that more workers will join the strike to-morrow.

HUGHES WON'T HAVE IT.

Declines to Permit Himself to be Made a Compromise Candidate.

Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court passed through this city yesterday on his way to the Adirondacks. He has taken Camp Abenaki at Lake Placid, and he will spend the Summer there.

To friends who spoke of the reports from Chicago of the possibility of his nomination by the Republican National Convention as a compromise candidate for the Presidency he said that he was entirely out of politics, and would not permit the use of his name under any circumstances, and that this must be regarded as final.

MISS CAROL HARRIMAN HURT.

Pony Bolts at Full Speed and Rider Throws Herself from Saddle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 13.—From Harriman comes a story of a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday to Miss Carol Harriman, the youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman. She had taken a polo pony out on one of the private drives for a practice jaunt. The pony tried to unseat its mount, and being unsuccessful set off at full speed for the stable from which it had been taken.

Miss Harriman saw danger ahead unless she acted promptly, and at the first opportunity dropped from her saddle to the ground, having selected a place where conditions were of the best. The pony rushed on to the stable.

Miss Harriman escaped with a few bruises and a severe shock to her nervous system.

C. F. LUMMIS DIVORCED.

Wife of Former Librarian of Los Angeles Gets a Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 13.—On the ground of failure to provide Mrs. Eve Frances Lummis obtained a divorce to-day from Charles F. Lummis, former public librarian of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Lummis have been living apart about three years, the husband, now blind, occupying the unique home, reared by his own hands in the Arroyo Seco at Los Angeles, and the wife passing her time in San Francisco, Arizona, and New Mexico. They have three children, the oldest and youngest of whom are with Mrs. Lummis and the other with Mr. Lummis.

Under the nom de plume of Eve Francis Douglas Mrs. Lummis has for two or three years been doing literary work, including Spanish translations and short stories.

HER OWN DIVORCE COUNSEL

But Louisiana Minister's Wife Fails to Prove Her Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, La., June 13.—Mrs. Zoe Garig Carson as the plaintiff conducted her own case in her suit for divorce to-day from the Rev. H. R. Carson, former rector of Grace Church here and recently Episcopal Archdeacon for North Louisiana. She lost her case. No cross bill had been filed by the defense.

The families of both are among the most prominent in the State, and the courtroom was crowded with society women. Mrs. Carson, although ignorant of the rules of court procedure, conducted the examination of witnesses and made a brief address to the court.

Mrs. Carson charged cruelty.

AIRSHIP ON PRIVATE CAR.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Daughter Plans Something New in Way of Luxury.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker of Arcadia is determined to set a new style in railroad cars. Mrs. Stocker is a daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, the noted turfman. She has gone to Chicago for the purpose of using part of her ten-million-dollar inheritance in the building of a private railroad car which will have a starting and landing stage for an aeroplane on its roof.

Mrs. Stocker believes that one misses much of the beautiful in nature by sticking too closely to railroad travel. When, in the near furture, Mrs. Stocker's car is whirling over the country, she can have it unhooked from the train, shunted upon a siding, and step out on the landing stage and into her aeroplane. With her sister, Mrs. Anita McCloughrey, Mrs. Stocker recently received $3,500,000 (in part distribution of the millions she inherited from her father.

PROF. JENKS QUITS CORNELL.

Will Head Department of Politics of New York University.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13.—Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, since 1891 Professor of Political Economy at Cornell University, has tendered his resignation in order to take general charge of the Department of Politics at New York University so that he may have a wider field for economic and social research.

Prof. Jenks' resignation will take effect immediately. He will assume his duties at New York University in the Fall. For years Prof. Jenks has been a notable member of the Faculty at Cornell. He has served on a large number of Government, economic, social and financial commissions, and was a member of the Immigration Commission that recently reported to Congress.

DOG WENT THROUGH FIRE.

Bill Saved the Family and Now He Cannot Be Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 13.—If Bill were human he would be in line for a Carnegie hero medal. But Bill is only the watchdog at the home of Samuel A. Neidich, President of the Neidich Process Works at Burlington, and his reward for saving the Neidich mansion at Beverly, and possibly the lives of its occupants from destruction by fire, is of necessity limited to all the extra soup bones he can eat.

A lamp in the hallway exploded shortly after midnight and set fire to the lower hall. Bill sniffed the danger and barked the alarm. There was no reply from the family sleeping in the far end of the house. The blaze was spreading fast and Bill saw that there was no time to lose. Then he won his title to the hero medal. Stifling the inborn canine fear of fire, he leaped directly through the flames, landed, singed, but safe at the foot of the stairs, and bounded away to his master's room.

His furious barking this time aroused the family, and the servants with fire extinguishers put out the blaze without calling the firemen. At the Neidich office to-day it was said that $10,000 couldn't buy Bill.

At the soda fountain insist on having your drinks flavored with Angostura Bitters, world-renowned tonic of exquisite flavor.—Adv.

DIVIDES MISSOURI ON TAFT'S ADVICE

National Committee Gives 8 Delegates to Roosevelt and 6 to the President.

TALK OF A DARK HORSE

Cummins, Hughes, and Root Suggested by the Republican Leaders.

BORAH PROPOSED FOR CHAIR

Plan to Oppose Senator Root as Temporary Handler of Gavel with His Colleague from Idaho.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—President Taft took a hand in the convention preliminaries to-day. As a result of his intervention the Taft men on the Republican National Committee failed to make a fight with the usual result for the entire delegation from Missouri, and entered upon a compromise by which Col. Roosevelt won twenty delegates from that State.

At a meeting of the Taft leaders, which was held after the National Committee adjourned last night and continued into the early morning hours, it was virtually decided to throw Missouri's thirty-six delegates into the Taft column. A programme and plan of procedure had been mapped out, and everything and everybody was ready for the fray when the committee got together this morning.

A battle royal was looked for, with Herbert S. Hadley, the militant Governor of Missouri, leading the Roosevelt forces on the committee, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel presenting the case of the Taft delegates and contestants. When the compromise was announced at the committee meeting this afternoon it took everybody by surprise.

The contests decided to-day by the National Committee, aside from the case of Missouri, gave Mr. Taft twelve votes from Mississippi. This gives the President the full delegation of twenty from that State. With the six the President gets from Missouri he won eighteen on the day. Col. Roosevelt got eight from Missouri, which, with the one awarded from Kentucky two days ago, give him a total of nine contested delegates won so far.

Four votes awarded from North Carolina, which also were awarded to Col. Roosevelt to-day, are not included in this estimate, as the only question at issue was which of the two rival Roosevelt delegations was entitled to recognition.

As a result of this latest Missouri compromise the Roosevelt managers were able to chalk up on the contest score board 9 Roosevelt delegates seated, as against 159 Taft delegates. The compromise does not net the Colonel so very much when it comes to figuring delegates. The net loss to President Taft is only 4 delegates, for the Taft managers in their tables had credited 16 delegates from Missouri to the Colonel.

As a result of the agreement entered into to-day the figures will be reversed. Twenty places on the temporary roll of the convention will be filled in with the names of Roosevelt delegates from Missouri, and 16 with names of men pledged to President Taft.

Cabinet Member Is Defeated.

But the importance to the Colonel's cause of the compromise can hardly be overestimated. Gov. Hadley, who, under the present arrangement, will be at the head of the delegation from Missouri, is one of the foremost men in the Roosevelt camp, where his name has been mentioned both for Temporary Chairman and for the second place on the ticket, in case the Roosevelt forces should control. He is the Roosevelt leader in Missouri and one of the "seven little Governors" who started the Roosevelt boom.

The vanquished opposition forces were led by a member of President Taft's Cabinet, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel. In actual and material results, also, the compromise will give to the Roosevelt wing of the Missouri delegation a majority when the delegation is caucused, thus enabling them to fill all the places to which Missouri is entitled on the standing committees in the convention, including the Committee on Credentials, to which body the Roosevelt leaders will appeal the adverse contest decisions rendered by the National Committee.

The amicable settlement of the differences anent Missouri to-day, when it had been expected that the floodgates of preconvention bitterness would be opened wide again, is the general topic of congratulatory discussion in the hotel lobbies to-night. Some of the tension seems to have gone out of the air.

For the first time to-night, too, there mingled with the talk of the Missouri compromise serious talk of a compromise candidate. There has been such talk before, but it has been the expression of hopes which to those voicing them seemed vague and futile. The talk to-night is different. It is sustained and direct. As yet it is not focused on any one candidate. The name of Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court is heard. So is the name of Gov. Cummins of Iowa. There is no La Follette talk. But the name of Senator Root is being mentioned, and so is the name of Gov. Hadley.

It is generally conceded here to-night that Senator Cummins has the best chance of being selected as a dark horse. If the Taft people abandon their candidate it is likely that they will unite upon the Iowa Senator, and there was a report to-day that Senator Crane, one of the leaders of the Taft movement, had started a movement looking to the nomination of Mr. Cummins.

The line between the reactionaries and the Progressives is so acutely drawn that it is deemed impossible for the Taft peo-

ple to unite upon Senator La Follette, while on the part of some of the Roosevelt Progressives it is said the Colonel would not be averse to supporting Senator Cummins if events should shape themselves that way. At any rate, both Mr. La Follette's and Mr. Cummins's friends are going right ahead sawing wood and putting up extra heavy lightning rods to attract the Presidential electricity. Neither Mr. Cummins nor Mr. La Follette is in Chicago, but both may be here next week.

The campaign managers of both aspirants are working like beavers with the Cummins forces, doing a shade more hustling. The Cummins headquarters in the Congress Hotel were thrown open to-day and the Senator's friends started in in earnest to promote his boom. The Iowa Senator's headquarters are the most gaudily decorated of all. Flags and bunting are draped about the rooms and portraits of the Senator adorn the walls.

Enormous Cummins badges also have made their appearance. The ten Cummins delegates will be the centre of attraction for their badges can be seen far away, and they are scarce enough to make their wearers conspicuous.

Senator La Follette's headquarters are at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and they are not much less imposing. There is plenty of literature at both headquarters, and all the nice things are not being said about President Taft and the Colonel. The records of both Senators are boosted to the skies, and loving hands have pointed out the splendid qualifications of each for President.

Such leaders as Mr. Barnes of New York and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and, of course, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, shake their heads and discourage the idea that there can be any compromise. They maintain that they have a majority for President Taft, and that if the delegates will stay in line until nominations are reached on the convention calendar Mr. Taft will draw the lucky number in the Presidential lottery. They say also that there is no other way of defeating Col. Roosevelt than through President Taft.

A correspondent of THE TIMES has talked with several of the leaders, and as a result of these conversations, which were strictly confidential, is in position to say that the plan for a third candidate, while ridiculed at the headquarters of both President Taft and Col. Roosevelt, being seriously considered by men who are not the managers of any boom, but whose hand will be felt in the developments of the next few days.

"The trouble is," said one of these men to-night, "that the moment you mention a third candidate there is the distinct danger that some uninstructed delegates who now are with Taft would run over to Roosevelt. There can be no thought of a third candidate until the situation has been thoroughly canvassed, which cannot be done until after all the delegates arrive here, and we are absolutely assured that the present majority will stay in line for a third candidate."

Where one of the strong arguments against a third candidate has been that the Roosevelt delegates could not be bucked, it was learned to-night that with the growing feeling that the Colonel's nomination cannot be brought about except through a bolt, on which they could not afford to make common cause with him, some men in the Colonel's camp are growing less uncompromising in their attitude. This, of course, does not refer to any member of the Colonel's immediate entourage or the men actively identified with the promotion of the Colonel's candidacy.

Complete Change of Front.

Some men here insist that there is some subtle or secret relation between the "Missouri compromise," and the compromise candidate talk. Such persons suggest that the compromise might become the means of nursing into life a middle-of-the-road element drawn from both camps to pave the way for mutual concessions by the extremists on both sides.

Gossip and speculation was rife after the compromise announcement had been made. It was not until to-night that it became known in a limited circle through what agency it had been brought about.

It rendered necessary a complete change of front on the part of the Taft leaders here. Last night they had it all arranged that Secretary Nagel was to go before the committee this morning and make a strong presentation of his case when the Missouri contests came up. Mr. Nagel represents his State on the National Committee.

It was calculated by the leaders who desired to add the entire delegation from Missouri to the Taft column that Secretary Nagel, being from Missouri, and being also a member of the President's official family, there could be no possible excuse for any loyal Taft man on the committee to turn a deaf ear to the Nagel pleas. Such men as Senators Penrose and Crane realized quite well that the differences in Missouri could be ironed out the way they wanted them to only by work of the most determined kind.

The Taft men proposed, but the President disposed. Instead of going before the committee, as planned, Mr. Nagel took train for St. Louis.

He told the leaders that, being a member of the Cabinet, he was compelled to pay some heed to the proprieties. He said also that, as he was one of the interested parties, it would be bad taste for him to sit in judgment as a member of the committee in the Missouri contests.

There resulted much wrath directed at Mr. Nagel, and even some impeachment of his courage, his fighting qualities, and his loyalty to his White House chief. But before many hours Senator Crane of Massachusetts, who is looked upon as the President's spokesman on the committee, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania joined in a plea to the committee that the Missouri contests be settled the Colonel's way.

"There was nothing else to do," said Senator Crane after the meeting. "Gov. Hadley made an argument which convinced us that this was the proper way to dispose of the contests."

Through the compromise the Roosevelt delegates at large were seated, together with the Roosevelt delegates in the Third and Fifth Congressional Districts. The Taft delegates from the Third, Seventh, and Fourteenth Congressional Districts will go on the temporary roll of the convention.

Gov. Hadley Is Pleased.

"The proposal for the compromise," said Gov. Hadley after the meeting had adjourned, "did not come from us. It was made by Senator Crane. He offered at first to seat the delegates at large and the two delegates from the First District. This was rejected. Then he offered to give us the delegates from the Fifth, too. I grabbed this, because that gives us a majority on the delegation in caucus. I was aware also that had I rejected it the committee had the votes to throw all our delegates out. I will say for the National Committee that in dealing with Missouri it has acted fairly."

Thus again the National Committee, in connection with which Col. Roosevelt's manager last night used the choice term "a bunch of crooks joy riding on a steam roller," has received a certificate of character from one of Col. Roosevelt's stanchest supporters.

In the Taft camp there was some dissatisfaction with the rulings in the Missouri contests, but one of the most influential of the President's supporters said it should convince the country that the President was not nearly so hard up for votes in the convention as the Roosevelt managers would have it appear that he is.

Senator Dixon pronounced the result of the hearing to-day a distinct Roosevelt victory and direct evidence that the Taft strength on the committee was broken.

"I knew that these fellows could not stand up for a week and do the sort of work they were doing," said Senator Dixon.

"There are some men on that committee who care nothing for reputation, but there are others who don't want to go back home disgraced before the people."

Senator Dixon volunteered the information that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated beyond doubt. He was asked to give some figures, but declined, saying that there were 200 delegates from below the Mason and Dixon line which nobody could tell anything about at the present time.

"Mr. Root, if he is here, had better 'can' his speech and send it back to New York unless he wants to deliver it in the street," he said.

"Who is your candidate for Temporary Chairman?" Senator Dixon was asked.

"I am not going to tell you just yet," he replied. "It will be three or four days before that is decided. We have a number of good men under consideration. If the National Committee steals all the rest of the delegates through its contest decisions they cannot stop us."

The Dixon claims were laughed out of court up stairs at the headquarters of William Barnes, Jr.

"We will have one hundred majority for Senator Root," said Mr. Barnes. The Taft managers still assert that Col. Roosevelt is short about seventy delegates to make a majority of 540. They insist that he cannot get them from the North, nor can he get them from the South through the ordinary methods of procedure. The inside Taft figures give the President a majority of thirty over all other candidates, including the thirty-six votes that belong to Senator La Follette and Gov. Cummins.

"Col. Roosevelt will be the nominee of the convention," said William L. Ward. "Two years ago at Saratoga we thought, as the Taft people think now, that we had enough delegates to control the situation, but we didn't. It is the same situation here now."

Two Hard Contests to Come.

Washington and Virginia, where there are contests with real merit to them, promise to provoke protracted hostilities before the committee, which hopes to conclude its labors to-morrow night. With the closing of the contests the managers on both sides will be able to get new figures for their estimates of the candidates' strength. In the meantime both headquarters are busy making preparations for the arrival of the delegations. They will begin to flock in Saturday.

The talk of Col. Roosevelt's coming is just as persistent as ever, though no one here professes to know the time. Some are predicting that he will be here in time to address the great Roosevelt mass meeting which had been arranged for to-morrow and then postponed until Monday afternoon.

Of the New York State delegation, only about half a dozen are here, including William Barnes, Jr., Timothy L. Woodruff, William Berri of Brooklyn, Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, who is slated for Secretary of the convention, and William L. Ward. Mr. Woodruff arrived this afternoon and paid his respects first to Mr. Barnes and then to Mr. McKinley.

"I am for President Taft," he said. "There should be no question about that. The entire Brooklyn delegation with the exception of Controller Prendergast and Mr. Holzman will be for Mr. Taft."

Borah Against Root.

Both sides continued to-night to claim ultimate control of the convention, and in this connection the Roosevelt forces definitely announced their intenton to oppose on the floor the election of Senator Elihu Root as Temporary Chairman. They said their candidate for that place would be Senator Borah of Idaho. Mr. Borah was first suggested at a conference of the Roosevelt leaders last night. He was present when the matter of choosing the anti-Taft candidate for the Chairmanship was up for discussion, and he chose that time to leave the conference.

"I knew my name was suggested in connection with the Temporary Chairmanship," said Senator Borah to-night. "When that matter was brought up I left the conference. If such an honor was conferred on me, of course I could not refuse."

After several conferences at the Taft headquarters to-night in which Senators Penrose and Crane, Chairman McKinley, and other Taft leaders took part, the decision to put forward Senator Newell Sanders of Tennessee as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the convention was confirmed. The Taft leaders say that if they control the organization they will make the temporary organization with Senator Root as Chairman of the permanent organization.

Gossip of the fight against Senator Root awakened interest in his expected arrival. He had been expected to-day, and rooms were in readiness for him. Mr. Root, however, had not reached here at a late hour and inquiries failed to reveal his whereabouts.

Heney Bearer of Good News.

While the National Committee was disposing of the Missouri contests, Roosevelt delegates in Chicago were assembled in the Congress Hotel listening to a speech by William Flinn of Pennsylvania, who urged "that every man must do his full duty and not give up the fight." Several hundred men were in the room cheering when news reached the fringe of the crowd that Missouri had been won for Roosevelt in the National Committee.

Francis J. Heney of San Francisco brought the tidings. He first communicated it to former Gov. Franklin Fort of New Jersey and to Alexander Moore of Pittsburgh.

"We dont' know that here," said the former New Jersey Executive. "For heaven's sake, get up there and start something."

Heney started to wedge his way through the crowd to the rostrum, and was about to be recognized by Mr. Flinn when Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager, who had been sent for, arrived. Cheers for Dixon postponed Heney's announcement, and the leader of the Roosevelt fight advanced to speak.

"The members of the National Committee cannot stand the strain of public opinion, which is with us, much longer," he declared, "and you will be the National Committee to choose the standard bearer a few days from now."

The Senator pleaded haste as his excuse for brevity and Mr. Heney took the rostrum. When he announced that the National Comitte had given the Missouri delegates at large to Col. Roosevelt there was a tumult, and then Mr. Flinn asked jokingly:

"After that do you still compare the National Committee to forty thieves?"

"Yes," responded Heney. "I still compare some of the committee to the forty thieves."

"But don't you think the committee is improving?" Flinn continued.

"Only as to results," said Heney.

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, William Allen White, Edward C. Carrington of the Maryland delegation, and others shared in stirring up enthusiasm. Mr. Carrington aroused cheers by making the prediction that the Electors to be chosen in Maryland probably would be found with the Electors of West Virginia and Pennsylvania in supporting Roosevelt in the Electoral College, even though he should not be named as the Republican candidate.

TAFT GETS 18; COLONEL 8.

National Committee Settles Disputes Involving Missouri and Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Eight delegates for Col. Roosevelt and eighteen for Taft marked the day's gains of the two chief rivals for the Republican Presidential nomination from the decision of contest cases by the Republican National Committee. In addition, the committee settled disputes between rival Roosevelt factions in two districts of North Carolina, thus clearing the Colonel's title to votes from those sections.

It was a day of Roosevelt victories, but victories achieved with the full acquiescence of the Taft majority on the National Committee. Missouri's contests, which threatened another battle between the Taft and Roosevelt factions in which the lines would be closely drawn, were compromised so effectively that the committee was unanimous in giving Roosevelt 8 and Taft 6 of the contested delegates from that State.

The decisions to-day were: For Taft two each from the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Mississippi Districts; two each from the Third, Seventh, and Fourteenth Missouri Districts; total 18.

For Roosevelt four delegates at large from Missouri; two each from the First and Fifth Missouri Districts.

At the end of a week of constant work over the contested delegations the committee has given President Taft a total of 159 delegates and Col. Roosevelt a total of 13.

In the Ninth North Carolina District the committee seated the McNinch-Green delegation, but the contest did not involve Presidential candidates, as both delegations were instructed for Roosevelt. Before taking up this contest the committee considered the Third District contest and seated the two Roosevelt delegates, Marion Butler and W. S. O'B. Robinson.

When adjournment was taken at 3:15 o'clock it was the belief that other compromises could be effected to dispose of some of the remaining contests without the formality of arguments. In the Missouri cases, as soon as Gov. Hadley's Roosevelt delegation had been seated, conferences were undertaken among the Missouri factions which resulted in the dividing of the contested delegations between Roosevelt and Taft. Similar conferences are expected to result in the consolidation of several of the other State cases before the committee resumes work to-morrow.

These compromises will not affect Texas or Washington, it is understood, but may take in several of the other States. The committee will settle another factional fight in North Carolina to-morrow, and will then take up the Third Oklahoma District.

The contests remaining involve two delegates from North Carolina, eight from Tennessee, thirty from Texas, twenty from Virginia, fourteen from Washington, two from Alaska, two from Oklahoma, two from South Carolina, and two from the District of Columbia.

Some Committeemen Absent.

Only twenty-five members were present at the opening of the committee's session. The contest in the Second District of Mississippi was the first called. At the suggestion of Committeeman Penrose attorneys for both sides agreed to consolidate the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Mississippi Districts. Argument on these cases collectively was then begun.

At the outset Dean C. Ryman, attorney for the Roosevelt contestants, said it would be shown that no conventions were held in those districts at which Taft delegates were regularly elected. Mr. Ryman declared the white voters in the districts refused to allow negro voters to participate in any conventions.

"As showing the prejudice against negro voters, it need be said only that in one year in Lincoln County alone 185 men were indicted for participating in lynchings," said Mr. Ryman. "The Roosevelt Republicans determined to give the negroes a chance, and we came here with delegates regularly elected on this basis."

W. E. Mollison, a negro attorney, asked the committee "to take such action either to prevent the negro delegates being elected or to accept them when they are elected." He asked the committee to reopen the contests of the Mississippi delegates at large, decided yesterday in favor of the Taft contestants. The committee, however, took no action on the suggestion.

Negro Speaks for Taft.

For the Taft forces W. J. Latham, a negro attorney, declared he had affidavits denying that no notice was given of conventions to elect delegates from the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. The affidavits showed, he said, that a regular call was issued for the conventions. He denied that the regular calls were issued for the conventions.

On a viva voce vote the committee then voted to seat the eight Taft delegates from the districts under consideration. A chorus of "noes" came from the Roosevelt side, but Chairman Victor Rosewater ruled the motion carried. The Fifth Mississippi District contest was called next.

In the midst of the Mississippi fight, just before the Fifth District case was taken up, the bitter feeling toward Francis J. Heney of San Francisco again broke out. Mr. Heney had come in on the proxy of Thomas Thorson of South Dakota, which he had held in previous sessions of the committee. Committeeman W. S. Sturgess of Arizona made a formal motion that Mr. Heney's proxy be refused and Mr. Heney excluded. He said the records showed the San Francisco man had run for Prosecuting Attorney on a Democratic ticket in that city.

"If this action is to be taken, I suppose we will have a chance to discuss the matter," interrupted Senator Borah.

"As I am still in the committee, I'll say something for myself," said Mr. Heney. "I refused to accept the Democratic nomination. I did run as an independent candidate, and was defeated by the ironclad of Patrick Calhoun."

The motion to exclude Mr. Heney received little support.

Committeeman Chubb of Florida said he wanted to hear more about Abe Ruef of San Francisco. On his motion the proposal to exclude Mr. Heney was tabled without opposition, and the San Francisco Roosevelt supporter was allowed to retain his seat as a committeeman.

In the Fifth Mississippi District the Taft delegates were the contestants. The Taft attorneys announced they would rest their case on affidavits and records purporting to show that their delegates were regularly elected.

Says Negroes Were Ejected.

A. D. Hill of Boston appeared for the Roosevelt delegates. "The negro voters and many other Roosevelt supporters were deliberately ejected from the convention which the Taft forces called," he said. "The Roosevelt men thereupon went across the street and held another convention, which was regular in every respect."

"You said you were from Boston, didn't you?" interrupted Committeeman Chubb of Florida.

"Yes, that's what I said; but I am here representing this district."

Mr. Hill appealed to the committee to split the delegation from this district, giving Roosevelt and Taft one delegate each. He declared "the Republican Party in the South really did not exist, and if one of these delegations was irregular they both were."

During the discussion Mr. Heney had another interchange with Chairman Rosewater and other members of the committee.

The two Taft delegates from the Fifth Mississippi District were seated by a viva voce vote, Roosevelt adherents voting no." A request for a roll call was refused. The Eighth Mississippi District contest was then taken up.

Dean C. Ryman, appearing for the Roosevelt contestants, declared National Committeeman Mosely had issued his own personal tickets of admission to the convention hall.

"The first requisite to holding a political convention in Mississippi is to get a couple of policemen at the door with guns in their hands," said S. D. Redmond, a negro Roosevelt attorney. "This is especially true when a National Committeeman is running matters."

Redmond said the Taft delegates in the Eighth District were professional jurors of the locality. He asserted that Committeeman Mosely had refused tickets of admission to delegates who were unfriendly to Taft.

A double contest developed in this district. Wesley Crayton and George C. Granberry set themselves up as the regular Taft delegates, but P. W. Howard appeared to contest Granberry's seat. The charges of use of force and intimidation were denied by Taft attorneys.

There were hurried conferences between the committeemen and delegates on the floor, and Delegate Howard finally said there had been an "agreement."

Senator Borah at once denounced the making of any agreement on the committee floor as "an insult and an outrage."

Borah Is Made Indignant.

"We came here in good faith to hear contests," declared Mr. Borah. "The idea that agreements to trade votes can be made on this floor is an outrage that should result in throwing out all these votes."

Delegate Howard said the "agreement" was for "peace and harmony," and did not concern the Taft-Roosevelt fight. It contemplated the seating of the three Taft delegates with a two-thirds vote each.

"If you are entitled to a full vote," demanded Borah, "why do you now give up one-third of your vote?"

Mr. Howard declared all of the three delegates were instructed for Taft, and that there had been no "trade" or "deal" involving Taft or Roosevelt support. The proposal to seat all three delegates with two-thirds vote each, he said, was to bring peace in the Mississippi situation.

Delegate Howard appeared in the contest records also as one of the Roosevelt delegates. He was asked if he had been requested by Committeeman Mosely to sign a letter pledging himself to Taft. He said he had been asked to sign a Taft pledge, but had refused to pledge himself to Taft, Roosevelt, or any one else. The convention which elected him, Howard asserted, had "instructed for Taft," and he was "for Roosevelt downstairs."

He was asked which he considered the regular convention.

"Well, as I was elected by both I don't want to throw any stones at either," he answered.

The committee finally seated Crayton and Howard, unanimously, on motion of Committeeman Mosely. While both are listed as Taft delegates, Howard also is claimed by the Roosevelt forces.

The Missouri contests were taken up at 11:45 o'clock.

These contests filed by the Taft forces involved the four votes of the delegates at large and two delegates each from the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Districts—fourteen in all. Gov. Hadley's delegation at large, numbered eight, selected by the State Convention, to cast a half vote each at the Chicago Convention. The Taft delegation at large, headed by John C. Black, included four members, the number specified by the call for the Chicago Convention.

The case of the delegates at large opened the fight. Grant Gillespie, attorney for the contesting Taft delegates, took up the history of the Missouri State Convention at which Gov. Hadley's Roosevelt delegation was selected. The Taft forces, he said, had controlled the State Committee by 18 to 14, and had decided the contests on the night before the convention.

Police took possession of the convention hall at sunrise, he said, under orders of State officers, and 147 police and an equal number of militia were in possession of it in the morning of the convention day.

"It was commonly stated," he said, "that they were there to act if the State Committee unseated the Roosevelt delegation from Jackson County."

A new committee, including Gov. Hadley and Secretary Nagel, President Taft's representative, then took up the contests, he said, and an agreement was reached to send four Taft and four Roosevelt men, without instructions, to cast Missouri's votes at large in the Chicago Convention. This agreement was indorsed by the Republican State Committee, he said, by a vote of 30 to 2, and it was expected it would be followed in the State Convention. Gov. Hadley was made Permanent Chairman of the State Convention.

The resolutions then offered, he said, made no reference to Col. Roosevelt.

At this point, declared Mr. Gillespie, Chairman Hadley asked the convention to "indulge" the Resolutions Committee a few minutes while it corrected a "misunderstanding" in the resolutions. The convention proceeded to elect eight delegates and their alternates.

Chairman Hadley left the chair, said Mr. Gillespie, and went into the room where the Resolutions Committee still was working. When the committee finally came in with its report, he said, it was "5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, and most of the delegates had gone home."

"There were about 200 of the 1,152 delegates then present," said Mr. Gillespie. "It had been generally understood that the convention should proceed peaceably to the end."

The Redmond resolutions, explained Mr. Gillespie, referred in complimentary terms to Col. Roosevelt, but did not instruct for him. The resolution to instruct for Roosevelt was offered from the floor, he said, when the majority of the delegates had gone.

"There can be no question about the agreement having been made as to the Missouri delegates at large," Mr. Gillespie asserted.

Answer to Gov. Stubbs.

Answering Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, Mr. Gillespie said the Taft men held 494½ uncontested votes and the Roosevelt forces 464½, while more than 200 were in contests. This situation, he said, had resulted in the agreement to divide the delegation.

Theodore N. Joslyn, holding a proxy in the committee, asked Mr. Gillespie if the convention itself had authorized the alleged agreement to divide the delegation.

"No," said Gillespie.

"Was it binding on that convention?"

"No, but when the leaders get together and make such an agreement the boys usually carry it out."

Mr. Gillespie declared that Gov. Hadley had arbitrarily tried to adjourn the convention at 6 o'clock after the Roosevelt instructions were passed.

"We then refused to recognize such action and took a recess to meet at the Planters' Hotel at 7:30 A. M.," said Gillespie.

He said Gov. Hadley had never "put the motion" to adjourn, and that fifty or seventy-five of those left in the hall went to the Planters' Hotel and there carried on the convention which elected the contesting Taft delegates.

Pressed by Gov. Stubbs, Mr. Gillespie admitted the Roosevelt forces had a majority of the State Convention when the Hadley delegates were elected, and that each of the delegates had received a good majority of votes.

"But we believe that there were 125 Roosevelt men in the convention who had no legal right there," he said.

Gov. Hadley, when he began the "defense" of the Roosevelt delegation's right to seats in the National Convention, declared Missouri was entitled to especial consideration from the National Committee.

"Upon your decision of the issues here depends whether there shall remain in Missouri a Republican Party," he said.

Gov. Hadley declared "paper contests" had been instituted by the Taft forces in an effort to control the State convention. He said the State Committee had decided all but eight county contests, and that these had been referred to a committee of six, with Secretary Nagel and Gov. Hadley as "advisers."

The settlement of these affairs was the only thing that the committee was authorized to do," declared Gov. Hadley. "Secretary Nagel declined to take part in their settlement, saying that as National Committeeman he would have to pass on the issues here at Chicago.

Contests Regarded as "Frivolous."

"They importuned us to make some agreement there to divide the State delegation. I declined absolutely to consider any such plan. I told them that the State convention was the only body that could settle such questions."

He declared the sub-committee had approved the seating of the contested Kansas City and St. Joseph delegations, not as part of the agreement, but because the contests were regarded as "frivolous."

"They fully realized that this would make a 'Roosevelt convention,'" he said. He denied there had been any agreement to select eight men, divided between Taft and Roosevelt. The convention proceeded harmoniously, he said, until the matter of resolutions was reached.

"There was a delay because of the loss of a sheet of the resolution," he explained. "It was not until a resolution was offered from the floor, instructing for Roosevelt, that there arose any question of an agreement on the question of instructions or division of the delegation."

Gov. Hadley denied absolutely that any previous agreement had been made on any subject except the seating of the contested delegates. He presented affidavits and the records of the convention to show that other men in the sub-committee meeting also had no knowledge of any agreement to divide the Missouri delegation or to prevent instructions for Roosevelt.

"A more complete fabrication has never been presented to you," said Gov. Hadley, "than the statement that there was no official adjournment of that convention."

Mr. Hadley announced at the close of his argument that four of the Roosevelt delegates at large had offered to withdraw, thus leaving the official number, four, on the Roosevelt delegation.

Representative Bartholdt, when Gov. Hadley had concluded, told the committee that repeated efforts had been made in Missouri before the State Convention to "divide the delegation half and half."

The general impression," said Mr. Bartholdt, "when this sub-committee on which sat Gov. Hadley and Secretary Nagel adjourned, was that an agreement had been made to divide the delegation half and half."

He said he believed there had been a "breach of faith" by the Hadley-Roosevelt forces. Gov. Hadley replied that Representative Bartholdt's activities in behalf of "international peace" had been much more effective than his votes for "political peace in Missouri."

On the conclusion of the presentation of the case the National Committee by unanimous vote declared the Roosevelt delegates at large entitled to seats in the convention. The delegation of eight was divided, four being given regular recognition, and the other four being named as alternates.

The committee spent no time in debate of its decision, but awarded the delegates at large to Col. Roosevelt without a roll call.

By a compromise reached between Missouri factions, President Taft got six and Col. Roosevelt four of the contested delegates from the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Congressional Districts.

In the First and Fifth Districts the Roosevelt men and in the others the Taft men were seated. The motion was made by Mr. Bartholdt with Gov. Hadley's consent, and the vote was unanimous.

The decision followed a conference between committeemen and the contending factions. Gov. Hadley said it had been decided that the questions of fact involved in the district fights were more properly questions to go before the Credentials Committee of the National Convention.

The committee then heard the claims of rival Roosevelt factions in two North Carolina districts, after which adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning.

THE DELEGATES LINED UP.

Revised Table Gives Taft 503 to 464 for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The following table shows the standing of the candidates at the present time. Contests have yet to be decided in these States, with a total of 82 delegates involved: Alaska, 2; North Carolina, 4; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 30; Virginia, 22; Washington, 14; District of Columbia, 2; total, 82.

State.	Taft.	Roose.	Unin.
Alabama	24	..	..
Alaska	2	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..
Arkansas	18	..	..
California	2	24	..
Colorado	12	..	..
Connecticut	14	..	..
Delaware	..	..	6
District of Columbia	2	..	..
Florida	12	..	..
Georgia	28	..	..
Hawaii	6	..	..
Idaho	..	..	8
Illinois	2	58	..
Indiana	20	10	..
*Iowa	16	..	..
Kansas	2	18	..
Kentucky	24	2	..
Louisiana	20	..	..
Maine	..	12	..
Maryland	..	16	..
Massachusetts	18	18	..
Michigan	20	10	..
Minnesota	..	24	..
Mississippi	20	..	..
Missouri	18	20	..
Montana	8	..	..
Nebraska	..	16	..
Nevada	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..
New Jersey	..	28	..
New Mexico	6	2	..
New York	79	7	4
North Carolina	..	23	1
*North Dakota	..	..	..
Ohio	14	34	..
Oklahoma	2	18	..
Oregon	..	10	..
Pennsylvania	9	67	..
Philippines	2	..	..
Porto Rico	2	..	..
Rhode Island	10	..	..
South Carolina	8	6	4
South Dakota	..	10	..
Tennessee	23	1	..
Texas	2	14	24
Utah	8	..	..
Vermont	2	2	4
Virginia	22	..	..
Washington	..	..	14
West Virginia	..	16	..
*Wisconsin	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..
Total	503	464	65

*La Follette has ten votes from North Dakota and 26 from Wisconsin. Cummins has ten votes from Iowa.

Of the uninstructed delegates six from Delaware, and four from Vermont are really pledged to Taft. This would therefore bring his total to 513.

WHY NAGEL STAYED AWAY.

As Member of the Cabinet Did Not Like to Sit with Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, National Republican Committeeman from Missouri, declined to comment to-night on to-day's decision of the National Republican Committee by which Theodore Roosevelt was awarded Missouri's four delegates at large and four district delegates.

Secretary Nagel represented President Taft at a conference the night before the Missouri Republican Convention instructed the delegates at large for Roosevelt. He said he had refused to occupy his seat in the National Committee during the hearing of the Missouri contests, because he had said before leaving Washington that he would not sit during any contests, and because he intended to adhere to that declaration.

"I have not taken part in any of the contests," Secretary Nagel said, "because I do not think it would be well for me, a member of the President's Cabinet, to participate in a contest.

"The National Committee has decided all the contests in a perfectly fair manner, and I feel sure that Republicans everywhere who know anything about the merits of the contests will approve its action."

Secretary Nagel said he left Chicago to attend to some personal business here, and that he intended to return to Chicago on Saturday or Sunday.

When asked if he expected a bolt at the Chicago Convention Secretary Nagel said: "I heard rumors of a bolt while in Chicago, but I am making no predictions."

PLANS DELEGATION CHANGES.

Resolution Affecting Representation to be Offered to Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—When the Republican National Convention meets a resolution will be offered by W. H. Coleman, a delegate from McKeesport, Penn., providing for a change in the representation of future Republican conventions, whereby delegates will be distributed according to population and party strength, thus doing away with the plan whereby certain Southern States with small Republican strength have delegations overshadowing certain hidebound Republican States of the North.

Mr. Coleman's plan, if adopted, would fix the Congressional District as the unit of representation, eliminate all delegates at large, do away with the unit rule, and provide that each Congressional District should have a direct vote in the convention, regardless of the vote in the balance of the State.

The plan would give 10 delegates from Alabama instead of 24; Florida 4 instead of 12; Georgia 12 instead of 28; Illinois 80 instead of 58; Louisiana 8 instead of 20; Mississippi 8 instead of 20; New York 130 instead of 90; Pennsylvania 110 instead of 76, and Texas 18 instead of 40.

A resolution providing for a change was defeated in the convention four years ago. The Roosevelt people are in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. Coleman, although the Republican National Committee unanimously voted against the question a few days ago to have the matter presented to the convention.

KENTUCKY DELEGATES AGREE.

Men from Fifth District Settle Question of Credentials.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—Delegates from the Fifth Kentucky District to the Republican National Convention apparently have settled among themselves the question of which two of the four elected shall sit in the convention.

Chesley Searcy, Taft delegate, gave way to Bernhard Bernheim, and William Heyburn will go as the Roosevelt delegates; W. F. Paxton will be the Roosevelt alternate, and Frank B. Russell will be the Taft alternate.

The district convention compromised by giving Taft and Roosevelt each a vote in the delegation, and selected four delegates, but the National Committee decided that only two could sit in the convention, and left it to the delegates to select the two.

DELEGATES START TO-DAY.

Special Train Will Carry New Yorkers to Chicago.

Eighty of New York's delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago will start in a ten-car special train over the New York Central to-day. The train will depart from the Grand Central Station at 12 o'clock noon. It will stop at all the regular express stations on the way and take on the up-State delegates, their wives, and friends. The delegation will include both Taft and Roosevelt supporters.

At 12:40 P. M. three special cars attached to the second division of the Empire State Express will start from the Grand Central Station carrying a separate delegation of Roosevelt supporters. This delegation was organized by the so-called New York Roosevelt Committee, headed by Oscar S. Straus. Others in the party will be Mrs. Straus, William Halpin, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hochstadter, Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gordon Miller, Herbert McClellan, James Simpson, S. W. Dodge, Henry Salast, William H. Stephens, E. L. Kincaid, and F. E. McMillan.

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URGE MANY REFORMS IN TAFT PLATFORM

President Would Bring Postmasters and Other Federal Officials Under Civil Service Laws.

DEFENSE OF SHERMAN LAW

Recall Condemned and Protection Principle Reaffirmed—Planks for West and South.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—The arrival of Senator Root, who is due here on Saturday, is expected to switch, temporarily at least, the interest of the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the two principal contestants for the Republican nomination, for Mr. Root will bring with him the tentative draft of the proposed Taft plaform.

One rumor had it that Mr. Root had arrived to-day and was keeping under cover, but a diligent search of the hotels failed to disclose him. William Barnes, Jr., was responsible for the statement that Mr. Root would not get here until the end of the week. Mr. Root, who is the President's choice for both Temporary and Permanent Chairman of the convention, will have the chief part in the actual framing of the platform. Others who will edit the final copy with him will be former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of The Hartford Courant, and Mr. Barnes.

Copies of the tentative planks have already been submitted to leaders here. The policy of the present Administration will be strongly reflected in at least two of the planks, one maintaining unyielding and irrevocable opposition to the Roosevelt doctrine of the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, and the other advocating the extension of reciprocal trade relations with all civilized countries.

This latter plank, it is understood, will be stated in strong language, so that it can be made an issue in the campaign this Fall.

The preservation and extension of the Sherman anti-trust law, the extension of the civil service laws to include Postmasters, District Attorneys, bank examiners, and other Federal office holders, will be urged. The tariff plank will recommend a revision of schedules only as recommended by the President's Tariff Board, while there will be a vigorous reaffirmation of the Republican policy of protection to American industry and protection to American workingmen. Other planks will be:

An endment to the National Banking law to provide for the creation of a National reserve fund and the establishment of a more elastic currency; indorsement of workingmen's compensation law and the increasing of safeguards for workers in hazardous employment; continuation of the Administration's policy for the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies in restraint of trade; modification of the irrigation laws to help water users in the Western States by extending the time of payment of the Salt River improvement bonds; a plea for international peace based on a general arbitration plan to be adopted by civilized nations; advocacy of more lenient homestead laws governing the appropriation of Government lands by bona fide home seekers; a plan to appoint a commission of American and Mexican Commissioners to establish a new boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and Federal aid in controlling flooded watersheds and the reclamation of lands now under water with special reference to lands bordering on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

Still other planks will urge Federal aid in the construction of canals and waterways designed to benefit shippers and the further control of freight rates; Federal co-operation in the extension and the improvement of harbors and more stringent Federal laws for the protection of ocean travelers along the line suggested by Senator Smith committee which investigated the Titanic disaster; support of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the regulation of common carriers; extension of the postal savings bank system; the establishment of a parcels post bureau in connection with the Post Office Department, and the extension of the rural free delivery system.

President Taft is giving careful personal attention to the planks having to do with general conservation and irrigation policies.

La Follette leaders here are also working on the platform which the Senator from Wisconsin will have submitted to the National convention. This platform will be comparatively short, but very much to the point. The Senator will say, according to one of his leaders here, that it contains no subterfuges, but a clear, concise statement of issues, promising exactly those things demanded by the public which it will be possible to give them.

The Senator's trust plank will follow closely the lines of the bills he has introduced in the Senate for the regulation

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DEMOCRATS DISTRUST BRYAN'S ATTITUDE

Neither Clark Nor Wilson Supporters Count on His Aid at the Baltimore Convention.

FIGHT ON UNIT RULE LIKELY

Bryan's Expected Protest Against Ohio Vote May Disclose His Real Aims Regarding Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The arrival of Chairman Mack and other New York leaders this evening marked the formal transfer of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters to the Convention City. The committee will have offices in the Equitable Building. The Woodrow Wilson headquarters will be opened to-morrow. Meantime, Editor Daniels of North Carolina has been talking of Gov. Wilson to every delegate and newspaper man he meets.

Indications were strong to-day that a bitter fight will develop in the convention over the unit rule, while an effort also may be made to abolish the two-thirds rule for nominations at future conventions. Mr. Bryan is also credited with a determination to compel repudiation of the action of the Ohio State Convention.

Behind this expected protest from Mr. Bryan observers profess to-day to see the parting of the ways between Mr. Bryan and Speaker Clark, while others argue that this also presages the real disclosure of Mr. Bryan's aims for the Presidential nomination. For the present, no candidate feels assured of Mr. Bryan's support. The Clark folks do not count on it, nor do the Wilson supporters, while, of course, he is known to be hostile to Gov. Harmon and Mr. Underwood.

It was reported that Champ Clark might be willing to take the Vice Presidency if defeated for the Presidential nomination, fearing lest Missouri go Republican, thus dropping him from the House of Representatives. Close friends of Representative Underwood asserted that the latter would not accept the nomination for Vice President.

The Clark camp is working to have Ollie James named Temporary Chairman of the convention, while the Wilson forces strongly favor Congressman Henry. It is said that the selection of one or the other will mean that Mr. Bryan will have to commit himself either to the candidacy of Wilson or Clark. The Harmon forces oppose Ollie James.

In the fight against the unit rule friends of Gov. Wilson will contend that this is a nullification of the primary proceasure. No stronger friend of the primary system than Gov. Wilson is to be found in the party, say his friends, and his fight will be based solely on the argument that the primary is set at naught through the operation of the unit rule.

In any contest on the two-thirds rule, friends of Mr. Clark say they will oppose a change and will do their utmost to maintain the present system. The most they will concede is the submission of the proposed change to a referendum, each State Convention to be permitted to vote on the proposal before it becomes effective. At all events, they insist that it cannot become operative at the present convention, and in this view they are supported by friends of other candidates.

W. L. McCombs will arrive to-morrow to prepare for the opening of the Wilson headquarters Saturday. With Mr. McCombs will be Edward E. Grosscup, Col. Thomas H. Birch, and other advisers of Gov. Wilson, and his campaign will be pushed energetically.

REDFIELD'S BOOM GROWS.

West Favors Brooklyn Congressman for Second Place at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It was announced here to-day that headquarters will be opened in Baltimore early next week in the interest of the candidacy of Congressman Wm. C. Redfield of Brooklyn for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket. A large delegation of New York business men is booked to lead a demonstration for Mr. Redfield in the convention galleries, and the movement will be carried to the floor by leaders of certain State delegations.

Friends of Mr. Redfield assert that they have telegraphic assurances of strong Western support. Chauncey M. Oldfield, delegate at large from Utah, telegraphed to-day that the delegations from Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California would vote as a unit for the Brooklyn man. This follows word from Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachussetts, Alabama and some of the Southern States that Mr. Redfield would receive support from their delegation.

HEAR OF DEMOCRATIC SLATE.

Mack, Murphy, and Others Said to Have Picked One at a Meeting

Democratic leaders in this city were interested yesterday in reports that a slate for submission to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore had been decided upon by National Chairman Mack. He and other members of the Democratic National Committee met Charles F. Murphy at Delmonico's for luncheon at noon. Chairman Mack, with Urey Woodson, Secretary of the committee, and Roger Sullivan, committeeman from Illinois, started for Baltimore on an afternoon train.

A Harmon boomer, who was not invited to the luncheon, but who was in the neighborhood at the time, declared that United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, an avowed Clark supporter, would be presented to the National Committee at its meeting on June 20 for Temporary Chairman of the convention, and that Senator O'Gorman of New York would be named Permanent Chairman.

It was said that a plan for united action by New York, Illinois, and Indiana for a candidate for the Presidency was considered at the luncheon. While the Kentucky and Illinois delegates were for Champ Clark, it was pointed out that New York was unpledged and that the Indiana delegation's support of Gov. Marshall might shift to another candidate after a few ballots. According to prominent New York leaders, the New York delegation expects to vote for Mayor Gaynor or Gov. Dix on the first ballot unless plans are changed at a conference which will be held in Baltimore on the arrival of the delegates.

Chairman Mack declined to discuss his meeting with Tammany Leader Murphy. Friends of Mr. Murphy, when asked if he expected to succeed Chairman Mack, said they did not think Mr. Murphy would try for the place. They expected Mr. Mack to succeed himself, they said.

EXCHANGE SAVED AS FEDERAL CASH CAME

Continued from Page 1.

phase of these matters that took place in 1907, and some of them have passed out of my mind. My sole purpose is to give the committee the facts as I saw them."

Mr. Cortelyou went on to say that the money he had promised was deposited in the banks on Oct. 24 before noon. He drew his checks as soon as the banks had arranged to put up their collateral. He made them for such amounts as he felt were justified. Mr. Untermyer called for the names of the banks and the amounts deposited with them. Mr. Cortelyou couldn't remember these details, but thought they appeared in a report he had made to the Senate of which he had a copy with him. All he could find was a statement showing what the Government deposits were on Oct. 19 and on Oct. 31. He said this would furnish some index to the amounts deposited between those dates, but that wasn't at all satisfactory to Mr. Untermyer, who insisted that the witness should give the information as to the amounts deposited on Oct. 24. Mr. Cortelyou still thought these facts were to be found somewhere in the report, but after another long search he was unable to find them.

"The Treasury records will show what the deposits were," he said.

"But I want to know from you," persisted Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Cortelyou said he wouldn't undertake to answer from memory. Mr. Untermyer asked if he couldn't remember one bank in which deposits were received and how much it got. Mr. Cortelyou said he might remember one, but that it wouldn't be fair to name any one without the others. The money, he said, would naturally go to the National banks which were able to put up the collateral, and he had no doubt these were banks of the character of the National Bank of Commerce, the Hanover National, the First National, and the National City.

Q.—Do you remember that you did deposit part of the money in the National City Bank? A.—I do not.

Q.—You can't specify one bank or give the amount deposited in it? A.—I wouldn't undertake to do so.

Q—Is there any means of getting this information in New York? A.—I suppose there is.

Q.—At the Sub-Treasury? A.—I should think so.

Mr. Untermyer asked if Mr. Cortelyou would get it during the recess for luncheon, but Mr. Cortelyou said:

"I should think the committee with its power could do that better than a private citizen. You can get the facts there, and what you want is facts and not my recollection."

Intended to Relieve General Situation.

Q.—How are the deposits made, by checks on the sub-Treasury sent to the banks? A.—I imagine so.

Q.—Was there any discussion with Mr. Hepburn as to how much the Chase National Bank should get? A.—I don't remember any.

Q.—Did any of it go to the Chase National? A.—I have no doubt that it did.

Q.—Did you have any understanding with those who were to get it? A.—I undoubtedly told those who got it that they were to receive it.

Q.—Was there any talk with them as to how it was to be used? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Was there any talk that it was to be used to relieve the stock market? A.—I don't recall that there was.

Q.—But you considered it important to relieve the stock market? A.—I did.

Q.—Don't you know that it was used for that purpose? A.—I have heard since that some part of it was.

Some of Mr. Untermyer's questions had apparently been directed to showing that the distribution of the money among the banks was really arranged by Mr. Morgan, and he now asked what Mr. Morgan's relation to the arrangement was.

"By the consensus of opinion," said Mr. Cortelyou, "I should say Mr. Morgan was regarded as the leading spirit among the men who had got together to relieve the situation. I don't understand that the money deposited was the $25,000,000 that was loaned on the Stock Exchange.

"At the first conference at the Manhattan among the subjects discussed was the necessity of some organization among the trust companies like that among the banks, so that in lending assistance we might deal with responsible agencies. The trust companies had no organization corresponding to the Clearing House. The next morning a meeting of the Presidents of the trust companies was called by Mr. Morgan, and the National banks were then able to deal with a responsible agency and to help the trust companies generally. I believe I stipulated that $10,000,000 of the $25,000,000 should go to the trust companies. The first funds deposited went to the relief of the trust companies. The understanding with me was that whatever was deposited should be for the relief of the general situation.

"As an evidence of the position of the Treasury Department throughout the entire matter, I issued a statement as far back as August that beginning the following week I would deposit funds in banks throughout the country, and I did deposit $28,000,000 in forty-six States. Those deposits must be taken into account in order to understand the position of the Government."

Didn't Know About Details.

Mr. Untermyer asked if the Stock Exchange was one of the factors to be considered in the relief plans, and Mr. Cortelyou said it was.

Q.—Did you understand that all this money was to be used to relieve the Stock Exchange or only part of it? A.—I didn't understand that any of it was to be used for that specific purpose.

Q.—Do you know how it was used, that it was lent to the brokers? A.—I didn't know that it was.

Q.—Don't you know that the agreement was that the banks should loan money in proportion to the deposits they received from the Government? A.—No.

Mr. Untermyer asked if Mr. Cortelyou saw to it that the money was used for the purpose of relieving the situation, and he said he did. Asked how soon he made inquiries about the use to which it had been put, he said he noticed the next day that the rates had become easier.

Q.—Do you know at what rates loans were made? A.—I understood that the National City Bank loaned at 6 per cent. and some others did the same.

Q.—What interest did the Government get on the deposits? A.—We couldn't charge any interest at that time.

Q.—Did Mr. Morgan lend any of his own money on the Stock Exchange? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Did you afterward deposit an additional $10,000,000? A.—The total deposits were about $36,000,000.

Q.—And of that $10,000,000 was applicable to the relief of the trust companies? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any arrangement among the trust companies that Mr. Morgan should direct the disposition of this part of the fund? A.—I don't know.

Q.—The banks acted under Mr. Morgan's direction and took his instructions? A.—For the time being, yes.

Mr. Cortelyou said part of the money was used to help out the Trust Company of America and other trust companies. Mr. Untermyer asked if he had told all he knew about the fund and what was done with it.

"I couldn't say that," said Mr. Cortelyou. "I have already replied to resolutions of both Houses of Congress giving in minute detail all the transactions. In doing so, I naturally dismissed many of the details from my mind."

"We would like to have you tell us," said Mr. Untermyer where you ever made any report showing the amounts you deposited in the specific banks."

"I think I did so," said Mr. Cortelyou, "but it would take some time to point it out. The facts are in the records of the Treasury Department. You want the facts. What difference does it make where you get them?"

Mr. Cortelyou finally admitted that he did not know of any report that gave the names, amounts, and dates of deposit.

Morgan's Partner Tells About It.

Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. testified on the same subject in the afternoon. He came in with Joseph H. Choate, Francis Lynde Stetson, and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, who seated themselves around Mr. Untermyer while Mr. Steele was testifying. He was asked about the manner in which the money reached the Stock Exchange.

"As nearly as I can recollect," he said, "after the arrangements had been made, several loan brokers were instructed that they might loan certain amounts of money. The instructions probably came from our office, though I don't know from whom. Other brokers borrowed money from ...em. These brokers were instructed where to go to get the money they had borrowed. I imagine this was done through our office, or it may have been through the banks. Each man went to the bank he had been told about and got the money."

Mr. Steele said a list was made of the banks to which they were sent, and Mr. Untermyer asked if there was any objection to furnishing the list to the committee. Mr. Steele said he would want to advise with counsel as to that. Mr. Stetson said this had not been called for in the letter asking Mr. Steele to testify. He said he didn't know that there would be any objection, but he wanted to consider it. He promised to let the committee know before it adjourned, and later in the afternoon the list was sent over and put in the record. Mr. Steele said he had no information as to how the Government deposits were made in the various banks. He thought that was arranged by George W. Perkins.

Morse Finances Taken Up.

The troubles of Charles W. Morse came in for some attention, while Charles A. Hanna, who, as Federal Bank Examiner, took charge of the National Bank of North America and the New Amsterdam National Bank, when they closed in January, 1908, was on the stand. The depositors of the former have been paid in full, and payments to stockholders have been made. Asked if the remaining assets were not worth 100 per cent. more on the stock, Mr. Hanna said that was a matter of opinion.

Mr. Untermyer produced a letter written by Mr. Morse on June 15, 1908, to the Controller of the Currency, saying that he wanted to arrange to pay the depositors in full at his office at 1 Nassau Street, and asking for a list of them. He said Mr. Hanna saw no objection to furnishing the list, but preferred to have authority from his superiors. Mr. Untermyer also produced the answer, dated June 15, which came from Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Controller, saying that Morse couldn't have the list and that the Controller couldn't lend any aid toward settling with the depositors and suggesting that he deposit the money with the receiver for payment to the depositors.

Mr. Hanna said the depositors were paid in full on Oct. 31, 1908, and that in the meantime Morse had made arrangements with the Assets Realization Company to buy up all the claims of depositors that could be located.

"Why should a Government official refuse to give the list of depositors to Mr. Morse," asked Mr. Untermyer, "with the result that they had to wait four months longer to get their money?"

Mr. Hanna said he supposed it was the practice of the office. Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. Kane had been asked to testify, but had telegraphed that he could not get away. Mr. Hanna said he didn't know whether the closing of the two Morse banks and the Oriental Bank was due to the publication of the fact that notices had been sent by the Clearing House asking them to take up their loan certificates. He said he was put in charge of the National Bank of North America by William F. Havemeyer about Jan. 21, several days before the notices were sent. Mr. Untermyer asked if Mr. Havemeyer had not been made President at the instance of the Clearing House Committee. Mr. Hanna didn't know that, or of what banks Mr. Havemeyer had been a Director previously, or who nominated him.

Clearing House Examinations.

Mr. Hanna is now in charge of the Department of Bank Examination established by the Clearing House Association last year. Mr. Untermyer asked if he had taken any oath of office, and he said he had made a pledge of secrecy to William A. Nash, who was Chairman of the Clearing House Committee at the time of his appointment. His dozen assistants were pledged to secrecy to himself.

Mr. Hanna said the Clearing House examinations were more thorough than those made by the Government, as the Clearing House had a larger force and was able to devote more time to them. The examinations of the State Banking Department, he said, are very thorough, but he didn't think they went into values as much in detail as his own force. Mr. Untermyer showed that in ten months thirty member banks, ten member trust companies, and six non-members had been examined by the Clearing House Department, while both the Federal and State examiners inspect each bank twice a year. He asked Mr. Hanna if the less frequent examinations he made were advantageous, and he said that was for the Clearing House to decide.

Mr. Untermyer returned to the Morse banks and asked whether, when Morse applied for loan certificates the Clearing House didn't demand his resignation as President of the National Bank of North America. Mr. Hanna said he didn't know.

James B. Mabon, President of the Stock Exchange was again put on the stand and was questioned about the Curb market. Mr. Untermyer contended that the Stock Exchange, although it dealt with the Curb, wouldn't let the Curb brokers get under a roof. Mr. Mabon didn't confirm this view, and when Mr. Untermyer asked him what other reason there was for their "dealing in the rain" he said he didn't know. He didn't know what objection there would be to their getting under a roof if they observed the rules of the Exchange regarding them. He didn't know what the membership of the Curb Association was. He didn't know how the rules would apply to the case of a Curb broker who should attempt to deal in a stock that was listed on the Exchange.

Greetings for "Jeff" Levy.

While Mr. Untermyer was poring over the minutes of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in regard to the Curb, Congressman Jefferson M. Levy came in and took a vacant seat at the committee table. Mr. Levy was conspicuous as an opponent of the resolution authorizing the Money Trust investigation when it was before the House of Representatives. After a time Mr. Untermyer looked up and saw him at the table.

"Hello, Jeff," he said, and went on with the examination of the witness. He brought out that many stocks had been removed from the list in connection with reorganizations, and that when the United States Steel Corporation was formed by the exchange of its stock for that of the constituent companies all that was left of the latter by not being exchanged was stricken from the list.

Not making much headway with Mr. Mabon, Mr. Untermyer called Henry K. Pomroy, who was President of the Stock Exchange from 1904 to 1907, and took up the same subject with him. He made the point that the removal of a stock issue from the list affected its value adversely, inasmuch as it lost a ready market and some of its availability as collateral for loans. This Mr. Pomroy admitted. Mr. Untermyer specified the voting trust certificates of the Southern Railway. When the term of the trust expired a renewal was invited by J. P. Morgan & Co., which required the exchange of the old certificates for the new ones. When the new certificates were listed the old ones were stricken from the list. The holder of the old certificates, said Mr. Untermyer, couldn't borrow on them as collateral. Mr. Pomroy declared he could borrow from the banks. He would lend money on the old certificates himself.

"The holders of Southern Railway voting trust certificates," said Mr. Pomroy, "who refused to renew the trust and had exchanged their certificates for the stock, which was not listed in the Exchange, would not have the same facilities for finding a market for it or for borrowing on it, but they could go to a great many houses in Wall Street or to bankers who would loan on it."

Pujo Inquiry Ended Till the Fall.

Mr. Untermyer took the case of the old American Tobacco Company stock that was not exchanged for the bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, and was removed from the list. He said a man who didn't choose to make the exchange lost the voting value of his stock.

"Why, he could find a market for it anywhere in New York, and you know it," exclaimed Mr. Pomroy.

"Can you name one?" asked Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Pomroy admitted that he could not. The records showed that this particular stock, while 11,000 shares was still outstanding, was removed from the list at the request of the Assistant Secretary of the Morton Trust Company.

"The Governing Committee," said Mr. Pomroy, "realizes that removal from the list deprives a stock of a certain amount of its value, and therefore considers each case very carefully. The action is justified by our experience that a small amount of stock remaining on the list leads to a condition that is dangerous to ourselves and to our customers. In order to obviate that we remove it from the list. Danger may arise from two causes: A small quantity is more easily subject to manipulation, and people may be induced to buy at a much greater price than it is worth. In the second place, it is subject to a corner, which injures brokers and is demoralizing all around."

"The danger of a corner," said Mr. Untermyer, "is that a man may sell something he hasn't got and may not be able to buy it. Do you think the protection of a speculator or gambler justifies injury to an innocent stockholder through the removal of the stock from the list?"

"The danger to be avoided is of the panic that follows a corner," said Mr. Pomroy.

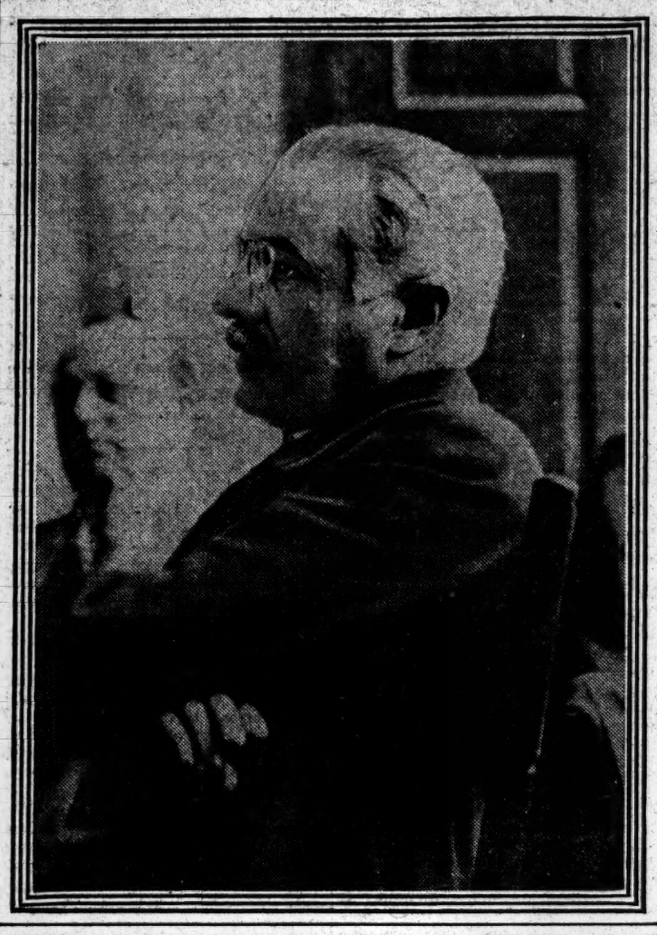
Mr. Untermyer argued that when a corner was discovered the Exchange could compel a settlement, such as took place after the Northern Pacific corner, but Mr. Pomroy did not agree with him.

Chairman Pujo then announced that the main inquiry contemplated by the committee would not be pursued until necessary legislation had been obtained, and that the committee was adjourned sine die. The plan is not to continue the inquiry in any event until next Fall, and possibly not till after the election.

Circulation Men Name Officers.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—Cincinnati was chosen as the next place of convention of the International Circulation Managers' Association at the closing session here to-day. The officers elected were: President—William J. Little, Montreal Star; First Vice President—Sidney D. Long, Wichita Eagle; Second Vice President—A. E. MacKinnon, New York World. J. R. Taylor of The Grand Rapids Press was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU ON STAND AT MONEY TRUST INQUIRY



HOW FEDERAL CASH GOT TO STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table shows the amount of Government deposits made in the New York city banks on Oct. 22, 23, and 24, the amount some of them agreed to loan on the Stock Exchange, and the amount they actually loaned on Oct. 24. Of the Government deposits $3,210,000 were made on Oct. 22, before the conference between Secrteary Cortelyou and the bankers. On Oct. 23, $10,017,000 and on Oct. 24 $15,708,000 was deposited.

	Gov't deposits Oct. 22, 23, 24.	Agreed to loan if necessary.	Amount loaned Oct. 24.
First National	$9,250,000	$4,000,000	$2,680,000
Hanover National	4,825,000	1,500,000	1,355,000
National Bank of Commerce	.....	2,500,000	1,730,000
American Exchange National	.....	1,000,000	910,000
Corn Exchange	.....	1,500,000	1,340,000
Chase National	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Park	860,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manhattan Company	.....	500,000	350,000
National City	9,000,000	8,000,000	6,339,000
Fourth National	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000
Bank of America	.....	500,000	400,000
Importers and Traders'	.....	500,000	450,000
Mechanics' National	.....	300,000	200,000
Chemical National	1,000,000	250,000	300,000
First National, Brooklyn	100,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	1,000,000	.....	.....
Citizens' Central	100,000	.....	.....
Consolidated National	100,000	.....	.....
Liberty National	100,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	100,000	.....	.....
Total	$28,935,000	$23,550,000	$18,945,000

Government deposits were also made as follows in the next few days after the panic on the Stock Exchange was relieved: Oct. 25, $3,367,000; Oct. 26, $1,440,000; Oct. 28, $3,050,000; Oct. 29, $630,000; Oct. 30, $275,000.

The Man in the Tower Takes an Airing

DOWN from the lookout on the Tower of Style—out beyond the diocese of city streets—into the cool shades of the country where the brassy and the tennis racquet reign—

What of the New York man's clothes in this land of the Week End?

It's a world to itself.

Weber and Heilbroner's Norfolk suits, at $20, $25 and $30, add to your feeling of freedom.

Being noticeably correct, they induce mental comfort—send you back refreshed and unruffled.

Brown or blue—gray or checked—homespun or flannel—tweed, cheviot or pongee.

Knickerbockers to match for little extra cost.

Blazers tailored with the niceties of all Weber and Heilbroner goods, $6; in Norfolk style, $8.

White flannel trousers at $5.50; or the new birdseye white serge at $6.50.

And they might have been made for a house-boat party on the Thames.

If you're merely a looker-on, then one of these patch-pocket suits which serves its purpose in town or out—$20, $25 or $30.

* * *

Manhattan Summer shirts, with soft cuffs and the refinements of custom made shirts, $1.50 to $6.

Golf shirts—soft collars—athletic underwear.

Weber and Heilbroner

369 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 241 Broadway, 159 Nassau; 20 Cortlandt; 787 Broadway, 27 New; 1185 Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Clothes at 27 New, 159 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 369 and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Our University Cricket Shirt

$2

Four for $7.50

Made on English models and providing the greatest possible amount of comfort for outdoor wear. Of fine quality white twill with attached collar. Norfolk pleats down the back, roomy patch pocket and gauntlet cuffs—dressy and serviceable.

Roxford Underwear

"The sort that does not stick."

50c & 1.00

2-Piece and Union Suits

Finest old-fashioned balbriggan made in *modern* styles. More people wear balbriggan than any other material. No other Summer underwear fabric combines so much elasticity, softness, comfort and durability. Roxford Knitted Summer Underwear is fashioned full and roomy and finished to perfection.

Keiser Barathea Bat Wings

50c

All silk in over sixty plain colors, harmonizing with your suit, shirt, or hosiery. Appreciated by men who value the niceties of Summer dress. The Keiser Barathea used for Bat Wing ties is woven especially for Bat Wing purposes, being pliable, strong and tightly bound.

Clermont the new Lion Summer collar. A graceful shape that commends itself at sight. Like all Lion collars, the Clermont is beautifully made and finished and mathematically accurate in cut. Quarter sizes. Two for 25c.

William G. White

MEN'S SHIRTS AND STANDARD FURNISHINGS EXCLUSIVELY.

Cortlandt, near Church St. Broadway, cor. Leonard St. Factory—79 Orange St., Newark.
42d St., west of 5th Ave. Broadway, cor. 26th St.
Wall St., cor. Broadway. Nassau, near Liberty St. 847 Broad St., Newark.

$25 Suits for Men

at Saks'

¶ The hardest thing to move in this world is public opinion. The history of reform is the history of resistance. The locomotive was laughed at, and when the telephone was invented the world refused to credit the message of discovery or to transmit any message other than "Fudge."

¶ With every advantage over contemporary productions in clothes, we are under some handicap in exploiting them, because those men who have not looked into Saks productions at twenty-five dollars are naturally of the opinion that they are no better than the average. We are not disconcerted, however, and we shall continue to maintain that they are better than the average and to prove it.

¶ Where Saks twenty-five dollar clothes differ notably from the average is in style. There is a great deal of talk about style these days. It is a word very loosely and indiscriminately employed. And reflecting upon this, a distinction occurs to us which is neither fine nor overdrawn. It is this: A garment may be *in style* and yet be *without style*.

¶ Rhyme does not necessarily make poetry, though poetry may make rhyme. A garment *in style* implies *idea*-conformance. A garment that *has style* implies *ideal* conformance, and this latter is the style tailored into Saks clothes. A Saks garment is not a rhyming dictionary of fashion, but the poetry of style.

¶ There is something so palpably better about Saks styles than the average, that we are entitled to talk about it. There is something so superior in the workmanship of Saks clothes, something so distinctive in the lines, something that transcends the loom, the bench, the scissors and the fashion plate. And that something is the individuality of the Saks tailoring organization.

¶ And one thing more. This superiority of style involves no sacrifice of quality in fabrics, nor of variety. The range of models, fabrics, and colorings available would be diverse and extensive enough for a house that confined itself to twenty-five-dollar productions. And the workmanship marks the highest attainment in ready-for-service clothes.

Men's Silk Shirts values 5.00 & 6.50.. today at **3.85**

¶ Big values, but a limited quantity. Made of fine quality silk, that is pure silk all the way through. Many exclusive and smart patterns. Striped effects of blue, helio, black, and two different shades of tan. White grounds and fast colors that will not fade. Also, all white silk shirts with self stripes. All sizes.

Men's Silk & Linen Pajamas values 3.50 to 5.00.... today at **2.85**

¶ Several hundred suits of pajamas, made of silk and linen. Designs are satin stripes and Russian cords, in blue, helio, tan, cream, and white. Collarless models, with pearl buttons and silk frogs. Lightweight nightwear that could not be made better for trying. Cool, capacious, comfortable. Small, medium and large sizes.

Men's $6, $7 and $8 Panamas at 3.95

¶ A fine collection of Panamas, bought at a big reduction from an importer who figured he had too many. Clean, uniform weaves, free from blemish. In a variety of new models. Extremely light in weight. Main floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Open Saturday until six o'clock P. M.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

WIRELESS DEVICE SENDS HANDWRITING

The Iconograph Also Reproduces Shorthand and Cryptograms Between Milan and Turin.

ADAPTED TO RADIO PLANTS

Italian Minister Seizes Upon Its Value for Secretly Sending Orders and Sketches in Wartime.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 13. — The Daily Chronicle's Milan correspondent telegraphs:

"Surprising results are being obtained between here and Turin, ninety-two miles distant, by means of the invention of a Turinese youth, Francesco de Bernocchi, called the 'Wireless Iconograph.'

"The apparatus is far in advance of anything of the kind yet recorded. It transmits, besides ordinary messages, autographs, shorthand, and all sorts of designs and cryptograms. Exact reproduction follows upon the interaction of synchronic periods of electric waves in correspondence with synchronic periods of helicoidal movements.

"So simple is the arrangement that the transmitter and receiver of this instrument may be applied with ease to any ordinary wireless telegraphy plant.

"Gen. Spingarl, Minister of War, is so impressed by the enormous advantages of the wireless iconograph for imparting orders and conveying sketches in time of war with the utmost secrecy, that immediate arrangements are being made to secure for Italy the exclusive possession of the patent."

LA FOLLETTE 57 TO-DAY.

Doesn't Feel His Years, He Says—Enjoyed His Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senator La Follette, who returned this week to Washington from a long campaign tour, was reminded to-night that to-morrow he will be 57 years old.

"That's a fact," said the Senator, "and I feel the years very lightly. The fact is I have never enjoyed such health in my life as I do now.

"I am back from a two-months campaign, in which day after day I spoke nine and ten hours a day. Newspaper men, young and strong, were worn out with the strain of it and I enjoyed it and throve on it, coming home as hard as nails and ready for any fate.

"I shall spend my birthday to-morrow dictating the final chapter of my book, which embraces the articles that have appeared in magazine form. This final chapter will only appear in the book, which will be out July 15. I have no hesitation in saying that this chapter will be an interesting contribution to recent political history.

"So far as my candidacy is concerned, I will only say that I have made a good strong fight, have taken some hard bruising and can feel that in it all I have been as straight as a ramrod. The people know just where I stand; I have told the truth unflinchingly, and I believe that in doing so I have done my country a patriotic service. Most of us are looking beyond the disorder of this present strife and I for one hope that the young men of the country may learn the true meaning of passing events and prepare themselves for the responsibility that will soon rest on them.

"I have some small hope that the story of my political struggle as I have told it in my book may serve to set young men and boys to thinking and deciding to act as they assume responsible citizenship. I should be quite content if I could have a share in teaching a generation of coming citizens the lessons of my political experience."

RATIONS FOR VOLCANO TOWNS

Secretary Stimson Starts Supplies on Revenue Cutters.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Stimson has ordered 30,000 army rations sent to Seward, Alaska, twenty-four hours from Kodiak. They will be distributed by revenue cutters. The cutter McCulloch, according to calculations here, should have arrived at Kodiak to-day to assist the Manning in extending relief. The cutters Thetis and Tahoma are on the way there.

The revenue cutter Rush, at Port Townsend, Wash., is taking on three months' rations in anticipation of joining the relief squadron.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—It seems to be reasonably certain that all persons on Kodiak Island, where the Katmai volcano was in eruption, are safe, but word is awaited concerning the fate of those on Afognak and Raspberry Islands and on the mainland of the Alaskan peninsula. Relief boats have been sent to explore the bays, and until they return conditions in the small settlements will not be known.

The acid discharged by the volcano during the forty-eight hours it was spouting has spread through the air as far as the Puget Sound country. The soldiers at the coast defense forts have been kept busy polishing the big guns, which showed the corrosive effect of acid.

TRIED FOR GANG SHOOTING.

Assistant District Attorney Asked Jury to Ignore Politics.

Charles Torti a member of the Jack Sirocco gang, who was arrested two weeks ago for the shooting of "Big Jack" Zelig, another gangster, as he was leaving the Criminal Court Building, was put on trial before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday for attempted murder.

The greater part of the day was taken up in the selection of a jury and one panel of talesmen was exhausted. Assistant District Attorney Moss, in opening his case, said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, do not, please, resent a plain statement. It is said that business and political interests and considerations may come into the marrow of my case. Do not think them do so. This case involves the safety of life and limb on our public streets. Society must protect itself against those persons who take the law in their own hands."

Zelig, who is in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail and awaiting trial on a charge of carrying a revolver, a second offense, was called to the stand. He said his real name was John William Albert, and that he lived at 11 East 106th Street. Mr. Moss then moved that the case be put over until to-day and Judge Malone granted his motion. Mr. Moss explained that he had called Zelig in order to block any attempt the defense might make to stay the proceedings. Zelig will tell about the shooting to-day.

CLASH WITH ART MINISTRY.

Paris Opera Offends by "Girl of the Golden West" Performance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 13.—A dispute that is likely to cause considerable discussion has risen between the management of the Paris Opera and the Ministry of Fine Arts, apparently over the performance of the Monte Carlo Opera Company, whose répertoire included "The Girl of the Golden West."

Although a presentation of this opera is not specifically mentioned as grounds for complaint, M. Maurel stated that the opera management neglected to obtain the Ministry's authority for the Monte Carlo Company's performance last month, with the result that the monthly subvention for the theatre is unpaid.

Adrien Bernheim, the Government Commissioner for subventioned theatres, has sent a long report on the subject to the Ministry and pointed out that the performances have considerably prejudiced the theatre from the point of view of the composers and artists. It has also seriously affected the receipts.

Inquiries at the Opera House failed to elicit the slightest indication of what happened. M. Bernheim refuses to talk.

GERMAN TRADE AT FLOOD.

Sidney March of New York Calls the Conditions Extraordinary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 13.—"Germany is enjoying record conditions of financial and industrial prosperity," said Sidney H. March, who is connected with the New York banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night at the end of a week's conference with leading Berlin bankers and financiers.

"I am assured on all hands that the high water conditions which have prevailed in the Fatherland for practically the past year and a half are now at their very height. Some politicians and newspapers have latterly given expression to a belief that the good times were approaching an end, but the most conservative authorities at the present moment can find no specific indications of that sort.

"As one evidence of the extraordinary condition of the steel and iron trade, which is the barometer of German industrial prosperity, I was told that German furnaces recently sold 10,000 tons of pig iron to American buyers.

"I have been asking whether Germans do not feel that they are overreaching themselves, but they insist they are not, and say that their position is stable in all directions.

"New York banks still have some credit balances here, but the German borrowing in America no longer amounts to the high figures attained last Autumn.

"The German financial world is taking the liveliest interest in our Presidential struggle, but views the result, whatever its color, without misgivings.

"In common with the rest of Europe, Germany realizes that America's underlying economic solidity is altogether too firm ever to be imperiled seriously by ephemeral political eruptions."

CALIFORNIAN IS BLAMED.

Lord Mersey Sure the Signals Seen from Her Were the Titanic's.

LONDON, June 13.—The British court of inquiry into the Titanic disaster will find that the steamer Californian defaulted from its duty. During to-day's hearing Lord Mersey, the President, stated without qualification:

"I have no doubt that the Californian did see the distress signals; that they were signals from the Titanic, and that the Californian ought to have made efforts to get to the Titanic."

Sir Alfred Chalmers, professional adviser to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, explained to the court the reason why the Board of Trade's lifeboat scale had not been altered for eighteen years. It was because "traveling across the Atlantic was the safest mode of traveling in the world." The disaster had not caused him to think that changes were necessary. No lessons were to be learned from the catastrophe because it was an extraordinary occurrence.

Allen C. Edwards, attorney for the Dockers' Union, interjected that the Board of Trade seemed to be an extraordinary department for guarding against ordinary occurrences.

Appeal for Widowed Mother.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association appeals for $50 for a widow with four children who needs aid to establish herself in a dairy lunch room. The woman is capable, and a good cook, and feels confident that she can keep a home for her children if she is assisted with $100. Friends have raised $50 for her. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, city. Acknowledgment is due R. E. Young, $10, and "No Name," $1.

Woman Elected to Bohemian Diet.

VIENNA, June 13.—The first woman in Austria to win a provincial Diet election is Frau Vyk Kumeticka, who has been elected to the Bohemian Diet at Jungbunzlau. It is doubtful if the Bohemian Constitution will allow her to take her seat.

WERNHER LEFT SON ONLY $6,000 A YEAR

This Amount, Payable from Trust Fund, to be Doubled When He Is 30.

TOTAL ESTATE $25,000,000

London Financier Had Much Trouble with Spendthrift Son, Who Made a Record in Debts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—The property of Sir Julius Wernher was sworn to provisionally to-day for probate at the value of $25,000,000. He left $750,000 in trust for life for his bankrupt eldest son, Derrick Wernher, directing that not more than $6,000 yearly shall be paid him while he is between the ages of 25 and 30, and not more than $12,000 yearly after he is 30.

The balance is to be accumulated and added to the capital, which, subject to his son's interest, is on his death to be held for the benefit of his widow and children.

Derrick Wernher is at present only 22 years old, but made an appearance in the Bankruptcy Court last month. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and managed to run up debts of $200,000 at the university. He accomplished this feat mainly by gambling—baccarat, and horse racing having taken up a good deal of his time. Sir Julius Wernher paid these debts and then advertised in the English and Continental newspapers that he would not be responsible for other obligations incurred by his son.

Since then Derrick Wernher has managed to acquire new debts to the amount of $350,000, all of which are unsecured. According to his testimony in the Bankruptcy Court a large part of this was incurred through a transaction with Oscar Kahn, a jeweler in Paris. A Hungarian named Tery took him to Kahn, who, on finding that he was indeed the eldest son of Sir Julius Wernher, sold him a pearl necklace for $235,000. Kahn told him to go to a certain address and there he handed over the necklace for $6,000 and a $44,000 check. Kahn cashed the check for $43,000, deducting $1,000 for a premium he had paid on a life insurance policy of Wernher. The result was that for a liability of more than $235,000 young Wernher received only $49,000, from which he paid Tery a commission of $4,000.

HOST SAIL ON ADRIATIC.

White Star Liner Brings Most of the Majestic's Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—Carrying a majority of the Majestic's passengers as well as her own the White Star liner Adriatic sailed from Liverpool to-day.

Among those aboard was a party of New Yorkers, including Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Clark, Mrs. Samuel Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorne, and family, who has been spending a month automobiling in England.

Sir Willans Nussey, for eighteen years a member of Parliament from Pontefract, is making his first trip across the Atlantic en route to Canada to look over the country for himself with a view to taking up some large investments.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Robinson, who came here to watch the golf championship contests, were also aboard. Mr. Robinson said he was much disappointed at Fred Herreshoff's play, but his entry did a lot of good to the game generally on both sides of the Atlantic, Herreshoff being very popular personally.

"It is hoped," said Mr. Robinson "to inaugurate a series of games between the leading amateurs of both countries on the lines of the polo games, these to be played in each country in alternate years. The chief obstacle is that many leading British amateurs are not wealthy enough to afford the trip, but this, it is hoped, will be bridged over by the National Association taking up the suggestion and paying each player's expenses."

Others sailing on the ship were Mrs. Wilfred Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Christie, the Rev. C. W. Currier, Albert Kiralfy, the well-known exhibition manager, who goes on a six weeks' visit for the benefit of his health; W. D. Vanderpool, and Mrs. H. L. Terrell.

Among those booked to sail on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to-morrow are Prof. and Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Curtis, W. B. Douglas, Samuel Eiseman, William Harris, Chairman of the Ritz-Carlton hotels; Count and Countess Széchényi, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morganthaler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Swift, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherrard Smith.

BLUEJACKETS FOR LINERS.

French Government Will Provide a Crew for the Provence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—The strike of the seamen at Havre and other ports continues to be serious.

The steamship companies state that they have made all the concessions possible, and there can be no question of arbitration.

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day decided to embark a crew of naval sailors and stokers on the Provence, sailing for New York Saturday.

The passengers booked to sail on the France, including John Wanamaker, were transferred to the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

HAVRE, June 13.—The French liner Provence arrived to-day and immediately docked. Several firemen and sailors who had learned of the strike left the ship.

MARSEILLES, June 13.—The Secretary of the Seamen's Union declared to-day that if the Government provides bluejackets for the French liner Provence the Marseilles men will strike immediately.

DOCK STRIKE COLLAPSING.

Failure to Gain Support Causes Leaders to Move for Peace.

LONDON, June 13.—Evidence that the leaders of the dock strike realize that a national strike is a forlorn hope and that they are eager for a plausible pretext to make peace was afforded by the appointment to-day of an Emergency Committee, including Ben Tillett, Harry Gosling, and other leaders, "to be ready to interview the Government should their services be required."

At no place has the day brought accessions to the ranks of the strikers. The Liverpool council of the Transport Workers' Federation adopted a resolution to await the result of the ballot now being taken by the Seamen's and Firemen's Unions. Leith and other Scotch ports have voted heavily against the strike. Even at Southampton there are signs that the strike is collapsing.

There is a daily increase in the number of men working at the London docks, and should the efforts of the ship owners and the port authorities to break down the monopoly of work on the Thames, possessed by the lightermen under an ancient charter, succeed, the back of the strike would be broken, as this monopoly alone prevents a general resumption of work on the Thames.

'LONGSHOREMEN STILL OUT.

Stewards and Cooks at Work on the Noordam's Cargo.

The strike at the Holland-American Line pier, in Hoboken, which started on Wednesday after the Dock Superintendent had engaged some non-union 'longshoremen, was still on last night, and the work of discharging the cargo of the Noordam is being done by stewards, cooks, and others whom the company has been able to press into service.

At the rate the work was being done yesterday the cargo will not be out before the ship is due to sail for Rotterdam on Tuesday, in which case she will have to carry the freight back with her. It was rumored that 200 strikebreakers were to be hurried here to do the work, but so far they have not put in an appearance.

The strikers demand that Henry Hecker, the pier foreman, be discharged because, they say, he prefers to employ non-union men, and that the line recognize the union.

Swiss President Receives Envoys.

BERNE, June 13.—The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commisioners were received this morning by M. Forrer, President of the republic, and a luncheon was afterwards given in their honor by the Federal Council.

ACTOR IN ALIMONY CLUB.

Frederick Bond, Sued by Wife, Goes to Ludlow Street Jail.

Frederick Bond, an actor, whose wife, Catherine F. Bond, sued him for separation a few days ago, surrendered himself to Sheriff Julius Harburger yesterday, and was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail. Mrs. Bond alleged that her husband was about to leave the jurisdiction of the State without defending the action or making provision for her support, and obtained a civil order of arrest on which Bond furnished surety.

Bond played in Sol Smith Russell's company many years ago, and was seven years in Augustin Daly's company. He has played recently in vaudeville.

INDIGNANT DUCHESS EJECTS SUFFRAGIST

"Votes for Women" Advocate Broke in on Address at Devonshire House.

PRINCESS AMONG GUESTS

The Duchess of Devonshire Seizes the Offender by the Wrist and Leads Her Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—The Duchess of Devonshire helped to eject a suffragette who interrupted a meeting which was being held at Devonshire House in support of the Colonial Nursing Association. Those present included Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Lewis Harcourt was speaking, when a woman asked a question about woman's franchise. When she was threatened with removal from the place the woman desisted. Immediately afterward another woman, sitting near the Princess, arose and proceeded to address the meeting on the subject of "Votes for Women."

The Princess appeared to be considerably amused by the first interruption, but now she bent forward and held a whispered conversation with the Duchess of Devonshire, who, pale with annoyance, left her seat and approached the interrupters.

She reminded them that they were guests in a private house, and in view of their conduct she had no alternative but to ask them to withdraw.

The Duchess thereupon seized the hand of the nearest interrupter and assisted her to leave the place.

IRISH WOMEN TRY SMASHING.

Dublin Suffragettes Quickly Get Into the Hands of the Police.

DUBLIN, June 13.—A campaign of window smashing was opened to-day by the Irish suffragettes, who tried to emulate the deeds of their English sisters, but came into vigorous conflict with the authorities. After the women had made an energetic attack on most of the public buildings eight of them, who were armed with bags of stones, were arrested and will be brought up before the police Magistrate.

Before the police came on the scene the women had shattered forty-two windows of the Custom House, the Post Office, the Land Commission Office, and the police and military barracks.

RUNAWAY AIREDALE FOUND.

Terrier Worth $500 Had Escaped from a Hotel Porter.

Peter Mooney, a porter at the Ritz-Carlton, who let an Airedale terrier escape on Wednesday night, is happy again. Detectives Van Twisten and Barron yesterday found the dog in the rear yard of 242 West Forty-eighth Street, tied to a post. The occupant of the house, Mr. Seefort, told them that he saw the dog running in the street and took it home. He thought the dog was a mongrel and was surprised to hear he was valued at $500.

The dog belongs to Mrs. J. G. Tower, of Tuxedo. It was turned over to the porter to be taken to the kennel in the basement of the hotel, but the terrier slipped through its collar and was lost in the crowds along Madison Avenue.

MEXICAN REBELS ROUTED.

Gen. Blanquet Puts Gen. Argumedo's Army to Flight.

TORREON, Mexico, June 13.—Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, one of the Federal commanders, is reported to have routed Gen. Argumedo with his rebel army near Pedrisena, fifty miles to the southwest of this city, capturing two cannon and munitions. Gen. Argumedo is reported to have been wounded.

"SALOME" MAY COME HERE.

Now Unlikely That the Louvre Will Get Regnault's Picture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 13.—There seems little chance of Regnault's "Salome" being acquired for the Louvre. A subscription opened for the purpose of accepting M. Knoedler's offer to sell the picture reached half the necessary sum, and it was expected that the rest would be provided by the Council of the National Museum; but Arthur Meyer, organizer of the subscription, has received a letter, saying that the council has decided not to purchase "Salome" for the Louvre. He has spent the money raised for the purpose in acquiring other pictures.

Edouard Detaille is attempting to get the use of the legacy of Mme. Edouard André for the purpose of buying the picture, but he is unlikely to succeed.

"Salome" may thus cross the Atlantic after all.

SLAY 421 TURKS IN BATTLE.

Italian Forces in Tripoli Repulse a Fierce Attack.

KHOMS, Tripoli, June 13.—A strong force of Turks and Arabs with artillery attacked the Italian positions at this point on the night of June 11. All the available Italian troops were turned out and made a counter attack. A fierce battle ensued, the Turks being driven back with heavy losses.

Italian burying parties found 421 bodies in one part of the field alone. The Italians had thirty-one men killed an dfifty wounded.

WALDSTEIN IS KNIGHTED.

King Decorates Four Canadians and Gives Other Birthday Honors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—The list of King's birthday honors issued to-night includes Prof. Charles Waldstein, the archaeologist; John Bland-Sutton, the distinguished surgeon, and George Paish, editor of The Statist. All are created Knights.

LONDON, June 13.—The Earl of Carrick, Field Marshal Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, Sir Francis Allston Channing, who was born in the United States, and Sir Thomas Borthwick were created Barons of the United Kingdom by the King. Carrick's earldom is Irish, and the English peerage gives him a seat in the House of Lords.

Rodmond Palen Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, are made Knight Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while John McDougald of the Department of Customs and James Melville Macoun of the Department of Mines, Canada, are appointed Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

FREE WHEAT FOR FRANCE

But the Importer Is Required by Bill to Export Flour.

PARIS, June 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill admitting wheat free on condition that an equivalent weight of flour is exported from France by the importer within three months or an equivalent weight of biscuits within four months.

The high price of wheat and its scarcity have been causing considerable apprehension in France, and it is believed that this action will temporarily relieve the market.

Summer Suits

Costly in Appearance —Very Low in Price

To-day *Smith Gray & Co.* are going to make a *sales record.*

We have laid out the *most remarkable display* we have *ever* shown.

Twenty seven hundred suits in all.

Three hundred *exclusive* and handsome fabrics.

Suits that give you the *appearance* of the *expensively custom tailored man.*

Every shade and tone.

Every weave and texture.

$15.50 for such suits as are sold elsewhere for 20.00 & 22.50

$18.50 for such suits as are sold elsewhere for 22.50 & 25.00

The products of the *finest* foreign and American woolen mills.

Sizes and *subsizes* so cleverly conceived that you are *reasonably sure* of a *perfect fit* with the *very first try on.*

Styles *so far advanced* that your suit will be in good taste *two seasons.*

Absolutely the *finest* ready-for-service suits and the *most remarkable values* in New York.

The fine clothes *event* of the season.

Join the "Cool Club"

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Famous Brill Special Summer Suits at $15 For Men and Young Men

Twenty Dollars would be nearer their real value. In fact, you have probably paid that price more than once for suits that were not one bit better. They're made from unusually good fabrics, unusually well tailored and styled. The biggest $15 worth, in suits, that you can buy anywhere.

$15---Ready-to-wear.

Blue and Gray Serges and Fancy Blues and Grays.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. 47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

To-day and To-morrow—

THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE REMARKABLE EXHIBIT OF EMBROIDERY

The Great Harper's Bazar Prize Competition

At GIMBEL BROTHERS

Twenty thousand have already seen it.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

THE BIG STORE — BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

New Features and New Records Daily In Our

June Sales

This event is more than merely a big merchandise movement. It is a really vital factor in the comfort and economy of fifty to nearly a hundred thousand people daily. Among today's biggest sales we include:

MAIN BUILDING—*Devoted to Dry Goods, ancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SWEATERS—
$3 Grade At $1.95 — $5 Grade At $2.50 — $8 Grade At $3.95

A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE SAMPLE LINE OF HIGH-CLASS PARASOLS at EXTRAORDINARY PRICE-REDUCTIONS.

WOMEN'S NEWEST LINGERIE DRESSES; many styles; at.....$6.50

PERFECT "WALK-OVER" SHOES UNDERPRICE—
For Women, $3.50 Grade, at.....$1.90 — For Men, $3.50 to $4.50 Grades, at.....$2.10

$50 CHESTS OF STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE, at.....$35

"ODDS AND ENDS" SALE IN OUR BARGAIN-BASEMENT.

The Greenhut Building

The Largest, Finest and Most Helpful Store in the World Devoted Exclusively to Furniture and Housefurnishings

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT DRESSERS; regularly $50, at.....$25
CIRCASSIAN WALNUT CHIFFONIERS, regularly $40, at.....$20
HUNDREDS OF FRAMED PICTURES AT SPECIAL PRICES.
CLEAN-UP SALE OF LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
ASSOCIATE SALES OF REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, WINDOW SCREENS AND SCREEN DOORS, OIL STOVES, etc.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

CHADWICK REOPENS SCHLEY CONTROVERSY

Denies Commander Under Sampson Saved the Day at Santiago by Famous Brooklyn Loop.

CITES VERDICT OF ADMIRALS

In Letter to Senator Rayner Admiral Challenges Statements by Him in Appeal for Pension for Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—An open letter that promises to fan into fury again the quiescent members of the Sampson-Schley controversy has been addressed to Senator Rayner of Maryland by Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, challenging the accuracy of a statement by the Maryland Senator to the effect that the famous loop made by the Brooklyn under Schley's command at the battle of Santiago "saved the day for the American arms."

Recently Senator Rayner in a speech in the Senate, in support of his bill for a pension of $150 a month for the widow of Admiral Schley, not only referred to the loop made by the Brooklyn as having saved the day at Santiago, but credited Rear Admiral Chadwick, "after years of silence," with having now "proclaimed this fact to the world." This is what called forth the vitriolic letter from Admiral Chadwick to Senator Rayner. Here is the letter:

"Newport, R. I., June 12, 1912.

"Sir: I observe in The Congressional Record of the 3d inst. remarks made by you with references to the handling of the Brooklyn at the naval battle of Santiago in part as follows:

> I propose to show that the famous order for what is known as the loop of the Brooklyn, that Schley gave upon the spur of the moment and in the heat of battle, decided the conflict and saved the day for the American arms. After years of silence upon the subject by all who witnessed the event, Admiral Chadwick, the Captain of Admiral Sampson's flagship has proclaimed this fact to the world.

The public character of these statements dictates the propriety of an open reply, and in addressing you I am transmitting copies of this letter to the press.

"I have never expressed commendation of Commodore (later Rear Admiral) Schley's handling of the Brooklyn in the Santiago battle.

"No doubt you were misled to make the statements to which I refer through the appearance in a newspaper of some inaccurate headlines in connection with a review of my history of the Spanish-American war. I made an emphatic and explicit denial of the newspaper's statement, which denial the paper published. Our highest naval authority in tactics and strategy writing to me regarding this matter says: 'No such an expression or basis for such expression' in the history reviewed.

"With regard to the loop, I concur with the opinion rendered in this matter by the Court of Inquiry of 1901, viz.:

> "The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

"All three of the distinguished Admirals, Dewey, Ramsay, and Benham, who composed the court, concurred in this opinion.

"Further you say that this turn 'decided the conflict and saved the day for American arms.' What did the three Admirals of the court say? Their unanimous opinion, as shown by the record of the court, is as follows:

> "By commencing the engagement on July 3, with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially the Viscaya and Colon.
>
> "The turn, in fact, took the Brooklyn a mile and a half to the eastward and at least half a mile to the south. She was temporarily out of action. Her log says: 'When we came around again heading to the westward the Maria Teresa had run for the beach,' put hors du combat by the fire of the other ships. The statement of the late lamented Admiral Taylor, quoted by the President of the United States in his review of the case, is wholly to the point: 'If, instead of making this loop, the Brooklyn had stood straight in toward the Spaniards, as the other American ships did, it seems to me the fight would have been settled then, without need of the long chase.'
>
> "Your statement that Admiral Dewey 'declined to concur in the opinion of the remaining Admirals who sat with him on the tribunal' in regard to the question of the Brooklyn's turn shows a memory much at fault. The court found against Admiral Schley in thirteen of the fourteen counts. In eleven of these the court was unanimous, Admiral Dewey concurring. The questions of the Brooklyn's turn were included in these eleven, in which there was full concurrence.
>
> "As to Admiral Dewey's expression which you quote, and which touched upon the question of command, evidence on which had been specifically excluded by the court as not included in the precept nor germane to the inquiry, the Secretary of the Navy in approving the findings said:
>
> > "As to the further expression of his views by the same member with regard to the question of command on the morning of July 3, 1898, and of the title to credit for the ensuing victory, the conduct of the court in making no finding and rendering no opinion on those questions is approved. Indeed, it could with propriety take no other course, evidence on these questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court.
>
> "The plain fact is that by the Brooklyn's turn and her being thus temporarily out of action, the Viscaya and Colon, as Admiral Taylor intimated by the expression quoted, were enabled to get clear, the one to run sixteen miles before surrendering, the other about fifty miles.
>
> "It was the Oregon's fire alone which caused the Colon to finally turn toward the beach and haul down her colors. The Brooklyn was not then near enough to do her injury. Hundreds saw the fall of every one of the eight-inch shells she fired in the chase of the Colon. All fell much short. The Oregon's thirteen-inch shell, having longer range, went beyond the Colon and caused her to surrender when she did. Had the Brooklyn been wholly absent, the result would have been exactly the same. To say that she saved the day for the American arms is a self-evident absurdity. An overwhelming force was present apart from the Brooklyn. The three first-class battleships, the Iowa, Oregon, and Indiana, were ample force alone.
>
> "There is another statement which I hesitate to recur to, as it refers to what the navy regards as the darkest page of its history, but as you bring it up I must take notice of it. Schley's disobedience of orders involved his leaving behind him the port in which was the enemy's squadron, which he was ordered to blockade at all hazards, and his declared intention was to go to Key West, nearly 800 miles away (by the course he chose) 'to coal,' though his ships had been coaling daily, with the exception of two days when en route from Cienfuegos toward Santiago. The reasons assigned in his telegram announcing his movement were described by the court of inquiry (all the members concurring) as 'inaccurate and misleading.' The President of the United States in his memorandum of Feb. 18, 1902, said:
>
> > The court is a unit in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred: his retrograde movement when he abandoned the blockade, and his disobedience of orders and misstatements of facts in relation thereto.
>
> "How much soever these offenses and this misstatement of facts were condoned by the Navy Department, both offenses and misstatements were actualities of a character of the like of which no other American naval officer has ever been guilty.
>
> "I forbear further criticism. I quite agree with you that it is sorry work, but the right must take precedence of feeling. I must, however, add, that there was no Sampson-Schley controversy. There was a navy-Schley controversy in which Admiral Sampson took no part whatever. The action of the officers on this subject, which had the almost unanimous support of the navy, was to preserve the standard of conduct and honor in the service. This standard is vital to its efficiency. To especially honor an officer condemned in the opinion of the court of inquiry of 1901 in thirteen out of fourteen counts would be to subvert every principle of military efficiency. Had not the navy's standard been at stake the service would have been more than glad to pass over in silence everything brought before that court. To ask, however, that in the circumstances it should keep silence was to ask the impossible.
>
> "A cloud of misunderstanding has been spread over this subject which has caused the mind of the country to take in large degree a distorted view. It is time that this be corrected. For the attitude of many has been one which would have been impossible had they understood that the questions at stake were not personal, but were the basic principles of the navy—obedience to lawful authority, truth, and utmost endeavor to do one's duty.
>
> "Once a month all ships' companies are called to listen to the reading of the articles which are familiarly called the articles of war, and which embody these principles. They thus become part of the very fibre of the service. One may not transgress them with impunity. Read again the opinion of the court and ask yourself if the navy, if the Government, if the country, can afford to overlook offenses against the articles of war such as are there detailed.
>
> "I wish finally to say that nothing here shall be construed as opposition to the pension proposed. My only desire is to declare anew the great and important principles which the navy holds in honor and to which it requires the obedience of those in the service.
>
> "Yours respectfully,
>
> "F. E. CHADWICK.

"To Isidor Rayner, Washington, D. C."

SECRETARY MEYER ILL.

Not at His Desk Since Monday—Goes to Summer Home To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Meyer is confined to his house by illness and has not been at his desk in the Navy Department since Monday. He will go to-morrow to his home in Hamilton, Mass., for the Summer.

He still feels that in the end Congress will authorize two battleships in accordance with his original battleship programme.

Admiral Vreeland Stricken.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, aid for operations of the Navy Department, was removed to the Naval Hospital to-day, threatened with pneumonia.

Nathan Hale's Statue in Front of City Hall.

The statue of Nathan Hale, which was moved from the southwest corner of City Hall Park on Wednesday to make way for the blasting of one of the tubes of the new subway, arrived at its temporary resting place at the foot of the City Hall steps yesterday afternoon without accident. A big bay work horse, the finest which the city could muster, dragged the hero, back foremost, across the cement pavement, and all day the crowds in the park talked about Nathan Hale and the achievements of 1776.

"Look, they're hanging him again!" said one bystander.

And there seemed much truth in the assertion, for heavy cable rope had been wound around the neck and tied under the chin. From the shaded recess in the shrubbery where the statue had formerly stood, few had had occasion to read the inscription on the monument, being the words which he uttered just before he was hanged as a spy. Now it is in plain view of all passers-by.

A newsboy who had just bathed in the park fountain was among the admirers of Nathan Hale's bronze figure. He created a great deal of amusement when he told his brother newsboys the story of the hero's patriotism.

"I know all about him," the youth declared. "I've known it for four years. When the Englishmen caught him they told him they were going to kill him, and he told them to go ahead. Just before they put the rope around his neck they asked him if he had anything to say, and he just told them that if they'd give him another chance he'd do it again."

"That isn't what it says on the monument," protested one of the lad's companions.

"Well, that's what he told them, anyway," replied the newsboy. "I read it in a history book."

The statue now faces directly south, and the many who passed in the park yesterday commented on the favorable location for a monument. The original location, however, was that determined on by historical investigators as the spot where Nathan Hale in all probability was hanged, and the monument will be replaced when the new subway is completed.

END HATFIELD-McCOY FEUD.

Families Make Up When Dr. Hatfield Is Nominated for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., June 13.—With the nomination of Dr. H. D. Hatfield as the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia has come the end for all time, it is declared by both sides, of the bloody Hatfield-McCoy feud, which raged eighteen years ago between the McCoys of Pike County, Ky., and the Hatfields of Logan County, West Va., and had its inception in the accusation of the McCoys that the Hatfields had stolen some of their pigs.

"Congratulations from a McCoy," was the telegram Dr. Hatfield received from Jim McCoy to-day, who wished the candidate every success, and declared he would work tooth and nail and that all the other McCoys who are now residents of West Virginia would also work to help elect Dr. Hatfield. The first signs of peace between the two families were evident when a member of each family was a delegate to a Sunday school convention at Mingo and the two became very friendly.

During the Hatfield-McCoy feud twelve persons were killed and many were injured. The families were near neighbors, and the members fired at each other on sight until two years ago.

H. C. PIERCE'S YACHT SEIZED.

Attached by Mrs. Reycroft on Court Order—Hard Time Finding It.

After sailing around the East and North Rivers all day Wednesday looking for Henry Clay Pierce's half-million-dollar steam yacht Yacona, Sheriff Harburger finally sighted it early yesterday morning lying at anchor in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, out of his jurisdiction. Harburger got in communication with Sheriff Law of Brooklyn. In consequence of which Deputy Sheriff Charles Bulck seized the boat on a court order obtained by Mrs. Alice G. Rycroft.

Mrs. Rycroft began a suit against Mr. Pierce, who controls the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, last February to recover $171,149.66. She asserted that securities for this amount had been converted from her account with Post & Flagg, stock brokers, to the account of Mr. Pierce.

TAFT TRIPS ASSAILED AS PARTISAN JUNKETS

Fitzgerald Criticises President's Traveling Expenses When House Votes $25,000 Appropriation.

COST OF WESTERN JOURNEY

Representative Says Each Member of the Party Was Assessed $1,500—Deplores Evasion of Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By a vote of 78 to 51 the House of Representatives retained in the Sundry Civil bill to-day an item allowing the President $25,000 for his traveling expenses during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Representative Page of North Carolina, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, who refused to stand for its action in allowing the appropriation, led a fight against it on the floor.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee voted and spoke in favor of the appropriation, but criticised President Taft and former President Roosevelt for the way in which they had spent the money allowed them for traveling expenses, alleging that by roundabout methods they had evaded the law limiting their traveling expenses.

"Prior to 1906," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "the President when traveling was the guest of various railroads in the United States. About that time the trip of one President, following the unbroken custom of the country, involved an expenditure by the railroads in excess of $200,000.

"Then legislation was enacted which prohibited free transportation for the President and other public officials. That resulted in an act, approved June 13, 1906, authorizing the appropriation of $25,000 to pay the traveling expenses of the President, to be expended and accounted for upon his certificate solely. Congress authorized this expenditure and reposed complete confidence in the President and did not require the submission of detailed vouchers.

"I supported the legislation because I was convinced the President necessarily incurs expenses in travel that should not be made a personal charge. The limit of $25,000 was fixed because at that time Mr. Roosevelt sent information to the Committee on Appropriations that when the President traveled he could not travel as an ordinary individual; that he could not take a seat in an ordinary Pullman coach, but required certain assistants to travel with him, and very frequently found it necessary to extend invitations to prominent persons or officials or to distinguished citizens to be his guests in traveling from place to place; that $25,000 would not be excessive, and since 1906 $25,000 a year has been appropriated. For 1910 the present Chief Executive set a very bad example and a very unjustifiable example of expending in excess of the amount limited by law. It necessitated action by Congress to permit him to expend out of the appropriation made for 1911 a certain portion during the fiscal year of 1910.

"I criticised his action then because nothing was more important than that the President should set an example to every body in the Government of keeping within the limit fixed by the law. At that time, however, the abuses which have since been disclosed had not taken place; and although grave abuses have since taken place, and although it is to be deplored that a President of the United States should be a party to what has transpired since that time, I have that respect for and confidence in this great office that because of the dereliction of a single individual I am unable to vote to penalize whoever may hereafter be elected to that great and exalted place.

"For the current year $25,000 was appropriated. During the present fiscal year I believe the country has been shocked at the manner in which the Executive has absented himself from this capital, traveling here and there, seeking delegates and votes, denouncing his fellow-citizens, members of a different political party or of factions of his own political party not in accord with himself, at the expense of the people of the United States.

"Last Fall the President made a very extended trip through the West. During that trip he frequently denounced the so-called Progressives or insurgents in the Republican Party. What was done in order to enable him to make that trip? The cost of a special train to be utilized by the President in that trip was figured in advance. The persons who were to accompany him on the trip were counted.

"The pro rata cost of each person was figured. Every newspaper man on the train was requested to pay $1,500 to the man in charge of it in order to pay for expenses. Out of the fund for suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the President $4,500 was taken to defray the expenses upon the train of three employes of the Secret Service, against the protest of the Acting Chief of the Secret Service that to do so would create a deficiency in that appropriation.

"I have not been able to ascertain, but from the investigation I believe that those army officers who accompanied the President upon the trip contributed their $1,500 each, and if they did so it was because they receive 7 cents a mile for their transportation out of the appropriation for the transportation of the army.

"It is deplorable that it is necessary to state these facts to the country. I do not believe the President's action can be justified. I can overlook the President's statements and denunciations of members of the political party of which I am a member, and of his opponents in his own party, because, judging by results, it would pay the Democratic Party to keep him traveling all the year around. But that does not justify the President in making a partisan of himself on these trips about the country, indulging as the Chief Executive in denunciation of any part of the citizens of the country simply because they are not in accord with him politically."

SUITS AGAINST L. BUSTANOBY

Trustee for Bankrupt Firm Declares Preferential Payment Was Made.

Two suits were begun yesterday against Louis Bustanoby, formerly Vice President of Bustanoby Brothers, proprietors of the Café des Beaux Arts, by Augustus H. Skillin, Trustee for the Bustanoby firm, which is now in bankruptcy, one in the Federal District Court and the other in the State Supreme Court.

When a dispute arose between the three brothers, Louis sold out his interest in the firm for $100,000 to the other two, and certain agreements and payments were made which Mr. Skillin now desires to have set aside on the ground that at the time they were made the firm was already bankrupt and consequently should be declared to be void. In the Federal Court Mr. Skillin is attacking a chattel mortgage which was executed in favor of Louis Bustanoby and covers the furnishings, fittings, paintings, linen, dishes, and silverware of the Café des Beaux Arts. It is for $17,500, but at the public sale of the property on Feb. 8, after the firm of Bustanoby Brothers had been declared bankrupt on Dec. 20, 1911, the goods brought only $8,838.19.

This sum, it is alleged, was paid over to Louis Bustanoby, and this constituted a preferential payment, Mr. Skillin declared. He asks for the return of the money with interest from the date of the sale.

In the Supreme Court Mr. Skillin is seeking to have set aside the actual sale of Louis Bustanoby's interest in the firm. He received for it $25,000 in cash and four promissory notes of the total value of $75,000, payable in one, two, three, and four years' time. It is alleged that at the time of the transaction the firm was already bankrupt and that therefore it was illegal. Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus appear for Mr. Skillin.

RULES FOR FLAG DAY.

Sons of the Revolution Issue Instructions for Its Observance.

The Sons of the Revolution have issued cards with instructions for the proper observance of Flag Day to-day. The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset. At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at attention and uncover while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is being played, when the flag should be lowered, but not allowed to touch the ground. When the National and State or other flags fly together, the National flag should be placed on the right. The National salute is one gun for every State.

Wear-proofing the wear-points of *thin*, sheer, gauzy socks is an exclusive Interwoven idea.

Special patented machines equip the toe, heel, sole and ankle of Interwoven Socks with the most durable knit fabric known.

No equal for wear!

Silk-lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c; Pure Thread Silk, 50c

At Your Dealer's

See that they're labeled "Interwoven." Never sold under any other name.

The largest selling mill-brand of half-hose in existence.

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E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President.

Hackett, Carhart's "History Making" Summer Suit Sale

Rainy weather during April and May caused an accumulation of stock, and it must be disposed of. The price each suit was made to sell for has been disregarded. This is an event of "extreme" importance, and we advise every man and young man to buy his summer suit now. We have a large showing of new blues, browns, tans, greys, blue-greys, blue-on-blue, pencil stripes, herringbones, pin lines, chalk mixtures and fancy designs. English or Conservative models, with two or three buttons, full or half lined. Unfinished worsteds, serges, cassimeres, velours, cheviots and black thibets. "A Monstrous Showing" of models, fabrics and patterns that will appeal to the most finical. Every suit reduced.

Suits, made to sell up to $20, now..... **$12.50**

Suits, made to sell up to $30, now..... **$16.50**

Suits, made to sell up to $37.50, now..... **$19.50**

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265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St. | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th St., Near 3d Ave.

Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings.

Beginning Saturday, June 15th, the Store will be closed on Saturdays at Noon; other days, at 5 P. M.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

WILL FEATURE FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY (UNTIL NOON) IN THEIR

Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

Linen Dresses at $15

Regularly sold at $25, $30 & $35

In seven fetching new plain and trimmed styles, recently made up from our surplus stock of French linens. Colors are pink, lavender, blue, rose, tan, black and white.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

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THE NEWEST FICTION

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Macy's is the only store in New York that fights the Book Trust for the principle of being able to sell books at lower prices than any other house. Main Fl., Rear.

That is why you save from 10% to 15% by buying books here. Other stores are bound by an agreement with the Book Trust to charge trust-fixed prices—$1.25 and $1.30 for books which we sell at $1.12 and $1.17.

Where we have equal or better facilities for obtaining merchandise, our prices offer still greater money-savings.

Appended is a list of the newest fiction. The *trust-fixed* prices at which these books are sold for elsewhere are placed alongside of *Macy's prices* for comparison.

	Trust-fixed Price.	Macy's Price.
STREET CALLED STRAIGHT. *Anonymous*	$1.35	$1.21
SHARROW. *Bettina Von Hutton*	$1.30	$1.17
POSTMASTER. *Joseph G. Lincoln*	$1.30	$1.17
SINS OF THE FATHER. *Thomas Dixon*	$1.35	$1.21
FRIAR OF WITTENBERG. *W. S. Davis*	$1.35	$1.21
SON OF THE SUN *Jack London*	$1.20	$1.08
CARNIVAL. *Compton MacKenzie*	$1.30	$1.17
THE BRUTE. *F. A. Kummer*	$1.25	$1.12
ONE MILLION FRANCS. *Arnold Fredericks*	$1.25	$1.12
ISLE OF STRIFE. *George C. Shedd*	$1.25	$1.12
ROMANCE OF A STATE SECRET. *W. Trafford-Taunton*	$1.25	$1.12
BLINDS DOWN. *Horace A. Vachell*	$1.20	$1.08
CHAIN OF EVIDENCE. *Carolyn Wells*	$1.25	$1.12
THE DESERTERS. *Geo. C. Jenks*	$1.25	$1.12
NAMELESS THING. *Melville D. Post*	$1.25	$1.12
CAPTAINS THREE. *Norman Way*	$1.25	$1.12
BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL. *C. Ranger Cull*	$1.25	$1.12
SHADOW OF POWER. *Paul Bertram*	$1.25	$1.12
MENE TEKEL. *Augusta Cronw*	$1.20	$1.08
PRICE SHE PAID. *David G. Phillips*	$1.30	$1.17
THE PRINCIPAL GIRL. *J. C. Smith*	$1.25	$1.12
FAITH BRANDON. *H. D. Skinner*	$1.30	$1.17
HOOSIER CHRONICLE. *Meredith Nicholson*	$1.40	$1.24

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COMFORT AND COOLNESS For Blistering Days IN

B. V. D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS AND KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

EVERY garment is correctly cut and tailored with utmost skill. Non-chafing, good-looking, wear-resisting fabrics. No trouble to put on and take off. 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 a garment.

This Red Woven Label

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(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

is sewed on every undergarment. Take no undergarment without this label.

The B. V. D. Company, New York.

AN ELECTRIC CHICKEN FARM.

Dentist Plans to Fatten Poultry After Method Discovered in England.

Dr. Rudolph C. Lienau, a dentist of 137 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, is having installed on a farm belonging to him at Great River, L. I., the apparatus necessary to raise chickens by electricity. Dr. Lienau expects that his chickens will equal ordinary chickens in weight in half the time, or, in a similar period, will exceed the common barnyard fowl in weight by some 38 per cent.

The dentist says that his ideas are similar to those of Dr. Thorne Baker of London, who finds that by practically continuous doses of high-frequency electricity he can shock his chickens into rapid growth. Dr. Lienau tells of a comparison which Dr. Baker made.

"The conditions surrounding the two classes of chickens, four in each class, were identical," said he. "They had the same food and the same runs. Some 5,000 volts of electricity were used in alternating current, which was so directed that it swept the basking runs of the treated birds. The cost of the treatment was found to average 4 cents a bird from the time it started to killing time."

The dentist presented the figures of Dr. Baker's test showing that four chickens which had been treated with electricity to the broiling stage weighed 4 pounds 14.8 ounces, while four not spurred to more rapid growth by the current weighed only 3 pounds 8.58 ounces.

Dr. Lienau says he has devised some improvements in the manner of conveying the shocks to the chickens, but otherwise his farm will be modeled on that of Dr. Baker's. He expects that the electrically fattened chickens will soon supplant on the market those reared in the common way.

Ideal Summer Furniture
for
House, Porch or Lawn

is that of wicker and rattan. Cool in appearance and reality. Light, portable and, most important of all, **Comfortable. Roomy, Firm Chairs** and **Rockers built for ease;** Tables, Lounges that live up to the name. Muffin Stands and Tea Wagons to aid in dispensing hospitality.

This furniture is excellently designed and well made of the best materials.

We guarantee your entire satisfaction with any selection from our large stock.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and 6th Ave., N.Y.

New Jersey Central
POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Lake Hopatcong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave West 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Mauch Chunk
NEXT SUNDAY **$1.50**
Leave West 23rd Street 8.20 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.30 a.m.

Gilbey's SPEY-ROYAL
ALL SCOTCH WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL ten years old.
For Sale by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO.
CHARLES & CO.
WINE GROWERS' ASS'N
and all High-class Cafes and Wine Merchants.

Motor Boats
16 to 25 feet long.
Neat and speedy, $200 up.
Spray Hoods .....$9 up
Hopkins Life Preserver Cushion..$1.00
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Cushions, Awnings, etc., made to order.
Hopkins
Everything for Motor Boats
119 Chambers St.

Save Your Energy
BY USING THE TELEPHONE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY TRIPS, NEEDLESS WAITING AND WORRY.
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$95.50
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Ask your grocer for WAW-WAW Sauce
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Subscription rate for the Daily and Sunday editions, 75c. per month; daily only, 50c. per month.

TIMES SQUARE BOYS GIVE 'BABE' A CUP

He's the Big Policeman They Know So Well, Who'll Throw Weights in Olympic Games.

FILL THEIR GIFT WITH WINE

And Big McDonald Quaffs, and All His Young Friends Drink His Health in Packed Broadway.

The stream of traffic flowing through Times Square came to a pause about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when, approaching the Subway entrance at Forty-third Street and the north end of the Times Building, a small boy, who had long been on scout duty, set up a shrill cry, "Babe is coming," and immediately afterward a big man in a blue suit and straw hat crossed the street, only stopping for a moment to exchange a salute with the traffic policeman at Forty-third Street.

As he reached the curb a shout went up from nearly fifty newsboys, and immediately the man was the centre of a group of pushing, shouting youngsters.

Soon there was a crowd, and the Broadway sidewalk was blocked. The big man in the blue suit was Pat McDonald of the Traffic Squad, who for seven years has regulated traffic at Forty-third Street and Broadway, and who, besides being a policeman, is an athlete, weight thrower, and the friend of every newsboy in Times Square. McDonald is best known to his youthful friends as "Babe" or "The Babe," because, as one of the older boys explained, "He wouldn't hurt a fly." He is to sail to-day with the American Olympic team, and so yesterday afternoon his newsboy friends presented him with a loving cup of silver and their best wishes for his success in Sweden.

There were about twenty-five boys who contributed to pay for the loving cup. There is a tool box standing against the south side of the Subway entrance at the north end of the Times Building and this the boys covered with an American flag. Small flags were placed along the top of the entrance. In front of the tool box they kept a space clear, and it was here that Max Landow took his stand when the watching boys told him that "Babe" was coming. Then Harry Benjamin pushed through the gathering crowd, carrying the cup inclosed in a green cloth bag. This he deposited on top of the tool box.

Landow stepped forward as McDonald arrived. The policeman held out his hand, and as Landow grasped it a great cheer went up. Whatever embarrassment the big policeman felt he showed only in the nervous way he took off his straw hat and bowed to the packed committee of his friends.

"What's the matter with Babe?" asked an enthusiast with a bundle of papers under his arm.

"He's all right!" responded McDonald's friends, and then cheer after cheer went up.

"In behalf of the boys of Times Square I take pleasure in presenting you with this loving cup," said Landow, and as he spoke Bob Swift untied the string and pulled down the green cloth cover, revealing the glistening silver cup. There was another shout, and when Landow could be heard, he continued:

"This is presented to you as a token of our esteem and friendship. We hope it will not only be another bond of friendship, but that it will be ever overflowing with good luck and success for you."

Then there was more cheering, and McDonald had to shake a score or more of hands. He took the cup.

"I am very proud," he said, and when they cheered, "Thanks, boys. I consider this a great honor, and to show my apreciation I will try my best to bring back ten points for the American team."

One of the boys took the cup from McDonald and whipped off the covering, and a second later a boy dived behind the tool box and brought forth a bottle of claret. The cork was drawn and the gurgling sound as the bottle was tipped testified to those back in the crowd that the cup was being filled. This ceremony performed, McDonald took the cup.

"To our friendship," he said, and took a long draught from it.

"Success," said Landow, as he received the cup and lifted it to his lips. He passed it along to the waiting committee. Benjamin lifted it, and after drinking passed it to William Lorenzo, and so it was passed to George Gray, Bob Swift, Frank Goldman, Sam Lehman, John Lenge, Max Munt, James Bradley, Jack Thompson, the Faton brothers, and about then its contents were gone.

Then the committee lined up and had its photograph taken, with McDonald holding the cup as the central figure of the group. When it was all over McDonald, carrying his cup, went away, cheered as long as he was within hearing, and the boys of Times Square went back to the business of selling papers.

Newsboys Give Loving Cup to Policeman.

PLEDGE HOUSEWIVES NOT TO BUY MEAT

The Boycotters Hold Two Meetings and Speakers Come Out for Vegetarianism.

A MASS MEETING PLANNED

In the Bronx the Crowd Attacks a Butcher, Who Is Making Off with High-Priced Chickens.

The east side, or the lower end of it, is turning to vegetarianism. The women who are boycotting the butcher shops as a protest against the high price of meat held two meetings last night. One was at 234 East Broadway and the other at 120 Rivington Street. Mrs. Sarah Erdman, who is leading the movement, and Abraham Goldberg were among those who addressed both meetings. It was Harry Schatz, organizer of the Brooklyn strike of protest, who advocated the theory of vegetarianism. He pointed out that meat was not necessary to maintain life, and that one could not only sustain life but be happy and get fat on a diet of vegetables. Many pledged themselves to the diet.

The women have organized a house-to-house canvass in their efforts to stop the purchase of meat, and last night some of those who served on the Visiting Committee reported that they had met with great success. Goldberg explained after the Rivington Street meeting that it had been agreed that there would be no demonstration against the shops that kept open on the lower east side and offered meats for sale. The campaign is to be educational. Butchers are to be forced out of business or compelled to lower the price, not by violent demonstration, but through the loss of custom. The east side will attempt to spread so successfully the advantages of eating vegetables that there will be no desire to purchase meat, at least not at present prices.

Chickens, it was also said, had been put on the black list for the present. The protestors are arranging for a mass meeting of all the strike organizations in the city. Later came a report that at least three butchers had appeared at the meetings to make a plea for their business. As one man is reported to have told the strikers the fault is not in the small butcher, but in the system which allows men to make enormous profits by overcharging the people.

Two reports of disorder on the east side reached the headquarters of the striking housewives yesterday, but Goldberg said that investigation had shown that in both cases it was a personal quarrel which attracted unwelcome attention to the present campaign, and the overt acts were not committed by any of the protestors.

The scene of action in the meat strike moved yesterday from the lower east side to Bathgate and Wendover Avenues, the Bronx, and it was there that happened the most exciting incident of the day's warfare. The trouble began when Abraham Vogelowitch, who has a shop in the basement of 595 Wendover Avenue, appeared on the street carrying four chickens under his coat. His shop has been closed and the man was taking the chickens away apparently for safe keeping. The shop was picketed, and it was one of the pickets who discovered the butcher escaping with the four chickens.

"There goes some chickens," was the cry raised.

"Where?" was the answer as women began to come from all directions.

Vogelowitch heard the cry and increased his pace. When he reached Bathgate Avenue a crowd of half a hundred women was in pursuit. The crowd grabbed the butcher. Four policemen, three blocks away, heard the commotion and started for the scene of trouble. One chicken had been wrested from the owner and thrown into a sewer. A second was thrown on the sidewalk. A woman caught the fourth, put it under her shawl, and headed homeward when the crowd discovered what had happened. This turned attention from the butcher, and the policemen rescued him from the centre of the crowd that remained.

Vogelowitch escaped, but, nothing daunted, he went to a market and bought another chicken, and then, followed by the strikers, he gained his home, and from a window he scattered chicken feathers and defiance upon the crowd. While the excitement was high a chicken escaped from a market and went hurtling over the head of the crowd. This started another pursuit, and the butcher was forgotten. A boy caught the chicken and escaped with it. No one seemed to know what had become of the fourth chicken the butcher carried.

There were several clashes in Brownsville yesterday between strikers and butchers who did not heed the warning to close their shops. Many women who went out to purchase meat were persuaded to change their minds, and sometimes the persuasion was of a very rough nature. Some had their purchases snatched from their hands, trampled under foot, and so destroyed.

A young woman bought two chickens from a store in Belmont Avenue. A crowd pursued her into the drug store of Michale Hirschmann, Pitkin Avenue and Ames Street. The druggist tried to help her escape, and the women charged his store, knocked him down, and roughly handled him. The arrival of a policeman found the druggist making a hard fight to defend himself and protect his property. Hirschmann and Mrs. Sadie Jolton of 1,835 Douglas Street were arrested and taken to the Brownsville Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

WANT THE PUSHCARTS BACK.

Men Ask to be Allowed to Sell Their Wares in Peace.

Eight hundred licensed pushcart peddlers, organized as the Harlem Pushcart Association, went back to their old station under the elevated tracks of the New York Central on Park Avenue, between 111th and 129th Streets. These peddlers are now scattered throughout the city, and because of police regulations are always on the move. But Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, has taken up their case for its hearing on the cost of living. Mrs. Heath sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor yesterday stating twenty reasons why the peddlers should be reinstated. She says that the peddlers would willingly pay $8 to $10 each month for the privilege.

"These pushcart peddlers carry produce of a good grade," says Mrs. Heath in her letter. "This I have ascertained from actual investigation. They sell cheaper than the retail stores. In fact, the retail stores buy from them and resell at a profit. The women in the neighborhood in which these pushcarts were formerly located are asking for the advantages of the lower-priced goods which these peddlers have, and believe they should have them as the price of food is so high that every advantage should be taken to reduce the cost of living.

"It is true that part of the city's space in question is given over to the children for a playground, but the peddlers are quite willing to close their market at 1 o'clock each afternoon to meet this objection."

Mrs. Heath wants Mayor Gaynor to grant a hearing on the question.

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant Daily

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.
In New York's Shopping Center

Clearing Some of Our Stocks of Finer Blouses and Waists

We present today a collection of fine blouses and lingerie waists, including some of the remainder from the Margaret Murtha purchases, and various French hand-made blouses trimmed with real laces and hand embroidery. Second Floor.

While there are not many of any one kind in this collection, there is a beautiful assortment of exquisite things.

There are blouses with high collars, with low collars and collarless; with short sleeves or long sleeves. This is a particularly fortunate opportunity for the woman who wants one or two fine blouses and does not care to pay the regular price.

Please note some of the lots we will offer:—

At $12.75	At $2.98	A $4.98	At $6.75	At $7.90	At $8.75
Values up to $18.75	Values up to $5.00	Values up to $7.00	Values up to $8.75	Values up to $10.50	Values up to $12.75

Small lots, not all sizes of every style, but all sizes in the lot.

Simpson Crawford Co., In New York's Shopping Center

PITTSBURGH MAY WALK, TOO.

Employes Give Trolley Company 36 Hours to Come to Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 13.—Unless the Pittsburgh Railways Company within thirty-six hours accedes to the demands of the street railway employes Pittsburgh may find itself afoot.

J. J. Thorpe, business agent of the Street Car Men's Union, said to-night the company could have this time within which to make concessions. Should the demands of the men be refused a strike will be ordered at once.

The dissatisfied carmen declare the company wants a strike and is doing its utmost to force the men to a walk out. President J. D. Callery of the railway company denies this, and says the company is ready to do anything within reason to avert trouble. Thorpe says the company authorized Clarence Burleigh to act for it, and that when the men and Burleigh came to an agreement on the wage scale President Callery repudiated it.

The men are asking a readjustment of the wage scale and a one-year agreement. The company insists upon a three-year contract and makes demands that the conductors and motormen show more courtesy and a higher regard for the welfare of the traveling public.

TRAINMEN VOTE ON STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Lines' Employes Expect to Avoid a Walkout.

The balloting of the trainmen, conductors, and firemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh on the question of a general strike is now going on, and will take about ten days. There are 25,000 men in all to hear from, and the vote is expected to be for a strike. However, this does not necessarily mean that there will be a strike, and both sides say that a strike will probably be averted.

When the ballots are counted, if the vote is for a strike, the heads of the brotherhoods involved will ask for further conferences with the company, as in the case of the locomotive engineers on the Eastern railroads, who voted first to strike, and then agreed to arbitration. These engineers include the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

As the demands of the engineers on the Eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania Railroad, include the questions at issue, it is not considered likely that there will be a strike of the trainmen, conductors, and firemen on the Pennsylvania lines, at least before the larger questions are settled.

PUBLICITY FOR STRIKERS.

Boston Street Car Men Decide Upon Novel Labor Campaign.

BOSTON, June 13.—The striking motormen and conductors of the Boston Elevated Railway decided to-day on a publicity campaign as the best method of gaining their demands for a minimum wage and recognition of their union. Arrangements were perfected for several mass meetings, including one on Boston Common on Sunday.

Cars ran to-day on nearly all lines, but whether on normal schedules was a disputed question between the representatives of the company and the strikers. The steam railroads continued to be heavily patronized during the morning hours.

Collisions between trolley cars both on the surface lines and in the tunnels and subways occurred. Ten persons were treated at the relief hospital for cuts and bruises received in trolley car accidents.

John R. Hutchinson, arrested a few days ago for having dynamite in his possession, pleaded not guilty in the Brighton Municipal Court to-day to a charge of conspiracy to blow up the company's cars by placing dynamite on the tracks. He was held in $5,000 bail for a hearing June 20. William H. Schandberg, a striker, was held in $5,000 for a hearing on a similar charge.

GIRL OF 7 RAN OFF 32 TIMES.

Vera Kalukowsky, Who Speaks Four Languages, Sent to Asylum.

Vera Kalukowsky, 7 years old, who has the habit of running away from home, was committed to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Justice Ryan in the Children's Court. She has been found thirty-two times away from her home by the police after her mother searched the neighborhood in vain for her.

Vera kept the court interpreters busy for a time. To their amazement they learned that she was familiar with four languages, Russian, Yiddish, Polish and English. She said home was too slow for her. She wanted to be where cars, moving pictures and music were.

In her arms she carried a big doll. Her mother sent her to a store for bread on Saturday. She purchased the bread, paid five cents for it and had it sent home. Her home is at 57 South First Street. With the change she bought the doll.

On Monday evening she was found fast asleep in a hallway. She said she had spent the time inducing women to take her to moving-picture shows, enjoying rides on trolley cars and looking in show windows.

DIES CARING FOR CHILDREN.

"Grandfather" of Sunday School Falls While Busy on Excursion.

As he was attending to the comfort of the several hundred children of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in West Twenty-second Street, as they were about to depart on their annual excursion, Herman Hoops, 63 years old, of 413 West Twenty-first Street, an Elder of the church, collapsed and died in the Captain's room on board the steamship Sirius. With him at the time was his wife, a daughter and his son, William.

At first it was thought best to postpone the excursion, but the members of the family insisted that the plans be carried out.

Mr. Hoops retired from business about ten years ago, and had been active in church work, ever since devoting his time to the Sunday School, where he was known to the children as "grandfather." Yearly he took charge of the excursion, and last year in the excitement he had a fainting spell and the physicians warned him that in the future he should remain quiet. He did not heed the warning, but busied himself as usual with arrangements yesterday.

Within a few minutes his death became known among the children, and their laughter ceased. They were then taken from the decks while the body was carried to the pier.

SIX STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Pennsylvania State Troopers Stop Efforts of Hod Carriers' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 13.—The efforts to induce a gang of Erie section laborers to quit their jobs led to the arrest to-day of six striking hod carriers of this city near Moosic by a squad of before Justice of the Peace Holland in Old Forge and committed to jail to await trial.

The arrest of the strikers is in line with the announcement of Sheriff Connor that interference with workmen will not be tolerated. The strike was declared by union hod carriers a week ago and the men have paraded the streets in large numbers. Building operations are at a standstill within the city, and the strike is spreading down the valley.

Most of the parades have been headed by an organ grinder. It is said that a high percentage of the strikers are members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Prison Association Appeals for Aid.

The Prison Association, in an appeal for contributions, cites the case of a young woman whose husband is in prison and who has a sick baby to care for. The association paid a month's rent and supplied her with money for food and medical attendance, and appeals for $30 a month for the next five months for the family. Donations may be sent to J. Seely Ward, Treasurer, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

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OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.

The John M. Crapo Linen Store,
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due to the ill health of Mrs. John M. Crapo, is selling out at greatly reduced prices, its entire stock and business, consisting of the hand made, grass bleached, renowned Italian Crapo linens, both staple and fancy, and including a valuable contract with the factory for the sole importation of these Italian linens throughout the United States; also the Crapo United States registered trade mark of great commercial value, and the good will of the business.

An Opportunity for Wholesale, Retail and Hotel Buyers

The John M. Crapo Linen Store,
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MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

OUR Hand-Sewed White Buckskin Sporting Shoes are the choice of the discriminate because of their beautiful and fashionable contours.

They conform instantly to any position the foot may swing into while Yachting or playing Golf or Tennis without the slightest loss of the original shape when the foot is back to its normal position.

One pair will convince you of their sterling worth. $8 upwards.

A distinction entirely their own is the beautiful snugness at the ankle found in Martin & Martin Oxford Ties.

Custom department in connection.
1 East 35th St., New York.

Just shut your eyes and swing.

You'll hit everything one needs for golf, in any one of our stores.

Norfolk suits of Irish homespuns and Donegals, flannels and crashes; soft shirts, sweaters and knitted jackets, golf half hose and golf stockings, golf shoes with a hobnailed sole, golf caps, gloves with ventilated backs, neckerchiefs, golf clubs, balls, ball cleaners, rubber tees, club bags, bag stands, score books.

For tennisers—

Flannel and duck trousers, soft shirts with detachable sleeves, blazers, rubber-soled shoes, tennis socks, white mackinaw coats, rackets, balls, nets, markers.

Everything for any outdoor sport—or for just looking on.

Hints for to-morrow.

Traveling bags and suitcases.

Steamer rugs.

Thermos bottles.

Everything for motorists.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY;
Three Broadway Stores;
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
Half a Century in Business.

The Penalty of Eye Neglect Is Far Too Great to Ignore

The cost of glasses is a matter of trifling importance compared with the value of your eyes. Skilled oculists examine your eyes without charge.

Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $12
With Bifocal Lenses, $4.50 to $18

217 Broadway, Astor House
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St. 350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
101 Nassau, Ann St. 17 West 42d—New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn

Cool your blood—quench your thirst—preserve your health —drink

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

The best summer beverage. A tonic for the stomach, a bracer for the nerves; a refresher for the whole system. A tablespoonful in a glass of water, with or without sugar, makes a most soothing drink in hot weather. Sharp, snappy, pleasing to the taste.

Importers,
James P. Smith & Co., New York
At Fountains, Druggists and Grocers.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

KAISER'S GUNS BOOM FAREWELL TO CITY

Three Visiting Warships Leave the Hudson, Escorted by American Battleships.

GERMANS PLAY OUR ANTHEM

Admiral Expresses His Gratitude to the Nation—Luncheon at the Union League—Parting Gifts.

Escorted to sea by a division of American battleships and a flotilla of American torpedo boat destroyers, the German squadron sent to the United States by the Kaiser sailed from New York yesterday afternoon after a visit that Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz described as one that he, his officers, and the men under him would never forget as long as they lived.

Just before the ships sailed the German Admiral gave the following farewell message to the American people:

"In the last moments of our departure from your shores I beg to convey our most hearty thanks for all the kindness and proofs of hospitality which have been showered upon us. I assure you that the remembrance of the days passed in your great country will never be forgotten by any of us. But I also sincerely hope that we have made it understood how warm Germany's feelings of sympathy and friendship are for the United States, and how earnestly we desire that the existing friendly relations may last forever.

"We owe a deep gratitude to the President and your high officials who so kindly received us at Washington and Annapolis, and no less warm are our thanks to your great metropolis, especially to the Mayor, Mr. Gaynor, and the gentlemen of the Citizens' Committee for their lavish hospitality. But I cannot close without mentioning the hearty relations which, already existing, have been strengthened between our navies through the daily communication with the officers and crews of your squadrons.

"Finally, I would like to say how thankful we are to the press and her representatives who, whenever opportunity was given, have shown the utmost kindness. I hope that we have done all which enabled them to carry out their arduous duties.

"v. REBEUR-PASCHWITZ."

Leaving the Hudson.

At 4:30 P. M., when the great battle-cruiser Moltke was rapidly swinging into position to begin her homeward voyage, a launch from the battleship Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., went alongside. A moment later the three-pounders of the Moltke barked a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the American commander, and when the last gun of the thirteen was fired, it ended the official visit to American waters of the Moltke and the cruisers Stettin and Bremen.

The return of Admiral Winslow to his flagship was followed immediately by the signal to the American ships to get under way, and five minutes later the torpedo boat destroyer Drayton, flagboat of the torpedo boat flotilla, started downstream, followed by the McCall, the Paulding, the Roe, and the Terry, and as soon as the Terry was abreast of the Moltke the Louisiana, the Kansas, the New Hampshire, and the South Carolina steamed in single column past the German ships, the Louisiana taking her position in the column about 200 yards astern of the Terry.

The Moltke fell in behind the dreadnought South Carolina, and was followed by the Stettin and the Bremen, the column of warships when all were under way stretching for a distance of about two miles.

Germans Play Our Anthem.

The bluejackets of the German and American ships manned the rails as the ships got under way, and as each American passed by the German ships the crews of each gave three cheers and the German bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The American bluejackets responded with cheers for each ship and the American bands played "Die Wacht am Rhein." On shore the people who were massed four and five deep cheered and waved farewells. As each American ship passed the Moltke Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz saluted the officer in command on the bridge of the American vessel.

The ships proceeded to sea in single column and separated a few miles east of Sandy Hook. There were the last of the farewells between the officers and men of the two squadrons. The American ships came to a stop off the Hook, and once more the bluejackets manned the rail. Then the Germans steamed past while the bluejackets gave three cheers and for the last time played the National anthems of the two countries. The Moltke and the Stettin headed east, and the Americans and the Bremen headed south.

As the ships parted company the bands on all of them played "Auld Lang Syne."

From 3:30 until a few minutes before the ships sailed the launches from both squadrons were kept busy taking officers and men to their ships. Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and Admiral Winslow were among the last to go on board. As the German Admiral entered his barge the crowd gave a mighty cheer and the Admiral stood up and doffed his hat time and time again in appreciation of the compliment.

Just before he entered his barge he talked a moment with the reporters.

"It is impossible," he said, "for me to express in words the appreciation I feel for the fine treatment accorded us by everybody in this magnificent city. I sincerely hope that the fraternal relations engendered will still further cement the friendship of our two countries. As a last word, I want again to thank the public, the press and this city for the splendid reception given to all of us. None of us, I assure you, will ever forget it. Good by and good luck to you all."

Prince Henry XXXVII. of Reuss went on Board the Moltke just ahead of the Admiral. He, too, was deeply grateful for the courtesies extended by New Yorkers.

"It has been," he said, "one of the most enjoyable visits ever made by a German squadron. Your men are splendid, and the ladies, they are so charming and so kind. I hope to come again."

Admiral's Wireless to Mayor.

As soon as his ships steamed out of the harbor Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz sent the following wireless message to Mayor Gaynor, via the New York Navy Yard station:

The Mayor, City Hall:

Never have German ships left a harbor after a more enjoyable stay than the German cruiser squadron did to-day. The whole City of New York, headed by its hospitable Mayor, completed in splendid hospitality the reception that our comrades of the American Navy so cordially began. In the name of the officers and crews of the Moltke, the Stettin, and the Bremen, I beg to say good bye to all our friendly hosts, and to assure them that they gave us a time none of us will ever forget.

VON REBEUR-PASCHWITZ.

The Mayor sent this reply by wireless; Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, aboard German warship Moltke:

My Dear Admiral: Your kind good-bye message pleases us all. We shall miss you and all your officers and men, for our feelings grew warmer toward you every hour of your visit. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Earlier in the day Mayor Gaynor received the following cablegram from the Mayor of Berlin:

The City of Berlin extends its hearty thanks for the splendid reception to the German squadron, and responds to the friendly greetings of the inhabitants of New York most heartily. Berlin joins its wishes and hope of an even more intimate, friendly state between the United States and Germany.

KIRSCHNER, Mayor.

Of the 1,800 men in the crews of the German squadron, all except three were accounted for and on board those vessels when they sailed yesterday afternoon.

Luncheon at the Union League.

The last shore function in honor of the visitors was a luncheon at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon given by Samuel W. Fairchild, the President of the club. Besides the German Admiral, his staff, and the officers of three visiting ships, those present included Mayor Gaynor, Admiral Winslow, his division staff, the commanding officers of the battleships Louisiana, Kansas, and New Hampshire, and the dreadnought South Carolina, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.; Dr. George F. Kunz, George R. Sheldon, Herman Ridder, Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Capt. Gleaves, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Dr. Edward H. Hall.

Mr. Fairchild was the toastmaster and the speeches were limited to two minutes. The first toast was to Rear Admiral Von Rebeur-Paschwitz, who in response said:

"In the name of my officers and myself I am overjoyed that I am here, and also glad that I shall leave soon or we might not find our way home. I want to take this opporutnity to extend my deepest thanks not only to the club, but to his Honor, Mayor Gaynor, ex-Mayor Low, and the committee, and Admiral Winslow and the officers of his squadron."

Then he called on his officers in German for their cheers.

Mayor Gaynor said in his speech that the Germans had made a splendid impression and that the more New Yorkers saw of them the better they liked them. The other speakers were Mr. Depew, Mr. Low, Mr. Sheldon, George M. Taylor, and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

Mrs. Henry Boynton Moore gave a luncheon yesterday at the Metropolitan Club for Prince Henry and Prince Christian. The latter, owing to duties on board the Moltke, was unable to attend. Prince Henry declared after the luncheon that he had been delighted to meet so many charming American women, and that he was looking forward to another visit to New York. His visit here, he said, had impressed him most favorably, and he had made many friends.

Among those at the luncheon were Lieut. Brix, Lieut. Andler, Lieut. Walther, Count von Buelow, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, W. Lanier Washington, and Philip Rhinelander.

Mayor Thanks Committee.

Mayor Gaynor sent this letter yesterday to Seth Low, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee:

Dear Mr. Low: The Mayor cannot forbear expressing to you, and through you to your associates on the Citizens' Committee, which he appointed to assist him in receiving and entertaining the officers and men of the German squadron as guests of the City of New York, his thanks for the diligence and fine sense of hospitality with which you as their Chairman, and all of you, performed your part. You did not assist—you did it all. And I desire to single out and mention Herman Ridder and R. A. C. Smith for their work as Chairmen of sub-committees. Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Just before the Moltke sailed Admiral Winslow presented to Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz a framed photograph of the flagships Louisiana and Moltke steaming abreast at Sea on the way from Hampton Roads to New York. The picture will hang in the Admiral's cabin on the Moltke.

The officers of the Moltke presented to Lieut. Halsey Powell of the dreadnought South Carolina a water color showing the Moltke at sea, the original by Lindemann-Frommel, the German artist. The gift was an appreciation of what Lieut. Powell, who was detailed to the Moltke, did to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant one.

All of the higher ranking officers of both squadrons exchanged autographed photographs.

BIGAMY CHARGE HER REVENGE

Actress Has a Newark Man, Married Two Weeks, Arrested.

Tyler Gibbs of 1,101 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with bigamy. Two weeks ago he married Miss Ella Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bennett of Metuchen, N. J.

Gibbs has been living in Newark for two years. He was Superintendent of Construction on the new National State Bank Building. He met Miss Bennett last Summer at the Metuchen Presbyterian Church, where she sang in the choir. They were married on June 1.

A few days after the marriage Miss Anna Shaw, an actress, called at the Bennett home. She told Mrs. Bennett that she had met Gibbs in Kenton, Ohio, and that he had told her that he would marry her when he got a divorce from his wife.

She said he had married Miss Edith Sammis of this city in 1906.

Miss Shaw said that only five weeks ago Gibbe promised to marry her. He represented that his wife was an invalid; that his divorce case was pending. Then she said she learned that Gibbs was to be married to Miss Bennett. She immediately began a search for the woman that Gibbs said he was divorcing. She found the woman she wanted in White Plains, N. Y. Meanwhile, Gibbs and his bride had gone on their honeymoon to Syracuse, planning to return to Newark on Wednesday night.

Truman T. Pierson of Metuchen, friend of the Bennett family, notified the police and got a warrant. Detectives went to the Broad Street address, which is a boarding house. Gibbs was aroused from his sleep. As soon as his bride heard what the trouble was she became hysterical. Gibbs was taken before Acting Judge Rooney in the First Precinct Police Court and held in $5,000 bail.

Taking Care of Poor Mothers.

The Beth-El Sisterhood of 329 East Sixty-second Street is contemplating the weekly continuance during the Summer of the outings for poor mothers in the district where their organization distributes charity, following the success of an outing given last Tuesday at North Beach. On the last occasion members of the sisterhood provided for the entertainment of about fifty mothers. They were cared for by the following directresses: Mrs. S. J. Goldsmith, Mrs. A. B. Elfelt, Mrs. B. Oppenheimer, and Mrs. W. Freudenthal.

HOLD THREE MEN AS ELECTRIC BURGLARS

Detectives Think They Have Gang Who Used Drills on Many Safes.

FIND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

Arrests Made After Twelve Days of Trailing Men Known All Over Country for Robberies.

After trailing three notorious electrical safe-blowers all over this city and suburbs for the last twelve days, half a dozen Central Office detectives, acting under Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's orders, arrested them early yesterday morning at 145th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. They had watched the three study the building occupied by the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at 548 West 145th Street for more than four hours.

Detectives had spent almost two weeks watching the three safe-blowers, inspecting various shoe stores and hat stores in Broadway and Third Avenue. They followed them to the insurance office hoping that the three would try to break in there and could be taken in the act. When the thieves finally started to leave the neighborhood of the insurance office, the detectives feared that the crooks might become suspicious and leave town and arrested them.

After locking the three up at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, the detectives made a search of their homes in Harlem. This search resulted in the discovery of what the police say is the most elaborate and extensive safe-blowing outfit which has ever been seized in this city. Enough dynamite and nitro-glycerine was found in the thieves' quarters to blow up Police Headquarters, Fire Headquarters, and the City Hall, to use Commissioner Dougherty's own expression. As for the outfit of burglars' tools, it was complete and large enough to rip the combinations out of any safe or vault in this city in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion.

The three men who last Monday night, while they were actually under surveillance, went down to Seaford, L. I., and blew open the Post Office safe there, are all well known to the police of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and different Pennsylvania and Long Island towns. One of them is Harry Wilson, alias Harry Gunninger, alias Sheeney Harry, who has served time in half a dozen Middle Western towns for burglaries and safe-blowings, and who was arrested in this city in May, 1905, on suspicion of robbing the Gilbertsville (N. Y.) Bank of $10,000. Every competent detective in this country has been able to identify him because of his dreamy, blue eyes, and because of the long white scar across his left cheek. A second of the three is one-armed James Cannon, alias James Conway, who, according to the Pinkertons, was on the Chicago police force as a police telegraph operator in 1897, who has been the associate of "Toronto Jimmy," "Old Man" Manohan, and other notorious safe-blowers, and who was suspected of several Chicago holdups by the Chicago police ten years ago. The third is Joseph, alias "Tip," O'Neil, who was sentenced to five years for burglary in Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary in 1897, and whose undersized body and massive head and jaw make him resemble a pugilist.

All three were held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate O'Connor in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon for examination on Saturday. Having burglar's tools and explosives in their possession is the technical charge against them. But, before Saturday comes, the Federal authorities and the Pittsburgh police will probably have more serious charges to prefer against them, according to Commissioner Dougherty, because of the different Post Offices and banks they have robbed.

The twelve-day surveillance of the three men and the manner in which they were identified as old offenders after Commissioner Dougherty had puzzled over his detectives' reports for days, is one of the most unusual records of police work that has come out in this city in a long while.

Commissioner Dougherty received a circular from Supt. McQuaid of the Pittsburgh police stating that Harry Wilson, the scar-cheeked burglar, was wanted in Pittsburgh on a safe-blowing charge.

On June 2 Lieuts. Cray and Savage of the Detective Bureau were walking along Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street when the man with the scarred cheek passed them. They trailed him to 17 Manhattan Avenue, where they found him living with his wife and two children. They would have arrested him at once, but the Pittsburgh circular had stated that he had had two accomplices, "Old Man" Monehan, who is past 60 years of age and white haired, and a black-haired young burglar whose years were half Monohan's, named Harry Diehn.

The detectives telephoned to Commissioner Dougherty and the latter sent Detectives Cussassa, McKenna, Toner, Gaynor, Young, and also two young "shadows" named Gus and Jim Riley. The detectives were told to follow the scar-faced safe-blower until his accomplices revealed themselves. During the next twelve days of surveillance neither Mononan nor Deihn appeared, but two other men, one of whom lacked an arm and the other of whom looked like a young pugilist, were constantly in his society. The three, followed by detectives, visited the hat store at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, Hanan's shoe store, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street; Kaufman's hat store, at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and other stores at night and studied the outsides of the buildings for hours. They also went into the stores in the daytime and on pretext of making purchases looked over the safes.

But much the most remarkable thing the three burglars did occurred last Monday night, when they boarded a City Line car at the Brooklyn Bridge, and, after various transfers to other Long Island trolleys, went, followed by the detectives, to Freeport, L. I. There the three men started to walk through the dark country roads and the detectives, much crestfallen, lost sight of them. After thus unconsciously eluding the detectives, the thieves, it afterward came out, went to Seaford, L. I., broke into a barn, stole a horse and wagon, and broke into the Post Office there. They were discovered, but escaped without taking anything out of the Post Office.

The detectives meantime had returned to Manhattan and were watching Wilson's home at 17 Manhattan Street. The three thieves reappeared there on Wednesday morning, and the detectives began trailing them again. They had left many of their tools in the Seaford Post Office, and the detectives had the unusual experience of shadowing them from one hardware store to another watching them replenish their kit. When they returned to one-armed James Conway's home at 101 West 137th Street, the detectives also saw them call a passing key maker from the street, presumably to make duplicate keys for them. A chart containing drawings of different keys was found among Conway's effects when the police searched his flat yesterday.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday night the three left Conway's home and, followed by the detectives, went over to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Branch Office in 145th Street. After studying the building for no less than four hours, they started away. The watching detectives meantime had telephoned to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty for instructions and had been told to arrest the three before they took flight and give the detectives the slip again.

Here is a list of the principal items in the safe-blowing kit found in Conway's rooms:

Six sticks of dynamite, four bottles of nitro-glycerine, seventy-five fuse caps, 1,000 feet of fuse, three electric flashlights, two nitro-glycerine bottles, three bunches of keys, five revolvers, two hundred and fifty cartridges, one brace, thirty-seven bits, two wrenches, one jimmy, one chisel, two improved safe drills, one sledge hammer, one putty knife, inlayed glass cutter, one steel saw, five safe bits, two pairs of gloves, several feet of rope, several pocket books, for carrying cartridges, one revolver holster, one lock, one file.

In spite of his detectives' reports, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, for the twelve days during which the surveillance was going on was unable to identify Conway and O'Neill. He succeeded in doing this yesterday after their arrest by telegraphing to the Pinkertons in Chicago.

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AND UNTIL NOON ON SATURDAY
(WHEN THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED)

WOMEN'S COUTIL CORSETS

COMPRISING TWO PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE MODELS, SUITABLE FOR SLENDER, MEDIUM AND LARGE FIGURES, AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE OF $1.25

CORSETS IN VARIOUS MAKES, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SUMMER WEAR, ARE BEING SHOWN IN THE REGULAR STOCK AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES; ALSO BRASSIÈRES IN A VARIETY OF STYLES AND FABRICS.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.

A SALE OF CHILDREN'S ROMPERS

MADE OF CRINKLED COTTON, IN WHITE OR COLORS (SIZES 1 TO 5 YEARS), AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF

68c. PER PAIR

IN THE REGULAR STOCK WILL BE FOUND, AT REASONABLE PRICES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR; ALSO MISSES' HOUSE GOWNS, DRESSING JACKETS, PRINCESS SLIPS, ETC.

B. Altman & Co.

A SALE OF MEN'S SILK SHIRTS AND KNITTED SILK SCARFS

AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES FOR THIS DAY (FRIDAY):

MEN'S SHIRTS OF IMPORTED HABUTAI SILK,
USUALLY $5.00 & 6.00 EACH AT $3.25

MEN'S KNITTED SILK FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS,
USUALLY $2.00 & 3.00 EACH AT $1.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Very Oldest Procurable — KING WILLIAM IV. VOP SCOTCH WHISKY — Quality Never Varies.

YOU will detect a marked difference in the flavour of "King William"—for no two Scotch whiskies are alike. Ask for "King William," the most popular of all Scotch whiskies, in your next highball and note its superiority.

"No Better Beer Can Be Brewed!"
All Good Judges Know that
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers,
Beadleston & Woerz,
New York.
Order from any dealer.
is Far Superior in Flavor to Ordinary Brews!

KESNER'S
THE NEW DEPARTMENT STORE
SIXTH AVE. 22-23 STS. IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE

Keep Cool.

'Twould require a big stretch of the imagination to picture a business man in a woolen suit with the thermometer in the "80's" and the humidity in the "90's"—keeping cool and collected.

WE'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO KEEP COOL

and you may ignore the thermometer.

Keep Stylish, Too

Yes, you can do both in one of our

SILK MOHAIR SUITS

They are the very latest out and extremely fashionable.
People think they are very expensive.
They were very expensive last year.

WE BOUGHT—AT LESS THAN THE COST TO MAKE—1,000 SUITS, MADE OF

Genuine Priestly Mohair

No one would make up a Priestly Mohair unless they made it up *well*.

These are quarter lined, color effects in blue or white stripes, blue herring-bone shadow stripes, black and white stripes as well as plain light and dark shades.

Guaranteed $20.00 and $25.00 values.
Friday and Saturday, at each..... $9.75

400 Silk Mohair Suits.
WELL made and trimmed, black with mixed effects and brown, cuffed trousers. All sizes. Special Friday and Saturday..... $7.50

Mohair Suits.
IN dark smoke and tan shades. Cuffed trousers. Most sizes. Special Friday and Saturday.. $5.50

ON SALE THIRD FLOOR.

J. L. KESNER CO. SIXTH AVE 22.. AND 23.. STREETS

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 & $2.50 Shoes. Best in the World

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. WHY?

BECAUSE he protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes, by stamping his name and price on the bottom and guaranteeing their value.

BECAUSE for style, fit and wear they are superior to ordinary makes of shoes. Don't take a substitute for W. L. Douglas shoes.

If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere delivery charges prepaid.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:
93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street; 1493 Broadway (Times Square); 984 Third Ave.; 1453 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 683 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 431 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1007 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street, JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

OFFER OF AMNESTY MAY PACIFY CUBA

Washington Thinks Gen. Monteagudo's Proclamation Means Early Peace.

BEAUPRE'S WORK APPROVED

Col. Valiente's Column Has a Brisk Fight with Rebels Near Santiago and Routs Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Edward Atkins, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was at the War and State Departments to-day to consult officials on the present outlook in Cuba. Mr. Atkins said that reports coming from his representatives in the island indicated that the situation was clearing, and order was likely to be restored.

The large plantations near Cienfuegos in which he was interested had thus far felt no effect of the outbreak, but he asked the State Department to recommend that a warship be stationed at that port.

The Navy Department in reply to inquiry state dthat no vessel was now available. It does not seem likely that any more vessels will be sent to Cuba unless further trouble occurs.

Contradicting reports that fault has been found with Minister Beaupre by the Cubans, and that this Government is taking sides with the complainants, the State Department said to-day that Mr. Beaupre has handled the situation with exceptional skill. Officers of the War Department say his advices have proved entirely trustworthy, and he has in no instance colored or exaggerated the news he has sent. Admiral Osterhaus confirms this view of Mr. Beaupre's work.

The news that Gen. Monteagudo has extended the amnesty period for rebels is thought here to mean that Gen. Monteagudo is breaking up the organization of the insurgents and hopes that want of funds, arms, and ammunition, and the certainty of defeat may serve to end the insurrection without prolonged military operations.

SHARP SKIRMISH IN ORIENTE.

Col. Valiente Defeats a Force Under the Insurgent Generals.

HAVANA, June 13.—Gen. Monteagudo, the Cuban Commander in Chief, reports to the Government that a column under Col. Valiente has defeated the forces of Gens. Estenoz and Ivonet at Jarahueca, killing many of the rebels.

The Havana evening papers announced this as a great Government victory, stating that the rebels lost hundreds of men, and that it means a crushing blow to the insurrection.

Later dispatches from Santiago, however, say that apparently it was only a smart skirmish, five negroes being killed.

The evening papers assert that Col. Ferrara, who is on a special mission in Washington, sends word that it is the intention of the United States to withdraw the warships from Cuban waters, but dispatches from Oriente say the American ships are still active, transporting marines to threatened points and carrying supplies to garrions already established.

Octavio Laredo y Bru, Secretary of the Interior, stated this morning that the proposition to send Major Gen. Wood or Brig. Gen. Crowder on a mission to Cuba would be regarded with disfavor by the Government if they came with authority to arrange terms of settlement between the Government and the insurgents.

The Cuban Government fears that if a mission from the United States were to have authority to arrange a settlement, it might involve recognition of some of the demands of the negroes. The only concession the Cuban Government was willing to make was the allowance of a few days of grace to the rebels in which to surrender, after which the only course open to the Government would be to proceed to stamp out the insurrection.

There is much popular dissatisfaction in Santiago over the proclamation issued by Gen. Monteagudo, offering amnesty to all the rebels who surrender before June 22. Protests are made that this should hot apply to those guilty of crimes.

SANTIAGO, June 13.—After the fight at Jarahueca a Cuban flag and a pocketbook containing a portrait of Estenoz's wife and a license issued to Estenoz to carry arms were picked up on the field.

A force of Government troops returned to Santiago to-day after operations lasting twelve days in the vicinity of Songo, La Maya, Sabanilla, and Mayari. The troops encountered a band of rebels under Col. Mazo, and in a shrp engagement several insurgents were killed. Horses and a quantity of ammunition were captured by the Government soldiers.

SANE "FOURTH" PROGRAMME.

Patriotic Exercises Arranged for All Parts of the Borough.

Mayor Gaynor's committee to arrange a sane celebration of July 4 in this city, which is working in conjunction with a committee from the Aldermen, gave out the programme for the festivities yesterday.

There will be celebrations in the morning, afternoon, and night, consisting of band concerts, folk dances, orations, flag raisings, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence in many languages. Senator O'Gorman will be the chief orator of the day, and the feature of the evening celebration will be electrical illuminations and band concerts in thirty-three Aldermanic districts.

For the celebrations, the Aldermen have appropriated $50,000, and it is expected that as much more will be obtained through private contributions, although the private donations so far amount to but $8,000. The city's expenditures will be audited by the committee of the Aldermen of which Alderman John A. Bolles is Chairman. This is the programme for the day:

MORNING.

At City Hall—Official celebration, in charge of a special committee, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is Chairman, at 10 o'clock.

Grant's Tomb—In charge of the Harlem Board of Commerce, at 9 o'clock. A band concert, reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration by Walter Chandler, and a flag salute by the State militia.

Carl Schurz Park—A Bohemian celebration, in charge of a special committee, of which Vincent W. Woytisek is Chairman, at 10 o'clock. This includes a band concert and folk dances by children.

Central Park—Under the auspices of the City History Club, at 9:30 o'clock. A band concert, orations, flag-raising, and exercises by children of the club.

AFTERNOON.

Celebrations conducted in Italian at Columbus Park, Mulberry Bend, and Thomas Jefferson Park, all at 4 o'clock. These will include band concerts, orations, and special exercises.

Hungarian celebration in Tompkins Square at 4 o'clock, conducted in Hungarian. It will include a band concert, orations, and folk dancing by children.

Mount Morris Park, at 4 o'clock, under the direction of the Harlem Patriotic Society. A band concert and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Alderman Marx.

Grant's Tomb, at 4 o'clock. A band concert, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration by United States Senator O'Gorman, and singing by the Normal College Glee Club.

Jewish celebrations at Hamilton Fish and Seward Parks.

Special celebrations at Washington Square and Fort Washington Park.

Celebrations under the direction of the Hudson Guard at Abingdon Square, St. John's Park, and Chelsea Square.

In the evening there will be electrical illuminations with band concerts in the Aldermanic districts.

FIGHT FOURTH AVE. PLAN.

Murray Hill Dwellers Object to Proposal to Abolish Tunnel at 34th St.

Many of those who live in the neighborhood of Murray Hill were before the Board of Estimate yesterday to oppose the plan of the Fourth Avenue Association for the improvement of the corner at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street by removing the street railway tunnel up to Thirty-fifth Street and readjusting the grades, so as to open up the avenue in front of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Representatives of J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Edward F. Whitney, J. Sergeant Cram, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and George F. Ingraham were present. They declared that the proposed improvement could be stopped by law, as it violated the Murray Hill restriction agreement, which was formed to resist the encroachments of business.

Then there was a discussion as to the cost of the proposed change. Lloyd Collis, consulting architect of the Fourth Avenue Association, who drew the plans, maintained that they could be carried out for $300,000. He was supported in this view by Borough President McAneny. The opponents of the plan thought $2,000,000 would be nearer the figure, because of damages recoverable in the courts by the property owners.

Charles D. Wetmore of Warren & Wetmore, architects, had an alternative plan. He suggested that there should be no change in the grade of Thirty-fourth Street, but that a ramp should be built on the east side of Park Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-first Street, similar to that in front of the Vanderbilt Hotel. Then Thirty-second Street could be carried over Park Avenue. This, he thought, would be satisfactory to those living on Murray Hill. The board adjourned the matter for two weeks.

JUDGE CRITICISES THE LAW.

Swann Declares It Bars Evidence the Jury Should Consider.

James P. Elliott of 181 Manhattan Avenue was convicted of forgery in the second degree yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions. He was remanded one week for sentence. Elliott forged a check for $8,250 on the Irving Exchange National Bank, at 92 West Broadway, on Dec. 27, 1911, using the name of David A. Woodhouse of the Woodhouse Manufacturing Company of 50 West Broadway. He was arrested after his accomplice, Chester Errico, a former employe of Mr. Woodhouse, had confessed to assisting in the forgery.

After the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, Elliott said his real name was James Devine. He admitted that he had been convicted twice before. After Elliott had confessed to the convictions Judge Swann said:

"This case shows the illogical rules of law we have to contend with. This defendant was tried on the theory that he had never been convicted, and, as he did not go on the stand, there was no way to show these convictions under the law. On the other hand, Errico, who was never convicted of any crime until he pleaded guilty to this one, was subjected to severe criticism. Some day cases will be tried so that all the facts will be brought before the jury and not hidden by the law."

Blair Chauffeur Accused of Speeding

C. Ledyard Blair, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, was enjoying a spin on the Boulevard in Bergen County, N. J., last night when his machine was overhauled by Policeman Schrader of the Boulevard police and Joseph Thomas, the Commodore's chauffeur, was arrested for violating the speed law. Schrader says that Thomas tried to speed away after the arrest. Mr. Blair put up $25 bail for Thomas's appearance before Recorder Medina in North Bergen to-night.

WAITERS IN BATTLE AT GRAND CENTRAL

With Pockets Full of Paprika They Attack Strikebreakers Bound for Boston.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB STRIKE

Olympic Games Contestants See 15 Cooks Quit — Mass Meeting Orators Attack Gaynor.

A riot in the Grand Central Station, a mass meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House in West Forty-fourth Street, and a walkout of cooks at the New York Athletic Club were the principal incidents of the waiters' strike yesterday. The dining room and kitchen force at the Hotel Bristol, 122 West Forty-ninth Street, also quit at the dinner hour.

The riot in the Grand Central Station followed an attack by 100 waiters on a party of strikebreakers bound for Boston for use on the cars there. The waiters had been informed that the strikebreakers were men recruited in Boston to take their places in local hotels.

The strikers found that the strikebreakers were also in a fighting mood, and there was a series of scrimmages in various parts of the station before the reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station could restore order. The strikers had their pockets full of paprika, which they threw into the faces of the strikebreakers and the police. Several were temporarily blinded.

Magistrate Corrigan sent Maggiore Revara, one of the paprika throwers, to Blackwells Island for six months. Revara said he was a cook, living at 146 West Sixty-second Street. Four others accused of pepper throwing asked for a postponement when they saw the severity with which Revara was punished, and were held in $500 bail for a hearing today.

Magistrate Corrigan was more lenient with Joseph Goldner, a waiter, who had been ejected from the Hotel Martinique twice before he was arrested by the hotel detectives Goldner paid a five-dollar fine in the Yorkville Court.

Club Cooks Walk Out.

Fifteen of the eighteen cooks at the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, quit work shortly after the dinner hour last night. They said that their only grievance was the refusal of Manager von Papen to recognize the union. The waiters remained at work. Joseph Elster, the union organizer, stated that twenty cooks had left work at the club, and said that the strike had greatly inconvenienced the club, which was crowded with those extending farewell greetings to the Olympic athletes.

The mass meeting at the Amsterdam Opera House was a Socialist affair. The speakers were all well-known Socialist workers. The meeting was opened by a request from Elster that the 100 men arrested for Monday night's disturbance at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on the occasion of the Mayor's dinner to the officers of the German fleet should come to the platform. The men filed forward and took seats about the speakers. They were lustily cheered.

Jessie Ashley, one of the principal financial backers of the strike, was the nominal Chairman. Miss Ashley's father was Ossian Asaley, for years President of the Wabash Railroad and later Chairman of its Board of Directors. She was a delegate to the recent Socialist National Convention. Organizer Elster told the crowd that Miss Ashley had furnished the funds for a special edition of The New York Call, numbering 60,000 copies, in which the entire space was devoted to an attack on the managements of the hotels of the city.

Miss Ashley told the gathering that not only was there need of a protest against the use of the police in this city against the strikers but in all other parts of the country. She declared that protest is needed to protect free speech in San Diego and to prevent Etter and Giovanetti from "being railroaded to the electric chair" in Lawrence. Her declarations were met with mingled hisses and applause. With the statement that "women are more revolutionary than men because they have less to lose and so very much more to gain" she introduced Mrs. Ludwig Lore, wife of a writer on the Jewish Daily Forward, as one of "our most revolutionary women." Mrs. Lore told the crowd that the meeting had been called to protest against "the arrest of 100 men who did their duty before the Hotel Waldorf last Monday, and against the system of Government that made that arrest possible."

Advice to the Strikers.

Jacob Panken, a lawyer, whose practice is made up largely of labor cases and who has addressed many Socialist gatherings in Union Square, implored the waiters to vote as they struck. His attacks on Mayor Gaynor were applauded by part of the crowd and hissed by others. He urged the strikers to abstain from violence about the hotels, but advised them to find out where the men who remain at work live.

"See their wives, their neighbors, and their grocers!" he shouted. "Make life so miserable for them that they will quit scabbing."

Throughout his speech Panken shook his fist at the reporters and dared them to take down his remarks. His gestures and language stirred those on the platform and Socialists in the boxes to yell at the reporters, "Take that down!"

Organizer Elster told the crowd that New York ought to have a Mayor like Lunn of Schenectady. His attack on Mayor Gaynor caused one person in the crowd to shout:

"That's the man who got shot!"

This remark was hissed. Other parts of Elster's attack on the Mayor were also hissed. Elster took up most of his time with a rehearsal of the Mayor's action in the street cleaning strike, the chauffeur's strike, and the express strike, to illustrate his contention that the Mayor was opposed to strikes. Algernon Lee, who was once a Socialist candidate for Mayor, also spoke.

CAR PASSENGERS HURT.

Shock Follows Collision with Fire Engine Tender Drawn by Six Horses.

Nearly a dozen persons were injured yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Sumner Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, when the tender of auto engine 117 crashed into a Reid Avenue car on its way to the Williamsburg Bridge. There were twenty passengers in the car, of which John Kane was motorman and Hugh L. Connolly conductor. The tender, following the engine, was going down grade when the driver, Fireman Dan Leavy, who had six firemen in the tender wit hhim, tried to turn out from the tracks so as to get ahead of the car. The car had come to a standstill and he found other vehicles in his way.

Before Leavy could check the speed of his horses his wagon struck the rear end of the car with such terrific force that all the passengers were jarred or thrown. Mrs. Rose Weiss, 47 years old, of 287 Reid Avenue, suffered a dislocation of the right elbow and cuts and bruises on the head and face. John Walsh of 600 Jackson Avenue and Alexander Goodwin of 233 Lynch Street were also cut and bruised.

About eight other passengers were injured, but they declined medical aid.

The tender driver was injured and his horses probably disabled from further use.

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We've revised our prices on a great many Men's Summer Mixture Sack Suits.

Real inviting value at

$25 & $30

This season's best patterns and styles.

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SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Power To Think Depends Upon Brain Quality

(for the Brain is the organ of Mind)

Put a Paderewski or a Hoffman at a piano that is out of tune, and regardless of the artist's skill, there will issue forth a mass of discords.

To think right and to think clearly the Mind must play upon a well-fed Brain.

Brain nourishment requires food that contains the things Nature builds Brain of.

Isn't that a natural conclusion?

Analysis of brain and nerve centres shows the soft gray filling is made of Water, Albumin and Phosphate of Potash as the three greatest ingredients. Water is plentiful; Albumin is in most food. Phosphate of Potash **is often lacking.**

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

is rich in Phosphate of Potash.

Therefore, if one would make sure to rebuild the parts of brain used up by yesterday's thinking, no more certain plan could be adopted than to have a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast each morning.

The results can be observed and are well worth attention.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Michigan.

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up On Change to Proper Food.

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting.

"A steady diet of rich, greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed the directions carefully, physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy, and which all might have by giving proper attention to their food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Second Richest Town in the United States Spends More on Gasoline Than Schools

Extraordinary neglect of education in a neighborhood where millions are rife described in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Russians, not Japanese, Performed Medical Marvels in Recent Far-Eastern War

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff of the U. S. Army Medical Corps adduces facts and figures in proof of this startling contention, and seeks to explode what he considers mistaken hero worship. Read his remarkable article in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A Vacation Will Not Really Rest Most of Us

Prof. Frederick Schiller Lee, of Columbia, fatigue expert, says ordinary forms of outdoor exercise will not benefit an overworked brain. Read his views in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Stirring Scenes in Our War With England 100 Years Ago

Encounters on land and sea that taught our old-time opponent that the young republic of the New World was not to be sneezed at. Read about it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

How a Girl Worked Her Way Through College

She and a companion tried the experiment along very different lines and both succeeded. Read what she says in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Mr. Dooley Expresses Himself Regarding National Conventions

They're not what they used to be in the good old days, declares the Philosopher of Ar-rchey Road—only he says it in his own inimitable language, in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Exciting Incidents in Conventions of Other Days

William Gorham Rice, who was assistant private secretary to Grover Cleveland when the latter was Governor of New York, describes the dramatic features that enlivened the gatherings of Democratic delegates in 1876, 1884, and 1892.

Fine Photographs of the Visiting German Fleet

will make up a page in the Pictorial Section, together with many other interesting features.

In Next Sunday's Book Review:

New stories about Whistler.
Voltaire as a man, not a writer.
The fisherman in literature.
George W. Smalley's Memories of Celebrities.
An artist who scorned money.
Thomas Hardy on Prose and Poetry.
Modern Women—especially the American brand.

Be sure to order next Sunday's Times today. The Times is always sold out early.

COL. THOMPSON MEETS AMERICAN ATHLETES

President of the Olympic Committee Talks and Wins Over His Boys.

SAIL FOR STOCKHOLM TO-DAY

Several Changes Made in List of More Than 100 Athletes Who Will Compete in Sweden Next Month.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, entertained the members of the team which will leave for Stockholm this morning on the steamship Finland at the New York Athletic Club last night, and during the course of the function in which the men chosen to represent the United States at the Olympic Games became better acquainted, the leader of the expedition gave the boys a straight from the shoulder talk which immediately won them over to the position where each and every one of them were ready to follow any course he might plan.

"We are going over to Stockholm, boys," said Col. Thompson, "not as sports, but as sportsmen. We are going to show the representatives of the forty nations with whom we will compete that we can take defeat with victory, and prove to them that, composite though we are, our forbears made no mistake in becoming a part of this great country. I want to say that I am proud to meet you all and I want to feel that I'll have reasons to be prouder when we come back from these great games."

Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, requested the men to at all times remember that they were the men selected to prove a credit to the United States on and off the athletic field, and when he had finished his speech it was conceded that the heart-to-heart talks from both the leaders would do much to curb the spirits of what is conceded to be the most wonderful team of track and field men ever gathered from any nation.

Each member of the team had turned over to him a uniform consisting of blue blazer with the American shield over the left breast, white trousers, white shoes, and white cap with shield. In addition each received a black hatband with a shield interwoven. At last night's session the staterooms each will occupy were apportioned.

The Finland will leave Pier 61, foot of Twenty-first Street, North River, this morning at 9 o'clock. It has been arranged to have a number of the followers of the team assemble at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue this morning at 7:30, from which point they will march to the pier behind a band of music.

Never before has the handsome building of the Winged Foot organization housed such an aggregation of champions. There have been champions from the East, but in last night's constellation of stars the galaxy was made up of champions in almost every event from twenty-five States in the Union. Mingling with them were the title holders of times long gone by, many of whom will journey to Sweden and aid in an American victory. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. A., who will go to Stockholm with the team, told the members that he wasn't much of an athlete, but that he had a mighty voice, and he wanted to lose it cheering them as winners.

In all there will be about 120 men in the track and field contingent, an increase of nearly thirty over the number chosen definitely when the Selection Committee had almost finished its labors on Monday.

With the nominations of the American Olympic team finally whipped into shape and forwarded by cable to the Swedish Olympic Committee, almost the last word has been spoken in regard to this important phase in connection with the invasion which begins to-day with the sailing of the Finland. Through the power vested in James E. Sullivan of the Selection Committee and the United States Commissioner to the sports, there were some additions made to the list which was printed last Tuesday, with the final finding of the committee as follows:

Harry J. Smith of this city was entered in the marathon in place of Sidney H. Hatch of Chicago; George A. Chisholm, Boston A. A., and James Wendell, New York A. C., the respective high hurdle champions of the Intercollegiate A. A. of 1911 and 1912, and Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., are the men who yesterday announced their intention of making the trip. Al Voelimeke, Pastimer A. C., and Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., will attempt to maintain the walking end of the team.

Donald F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, was chosen in place of Rupert B. Thomas of Princeton as one of the representatives in the 400-meter relay race. Helland is entered instead of Frederick B. Curtis, University of Illinois, and Ralph C. Craig in the 400 meters in the place of Donnell B. Young.

No word having been received from that sterling runner Charles A. Rice, the Powder Point schoolboy, the entry of Peter C. Gerhardt of the Olympic Club was substituted in the 200-meter event. John P. Nicholson of the University of Missouri was put in the running high jump in the stead of E. R. Palmer, Chicago A. A. In the running broad jump E. L. Farrell, Boston A. A., was substituted for James Wasson of Notre Dame University.

No changes were made in the 100-meter, standing broad jump, hop, step, and jump, standing high jump, pole vault, discus, best hand and discus, right and left hands; 1,500-meter, 5,000-meter, 1,600-meter relay, team race, or cross-country.

P. S. Foltz of Fort Myer, Va., is in charge of the American army officers who will leave to-day on the Finland to take part in the international army contests at the Olympic games. The officers who have been selected to ride in these contests are Capt. Guy V. Henry, Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. F. Graham, Fifteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Ben Lear, Fifteenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. John C. Montgomery.

Six army horses, the pick of the American horses in the service, will be shipped on the Finland for these contests. They were recruited from the various army posts, four of them having won blue ribbons in competition. The other two were selected as the result of high-class work in trials.

A test that is certain to try the officers and their mounts is a race of thirty-five miles across natural country, to be covered within four hours. Steeplechasing, high jumping, and the chargers' class are other features of the Stockholm exhibitions in which the American officers and horses will participate.

Polo at Van Cortlandt Park.

West Point officers and members of Squadron A will compete this afternoon in a special match at polo on the field at Van Cortlandt Park, at 4:30 P. M. Godfrey Preece will be referee. The West Pointers will be mounted by the squadron.

Republic Tires

Staggard Tread

Five years ago our rivals laughed at our Staggard Tread patent. Now they're trying to evade it.

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BOXING LICENSE HELD UP.

Commission Wants to Investigate Eureka A. C. Before Granting Sanction.

An indication that the National Sporting Club considers its fight against the State Athletic Commission as hopeless was furnished yesterday in the application of the Eureka A. C. to conduct bouts at Amsterdam Hall, 340 West Forty-fourth Street, the former home of the National Club. The application was presented at the regular weekly meeting of the commission, together with a lease on the building for the period of one year and fifteen days. The National Sporting Club took out a similar lease last September, and in the event of winning the case recently instituted against the commission would have further use for its lease. Peter Schmelz is named as President of the new club. The commission postponed action on the application until an investigation is made.

Leach Cross's style of boxing came up for discussion during the meeting, and the Commissioners voted to notify the local lightweight that a change of tactics is desired. The Secretary of the Commission was instructed to write Cross to that effect. In the bout with Jack Redmond on Tuesday night one of the Commissioners detected one of Cross's seconds in the act of removing the glove padding above the knuckles. Leach also transgressed the rule regarding kidney punching. No complaint was lodged against Cross, the action being taken on transgressions noted by the Commissioners.

Interest in Kennedy-Stewart Bout.

Tom Kennedy, the heavyweight matched to box Jim Stewart in one of the ten-round bouts at the Garden Athletic Club next Monday night, expects to blossom out as one of the best of the white hopes. He figures that a victory over Stewart will place him in a position to demand recognition from such men as Al Palzer, Bombardier Wells, and Luther McCarty. Stewart is practically in a similar position. The management of the club is not worrying over the weather, for with the overhead sections of the roof thrown back and the side windows lowered the best of ventilation is assured.

Jeffries to Referee Wolgast Bout.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—T. J. McCarey, under whose auspices Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich., lightweight champion, will fight Joe Rivers of Los Angeles, at Vernon, July 4, announced to-day that James J. Jeffries will referee the fight. McCarey said Jeffries had suggested he act with two judges, one for each side.

Arizona Prize Fight Bill Vetoed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 13.—Gov. Hunt vetoed to-day the bill permitting twenty-round prize fights in Arizona.

"Vets" Win $200 Polo Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., June 13.—The International Polo Field was the scene of a little surprise this afternoon, when the Blues and Whites lined up and played with spirit on both sides for a $200 dinner, and the Blues won. Score 10 to 5. It was some glory, too, for a team made up of older men in the average to score heavily against one with a line-up including one international winner and one substitute on the team. It must have been their day off. The line-up:

Blues—No. 1, August Belmont; No. 2, C. C. Rumsey; No. 3, M. Stevenson; back, C. P. Beadleston.

Whites—No. 1, J. C. Rathbone; No. 2, J. A. Rawlins; No. 3, D. Milburn; back, L. S. Stoddard.

During the game attention was distracted by the aerial flight of Cecil Peoli, the sixteen-year-old boy aviator, in Capt. Baldwin's "Red Devil" sailing swiftly at an altitude of 3,500 feet.

Myopia Beats Rockaway at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Myopia polo team of Boston defeated the team of the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L. I., after an extra period of play in the second game of the Wootten Challenge Club series to-day at Bryn Mawr. The teams were tied with 8½ goals each at the end of the regulation eight periods. Shaw, No. 1 on the Boston team, made the only goal scored in the extra period.

Mrs. Barlow Loses at Golf.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The defeat of Mrs. R. H. Barlow, winner of the Eastern and Philadelphia Women's Golf championships, by Miss Florence McNeely, also of this city, was the feature of the second round of the Berthellyn Cup tournament to-day on the links at Noble. Miss McNeely won 5 up and 4 to play. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, the winner of the qualifying round, was also defeated in to-day's round by Miss T. C. Osgood of Boston, 4 up and 3 to play. In the other two matches, Mrs. C. T. Fox defeated Mrs. A. K. Billstein, 6 up and 4 to play, and Mrs. W. S. Hilles of Wilmington defeated Mrs. O. McCammon, 2 up.

It was announced to-day that the cup which was won by Miss Dorothy Campbell, is being held up by the custom officials on the Canadian border. Miss Campbell, according to the officials, failed to register it before taking it from the country.

Notts Make Good Cricket Score.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—Both Colonial cricket teams played against northern county elevens to-day. Nottinghamshire scored 224 runs for 5 wickets against the South Africans. Lancashire was disposed of in the first innings for 146, and then got rid of five Australian batsmen for the 130 runs.

Williams Beats Cornell Nine.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 13.—Heavy hitting gave Williams a victory over Cornell, 8 to 5 to-day. In the eighth inning five hits, including one for three bases and another for two, brought in four runs and led to Hightower's removal from the box for Cornell. Ayres went in to pitch for Williams in the ninth after a batting rally had netted Cornell four runs. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Williams	0 0 0 1 0 0 3 4 . . 8	12	2
Cornell	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 5	5	2

Batteries—Davis, Ayres, and Lewis; Hightower, Clute, and Schirick. Umpire—Mr. Bedford.

Dabney and Bishop in Finals.

BOSTON, June 13.—A. S. Dabney and Richard Bishop, both of the Longwood Cricket Club, will contest in the finals of the State tennis championship in singles to-morrow for the honor of playing Nat W. Niles, the title holder, on Saturday. Dabney in the semi-finals to-day defeated W. M. Washburn, 11—9, 6—3, by some great placements. Bishop in his half of the semi-finals had a hard time in disposing of C. S. Cutting of Harvard, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Out of oldest Egypt comes this new trade-mark of ours. The pyramid of the Pharaohs typifies strength, substantiality, permanency. The wings of the sacred ibis signify lightness, speed, grace. And "the Winged Pyramid" stands for all that's best in automobile construction.

Seventy-five thousand new Fords go into service this season—proof of their unequaled merit. The price is $590 for the roadster, $690 for the five passenger car, and $700 for the delivery car—complete with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Latest catalogue from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway, New York, or direct from Detroit factory.

STANFORD CREW IN A CORNELL BOAT

Californians' English Shell Fails to Arrive at Poughkeepsie Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 13.—It was only through the kindness of Coach Courtney of the Cornell crews that the Stanford University boys were able to row to-day. After coming from California to begin early training, the plans of the Californians were upset when they found this morning that there was no boat on hand for them, nor any in sight. For the past week the Westerners have been sending cablegrams to Sims, the boat builder, in England, but with the result of absolutely no reply. Capt. Seward thought that the boat was in New York, but inquiry this morning of Morton G. Bogue, Chairman of the Stewards' Committee, and of William Eld, the Stanford graduate who has been making the Eastern arrangements for them, revealed the fact that there was no sign of the shell in that city.

The order for the Sims boat was given over a year ago, and a boat was shipped in December, which was smashed before reaching California. Sims then agreed to build another shell, and after it was learned that the Stanford boys were to enter the regatta here, Sims cabled that the boat would be shipped in May, and finally agreed to get it off on May 12. As yet there is no definite news of the shell. Capt. Seward now believes that the shell is held up in England because of the dock strike.

Things looked dark for the California crew most of the day. A trip to the Columbia quarters proved of little avail, because there was no shell that could be spared, but Coach Courtney took a hand in the afternoon, and, after sending his squad out exceptionally early, hurried them back to give the Westerners a chance to row, after being seven days out of a shell.

When the Cornell fleet reached the float a strong north wind was blowing, which kicked up rough water, and it was not until 7 o'clock that the water subsided enough to allow the boating of the shell. Coach Courtney then sent the Stanford crew out in the Cornell freshman boat, after readjusting some of the riggers for them. Yet in spite of the hard luck that they have encountered, the Californians have kept their spirits at top pitch, and have aroused the admiration of the other collegians here. The offer has been made to them by Coach Courtney to bring down the 1910 shell which the Cornell 'Varsity used. If word is not received by to-morrow that the shell ordered for them will be available at once, it is probable that Capt. Seward will accept the offer. Mr. Bogue, who is in Poughkeepsie is also looking up a boat in New York which can be shipped at once to Poughkeepsie for their use.

The men, once they got into a shell, seemed only too glad to get a chance to row. The stroke used by them is the short, fast stroke taught by their former coach, Dan Murphy, and has the strong jerk at the finish. The question will be whether they can maintain it throughout the four miles. The longest race that the men have ever been in was for three miles, when they defeated the University of California. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, who was formerly connected with the Cornell Faculty and was an intimate friend of Coach Courtney, has written him commending the Stanford men very highly and asking Coach Courtney to give them a little of the fatherly advice that all who have known the veteran coach so highly value.

The Stanford crew will go out early in the morning in the Cornell shell, and again in the afternoon. This will be arranged so that it will not interfere with the Cornell practice.

Racing starts were tried by the Cornell squad this morning, while in the afternoon it was taken over the course. The rough water in the afternoon spoiled all hope of a time trial, and the Ithacans were lucky to get in without swamping.

Coach Rice again delayed his practice until late in the evening, and then sent the Columbia fleet up the river, where, by hugging the shore, fairly calm water could be obtained.

YALE FRESHMEN FAST.

Youngsters Make 'Varsity Hustle to Win Race on Thames.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 13.—The stock of the Yale freshman eight went up about 50 per cent. to-night, when in a race with the Varsity, the latter was able to win by only a scant half-length over the two-mile course. The freshmen have been an unknown quantity this season, it being generally conceded that the youngsters were not as good as usual. No time was given out. Conditions were poor when the race began, there being rough water and a wind across the course.

The start was made at the navy yard and the Varsity jumped into the lead from the first, although hard pushed. The Varsity stroke was about 32, with the freshmen rowing slightly higher. Both crews were in fine form.

There were a number of visitors at quarters to-day, among them being Longacre, '96; Fred Johnson, '94; Jack Greenleaf, '99, and Campbell, '97.

Some excitement was furnished when Assistant Manager Hobson upset twice in the river with a single scull. He was rescued, however, without difficulty.

Thorne, the big freshman oarsman, is improving so rapidly that he will probably be able to row in the race. Herron of the freshman crew went to his home to-day, and it is believed that Thorne will occupy his seat.

RED TOP, Conn., June 13.—Only light work marked the practice of the Harvard oarsmen on the Thames this afternoon. The Varsity eight rowed three miles down the river at a stroke not higher than 28. Unofficial time for half a mile was 2 minutes, 4 seconds.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 13.—The first race of the Yale-Harvard Regatta, it was announced to-day, will be rowed on Saturday, June 15, and will be between the second Yale and Harvard fours. It is also stated that the cup offered for the gentlemen's eight race will be subject to no eligibility restrictions except those imposed by the athletic authorities of the two universities.

N. Y. Y. C. SPRING REGATTA.

Irolita Wins Cup on Time Allowance from Elena, Which Was First.

In a strong breeze from the north-northwest that covered Long Island Sound with whitecaps, the twenty yachts entered for the New York Yacht Club's annual race for the Spring cups sailed one of the fastest and best races in the history of that organization.

There was a battle royal between the big schooners Elena and Irolita—their first appearance this season—and the Irolita, formerly the Queen, proved the winner on time allowance by 3:41, although the Elena crossed the finish line two minutes ahead of her rival. The course for the schooners was a triangle of 23⅜ miles, the first leg being a reach, the second a beat to windward, and the third a close fetch. The Elena crossed the line at the start under better headway than the Irolita, but after passing Matinicock Point the Irolita's ballooner was set smartly and she began overhauling the Elena, and in the windward work from Lloyd's Neck buoy to Woolsey's Reef the Irolita closed the gap considerably.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the wheel of his sloop Aurora, made a fine start in the weather berth with the Winsome, now owned by E. Trowbridge Hall, under her lee, and George M. Pynchon's Istalena with her wind clear to leeward of both. These sloops sailed a spirited race over the same course from start to finish, the Aurora finally winning from the Istalena by 4:26.

An interesting feature of the race was the contest between the new Gardner sloop Medora, owned by H. G. S. Noble and sailed by Harry Johnston, and Harry L. Maxwell's Avenger, sailed by himself. They sailed an 18¼-mile course, twice around a triangle. At the end of the first round the times were: Avenger, 1:28:30; Medora, 1:29:14. The Medora showed up well in the windward work. She finally won, it is estimated on time allowance, by 5 minutes and 5 seconds. The yachts have not yet been measured for rating.

Another good race was between the Cara Mia, the Joyant, and the Corinthian of the "P" class. They finished in that order, the Clara Mia winning by only 38 seconds. Johnston de Forest's Nepsi was the winner in the "thirty" class, beating the Alera 2 minutes and 5 seconds, and of the four small schooners of the new class that started Clarkson Cowls's Moira did the best work. She defeated the Helen II. by 1 minute 14 seconds. The Daffodil was third and the Vandalia fourth.

GRENDA AND KRAMER TIED.

Sixth-of-Mile Bicycle Race at Newark Results in Dead Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 13.—Alfred Grenda, the Australian rider, raced a dead heat with Frank Kramer, the American champion, in the one-sixth-of-a-mile record trial at the Velodrome before a large crowd to-night. Both racers made the distance in 0:16 1-5. The twenty-mile motor-paced race was won by Menus Bedell by four laps over Nat Butler of Cambridge. Bedell rode a fine race, not losing his pace once in the twenty miles. The other riders lost their pace several times. Jimmy Moran of Chelsea started in the race, but dropped out after he had tried three different wheels unsuccessfully.

Champion Kramer also started in the two professional races, but dropped out after the first mile, falling from his wheel when he was suddenly taken ill.

The Australian pursuit race for amateurs was won by Donald McDougal of this city. The distance covered when the race ended was four miles and half a lap. The winner's time was 8:55 3-5. Clarence Carmen of New York, with a handicap of 240 yards, won the two-mile handicap for professionals. The summaries:

One-sixth-Mile Record Trial.—Tie for first and second, Frank Kramer, East Orange, and Alfred Grenda, Australia; Frank Cavanaugh, third. Time—16 1-5.

Three-Mile Handicap—Amateur.—Won by Thomas Grunner, Bayview Wheelman; Donald McDougal, Newark, second; Adam Byerman, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—6:30 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap—Professional.—Won by Clarence Carmen, New York, (240 yards); R. H. Diefenbacher, Salt Lake City, (175 yards), second; George Cameron, New York, (200 yards,) third. Time—6:52 1-5.

20-Mile Motor-Paced Race—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Nat Butler, Cambridge, second; Ernie Pye, Australia, third. Time—27:28 2-5.

Australian Pursuit Race—Amateur—Won by Donald McDougal, Newark; Fred Diver, Bayview Wheelmen, second; Frank Blatz, Jersey City, third. Time—8:55 3-5. Distance—4 1-12 miles.

Two-Mile Invitation Professional—Won by Peter Drobach, Boston; Norman Anderson, Denmark, second; George D. Cameron, New York, third. Time—4:52 2-5.

MISS SEARS TENNIS "HOPE."

Boston Girl May Win Women's National Lawn Tennis Title.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 13.—The West triumphed over the East, but by a narrow margin, in the only championship singles match played to-day in the women's National lawn tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Mary Brown of California defeated Miss Adelaide Browning of New York in the semi-final round by two sets to one. Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston is now the only "Eastern" hope. She will play Miss Brown in the final on Saturday afternoon, and this match will decide the championship, as the present holder of the title, Mrs. Wightman, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, will not defend.

In the other events the most notable result was the doubles victory of Mrs. Barger-Wallach of New York and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz of Englewood, N. J., over Miss Sears and Miss Marian Fenno. This puts the former pair in the final, when they will probably play Miss Brown and Miss Dorothy Green.

STATE AUTO FEES AMOUNT TO $856,310

During Year 85,300 Motor Vehicles Registered and 36,065 Chauffeurs Licensed.

Automobile registration in New York State is on the increase. The report of the Secretary of State for the receipts for the registration of automobiles and the licensing of chauffeurs up to June, 1912, for the fiscal year beginning Feb. 1, 1912, show a total of $856,310.25. This amount is divided between the three offices of New York, Buffalo, and Albany. The receipts for New York were $496,614, or more than double those of Buffalo and Albany. Of the total amount $689,230 were received for pleasure car licenses and $36,600 for commercial vehicles.

During the year 85,300 motor vehicles were registered. This is a big increase over the previous year and shows the remarkable growth of the industry. Pleasure cars numbering 76,164 operated throughout the State under a license, while 7,320 commercial vehicles were registered. In order to qualify under the new State automobile law 36,065 chauffeurs successfully passed their examinations and contributed $92,491 to the State treasury.

In New York County 20,705 vehicles were registered and 15,947 chauffeurs received licenses. The only other counties to make a good showing were Kings and Erie. The former shows 7,687 vehicles and 4,954 chauffeurs, while Erie registered 6,347 vehicles and licensed 1,445 chauffeurs. The total registrations and the amounts received follow:

New York Office.

		Fees.
Total pleasure vehicles	39,089	$382,290.00
Total commercial vehicles	5,406	27,030.00
Total exempt vehicles	162	.....
Total chauffeurs	27,547	68,868.00
Total dealers	665	9,975.00
Dealers' extra sets	....	5,114.00
Miscellaneous receipts	....	3,542.00
Total receipts		$496,614.00

Buffalo Office.

		Fees.
Total pleasure vehicles	20,919	$172,190.00
Total commercial vehicles	1,265	6,325.00
Total exempt vehicles	51	.....
Total chauffeurs	4,180	11,558.00
Total dealers	465	6,975.00
Dealers' extra sets	....	2,958.00
Miscellaneous receipts	....	383.50
Total receipts		200,419.50

Albany Office.

		Fees.
Total pleasure vehicles	16,156	$134,750.00
Total commercial vehicles	649	3,245.00
Total exempt vehicles	31	.....
Total chauffeurs	4,368	12,240.00
Total dealers	442	6,630.00
Dealers' extra sets	....	1,900.00
Miscellaneous receipts	....	421.75
Total receipts		159,276.75
		$856,310.25

Number of Vehicles Registered.

	New York.	Buffalo.	Albany.	Total.
Other than commercial	39,089	20,919	16,156	76,164
Commercial	5,406	1,265	649	7,320
Dealers	665	465	442	1,572
Exempt	162	51	31	244
				85,300

Chauffeurs Licensed.

	New York.	Buffalo.	Albany.	Total.
Chauffeurs licensed	27,547	4,180	4,368	36,065

	Total Vehicles.	Receipts for Vehicles.	No. of Chauffeurs.	Receipts from Chauffeurs.
Albany	1,298	$12,320	400	$1,277
Allegany	376	2,910	25	56
Broome	1,028	8,535	212	649
Cattaraugus	459	3,865	63	192
Cauga	634	5,215	102	228
Chautauqua	944	7,195	122	340
Chemung	543	4,890	167	496
Chenango	340	2,625	53	118
Clinton	232	1,755	47	139
Columbia	469	3,985	110	313
Cortland	419	3,495	64	188
Delaware	325	2,285	69	177
Dutchess	1,104	9,380	301	833
Erie	6,347	52,320	1,445	4,081
Essex	267	2,330	134	340
Franklin	275	2,150	68	208
Fulton	417	3,590	105	282
Genesee	575	4,145	56	133
Greene	246	2,095	91	248
Hamilton	23	185	17	43
Herkimer	472	3,900	70	194
Jefferson	931	7,100	215	616
Kings	7,687	69,590	4,954	12,575
Lewis	177	1,455	46	140
Livingston	517	5,935	48	152
Madison	387	3,025	49	161
Monroe	4,298	35,955	967	2,567
Montgomery	553	5,180	122	286
Nassau	2,702	23,275	700	1,748
New York	20,705	194,325	15,947	39,443
Niagara	928	8,420	83	241
Oneida	1,342	11,525	339	906
Onondaga	2,168	18,360	485	1,426
Ontario	754	5,725	90	246
Orange	1,419	11,650	323	916
Orleans	586	4,675	28	74
Oswego	419	3,120	67	170
Otsego	416	3,420	85	218
Putnam	180	1,570	44	121
Queens	2,223	18,510	986	2,548
Rensselaer	1,048	8,945	321	909
Richmond	764	6,195	270	666
Rockland	485	4,020	98	226
St. Lawrence	644	4,955	176	517
Saratoga	478	4,380	157	404
Schenectady	920	7,500	185	445
Schoharie	214	1,570	39	111
Schuyler	88	730	14	34
Seneca	291	2,100	33	106
Steuben	634	4,845	93	255
Suffolk	2,370	19,980	528	1,298
Sullivan	272	2,040	95	352
Tioga	235	1,895	38	94
Tompkins	433	5,885	97	329
Ulster	765	6,580	212	592
Warren	358	3,335	112	290
Washington	317	2,640	65	164
Wayne	776	5,755	36	96
Westchester	4,723	44,205	1,705	4,178
Wyoming	415	3,055	46	116
Yates	213	1,625	21	63
Foreign	3,622	38,875	2,386	6,086
Total	85,300	$749,410	36,065	$92,491

Mixer Laying Out New Auto Tour.

One of the official cars of the Touring Club of America started from New York yesterday on a week's trip through New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania to chart all of the new State roads which have recently been constructed in that territory. This car is in charge of John F. Mixer, a touring expert, who is compiling the routes for the Metropolitan Automobile Guide, which will contain information covering all of the best routes and tours within a radius of 150 miles from New York.

$20,000 for Vanderbilt Course.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Milwaukee Vanderbilt Cup Race Committee has decided to spend $20,000 to improve the Greenfield course, where the motor classic will be staged this Fall. Concrete banks will be put in at all of the dangerous turns and the Hawley and Mill Roads will be widened eight feet. Three weeks before the race the course will be oiled and again two weeks later. The track will then be scraped and sanded. Work will begin on the course within ten days.

Chicago University Athletic Home.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Plans for the $170,000 grand stand and wall for the athletic field at the University of Chicago have been announced. They provide for a concrete stand of 10,000 capacity, bleachers to seat 5,000, and a concrete wall fourteen feet high. The improvement will be Gothic style to correspond with the campus buildings. The large stand will be on the west side. Beneath it will be dressing rooms, shower baths, handball, squash, and tennis courts and rest rooms. A movable steel stand will be erected on the east side of the field. Including the room for temporary stands at the south end of the field the total seating capacity will be 27,000. The improvement will be completed about Oct. 1.

Boxer Dave Smith Coming Here.

A cablegram from London announces that Dave Smith, Australian middleweight, who arrived there a few days ago has failed to get any matches in London and will leave shortly for the United States. He will seek matches with Eddie McGoorty, Jack Dillon, and others.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1912.

KILLING A COURT.

We do not pretend to understand the motives of the Senators who on Wednesday sought to slay the Commerce Court by striking out the appropriation for the salaries of its members. But we have no hesitation in saying that if the bill embodying this outrageous action should reach the President, he would be amply justified in vetoing it. He would be justified, if for not other reason, because the bill carries the appropriation for the salaries of the Senators themselves. The application of a definite and direct pressure to the pit of the Senatorial stomach would be calculated to quicken the sense of Senatorial decency.

If Congress desires to abolish the Commerce Court, it is open to it to do so in an orderly and respectable manner. The Supreme Court is alone established by the Constitution, and the "judicial power of the United States" is vested in that court, "and in such "inferior courts as the Congress may "from time to time ordain and estab-"lish." (Art. III., Sec. 1.) The power to establish carries with it the power to abolish. But the Congress has no moral right, and the Constitution does not confer the power, to abolish a court, once duly established, by the mean, cowardly, treacherous device of starving its members. That particular trick was unquestionably in the minds of the framers of the Constitution, and was provided against by the following clause of the section above cited: "The "Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices "during good behavior, and shall at "stated times receive for their services "a compensation, which shall not be "diminished during their continuance "in office."

If it be found impossible to bring a majority of the Senators to a realizing sense of the miserable plot in which they have been engaged, there would be nothing left for the President to do but to veto the Appropriation bill. It is true that such a veto would threaten the administration of the public business with dire confusion; but it would be within the power and the obligation of the Congress to avoid that by withdrawing from their preposterous position. Obviously the merits or demerits of the actual court attacked in this contemptible fashion have nothing whatever to do with the action of the Senate. By indirection to seek direction out when the aim is harmful and base—as it is—is all the more wicked for being dastardly. A veto by the President is but the means provided by the Constitution to prevent action disapproved by him unless two-thirds of each house of Congress shall vote to take that action, notwithstanding his objections. In this case it would be simply a prudent and wise method of observing the oath he has taken to "preserve, pro-"tect, and defend the Constitution of "the United States."

THE POST MORTEM ON 1907.

Unless the precise conditions which led to the financial panic of 1907 should recur no knowledge of the manner in which the madness of the moment was converted into sanity and safety would be of any use in any other panic. There are regrettable and unlawful incidents associated with all panics. In England there is a minimum of banking legislation, and no laws which directly contribute to causing panics. Yet repeatedly the Bank act has been suspended and violated when London has been in conditions of excitement and embarrassment like ours in 1907. It would have been marvelous if there had been no infringements of law and no errors of discretion here in that panic. It may be surmised that the millions which were thrown into the market under the orders of the bankers who acted as firemen to extinguish that conflagration were obtained only by invading the lawful reserve. It might even be that the credit was manufactured for the occasion, and did not actually exist. It has been admitted that injudicious stirring of the ashes started up the flames at a later date, and did some unnecessary damage.

But to what purpose are these memories revived by Mr. Pujo's Investigating Committee? Is it intended to enact something which shall prevent the repetition of those exact occurrences, when there can be no reasonable expectation that they will occur again? Is it intended to pass a law that men shall be all powerful and all wise under such conditions? There is no landsman who now cannot show exactly how Capt. SMITH wrecked the Titanic. There are few who after a fire are not wiser than the firemen regarding the manner of extinguishing it and who could not tell how the dynamiting of valuable buildings might have been avoided. But those critics were not on hand at the time when they might have rendered those invaluable services, and their services would not be acceptable if tendered during a panic now invisible but sure to arrive in the course of human events. There never was a quicker or completer recovery from a panic than from that of 1907. This is the best possible proof that the management was excellent, with all its faults, and that a debt of gratitude is due to men who staked their fortunes, and, what is dearer yet to them, their characters, on the successful issues of the measures which they ordered, and were obeyed although they had not the least authority. No offense is meant by saying that no one nor all those associated with the Pujo inquiry are capable of rendering the least assistance on such an occasion. Mr. HEPBURN told them plainly that they are neglecting the things which ought to have been done in the years intervening since 1907, and now they are doing what they ought not in stirring up bygones in a scandalous manner. The longer they persist the more difficult will it be for them to withdraw from a position which becomes the more untenable the longer they persist. They wisely postponed part of their inquiry until after the elections, and they now might well postpone the rest. If they do not know what they ought to recommend by way of removing some of the causes of that panic they are alone in not knowing. There is a superfluity of information regarding necessary legislation, and there is an excess of activity in avoiding enacting it because it is not popular, and because the mastering of the subject requires more labor than listening to the extraction of gossip about high finance.

THE SENATE'S RECIPROCITY VOTE.

Of the twenty-one Republican Senators who, on July 22, 1911, helped pass President TAFT's bill for reciprocity with Canada, all but one, Senator POINDEXTER of Washington, voted on May 29, 1912, for its repeal, or are recorded as "not voting." The fourteen Republicans who expressly reversed themselves were:

BRANDEGEE, Conn.	McLEAN, Conn.
BURTON, Ohio.	PENROSE, Penn.
CRANE, Mass.	PERKINS, Cal.
CULLOM, Ill.	ROOT, N. Y.
GUGGENHEIM, Col.	STEPHENSON, Wis.
JONES, Wash.	TOWNSEND, Mich.
LODGE, Mass.	WORKS, Cal.

The six "not voting" Republican Senators were:

BRADLEY, Ky.	NIXON, Nev.
BRIGGS, N. J.	RICHARDSON, Del.
BROWN, Neb.	WETMORE, R. I.

Only one Democratic Senator of the thirty-two who helped pass the measure repudiated his vote this year—Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. But eleven Democrats are recorded as not voting, to wit:

BANKHEAD, Ala.	SHIVELY, Ind.
DAVIS, Ark.	SMITH, Md.
FOSTER, La.	SMITH, S. C.
NEWLANDS, Nev.	STONE, Mo.
OWEN, Okla.	SWANSON, Va.
REED, Mo.	

The failure of these eleven Democrats to vote should not necessarily be construed as showing a want of loyalty to their originial approval of the measure. Of the twenty-seven votes cast in its defense, twenty-four were votes of Democratic Senators, while, besides Senator POINDEXTER, the three Progressives, Messrs. SMITH of Arizona, FALL of New Mexico, and BRISTOW of Kansas, were the only Republicans who dared oppose reciprocity's repeal.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION.

For a shrewd analysis of the problems connected with compensation for industrial accidents, those interested in the subject will do well to consider the address by FRANK E. LAW before the National Association of Manufacturers. He is the Vice President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, of whom, we assume, the address can be obtained. Whatever may be the student's point of view, it is obvious that Mr. LAW speaks from fullness of information necessarily acquired in his own business.

After pointing out the constitutional obstacles to a compulsory compensation act, Mr. LAW urges that while compulsory laws should be sought, optional laws of the right sort should be adopted as steps in that direction. Two features are needful in these optional laws. One is that it should be made easy for employers and employés to come under them. This he would insure by extending the law to each class unless they formally recorded their desire to stay out—a suggestion that does credit to Mr. LAW's knowledge of human inertia and how to treat it. The second needful feature is that the cost of the workmen's compensation benefits should be made less than the cost of the employers' liability settlements. If this be not assured, there will be no adequate motive for changing from the latter to the former. As an added inducement, Mr. LAW would deprive employers not coming in of the old defenses of "fellow-servant, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence." And the employé not coming in he would leave to the working of the common law.

When employers accept the terms of liability for compensation of injuries fixed by law, the question of insurance against this liability logically arises. In many quarters State insurance is advocated; it is provided for in Germany and in England, and, partially, in some States in the Union. Mr. LAW opposes it for several reasons. The chief reason is that the State cannot readily and efficiently administer such a business, and will especially be liable to error and defect in adjusting cost of insurance. Its agents will not have the experience and skill, will not command the needed data, and particularly will not have the sustained and active motive of self-interest for keeping down the cost. Yet it is obvious that cost must be kept at the lowest practicable level if the maximum of benefit is to be got, or else the deficit must be made up by taxation, which is clearly unfair.

Mr. LAW suggests as an alternative to State insurance the supervision of insurance rates by the State, and he outlines an ingenious scheme by which the resources and information of insurance companies can be utilized under the direction of the State. It is deserving of careful consideration.

FIGHT FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. FRICK meant well when he offered to give the city the splendid library building, designed by RICHARD M. HUNT, which he is about to remove from its original site on Fifth Avenue to make room for the erection of the mansion he is to occupy. But Central Park is not the proper place for the Lenox building. In the Park it would not be centrally placed, and it could not serve its original purpose as a library building. Mr. FRICK, as a public-spirited citizen, ought to understand the need of preserving that pleasure ground in the heart of Manhattan from all building encroachments. If the Lenox building is put up in the Park, there will be little hope of preventing further invasions. Central Park was not designed as a palace garden. All the buildings in it, and there are three or four too many now, are foreign to its plan. The city needs every inch of park space it now possesses, and more.

Undoubtedly an eligible site for Mr. FRICK's gift could be found elsewhere in the greater city, though we cannot approve of Mr. PHELPS's suggestion that ground can be spared in Riverside Park. Why must there be continual warfare over the preservation of our few parks? There are eligible sites in the Bronx and in the Washington Heights neighborhood where the Lenox building could be suitably placed, and where it might serve its purpose, to house a public library. Though the movement to defeat the plan to transfer it to Central Park takes shape so slowly, and the mistaken action of the Municipal Art Commission has given much encouragement to the promoters of the invasion, the protectors of the Park are in earnest, and will act vigorously. They know that this is the most serious fight for Park preservation in which they have ever engaged. They know that the forces opposed to them are strong in wealth and influence, and that the scheme will be carried through quickly unless there is stronger opposition than has yet been shown.

The arguments in favor of the transfer are utterly invalid. The Park Commission needs no offices in Central Park, and at most it needs only a few rooms. That the library building is to supplant the old Arsenal is a feeble argument. The removal of the Arsenal has been frequently demanded. It is unsightly and insanitary, a needless incumbrance in the Park. Its site should be covered with lawns and flower beds. Many men who have hitherto vigorously joined in the opposition to proposed Park encroachments are now strangely silent. How can any one who fought against the attempted invasion of the Park by the National Academy of Design now contemplate calmly the proposed erection, on the very site the Academy wanted, of a building which would be quite out of place on that site, and out of harmony with the design of the Park? Let this building go to the Park, and within a year another and more formidable building plan will be under way. You may be sure of that. Many designs for the partition and ultimate destruction of Central Park are in the air. The duty of every citizen who would have the beautiful Park preserved is to lend his energy to oppose the Frick-Stover plan. The fight is in progress, and it will be a hard fight. It is not unlikely that if the invaders succeed now, many of these opponents will give up all hope of preserving Central Park, and let the destroyers do their worst in the future. There is all the more reason to defeat this scheme.

It must be borne in mind that if the National Academy's plan had succeeded, and the art gallery now occupied the site of the Arsenal, and all the Park land in front of it, there would be no possibility now of keeping the Lenox building out of the Park. It would be erected on another site, and the precedent of the National Academy's invasion cited to silence opposition. If the Lenox building goes in now, the artists' scheme of invasion will come into life again, and presently there will be much talk of Central Park as the only suitable site of a splendid opera house. What are the people of this city going to do about it?

SOME OF THE OLD SONGS.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there has lately been a revival, in places where the habitually careless and others seeking to shun care congregate at night in search of some equivalent for happiness, of songs not yet old enough to have the respectability of the venerable, but so nearly old that the very young regard them as veritable antiques. Coincidentally, certain operettas which are well along in middle age have been put forward to edify youth. Naturally there has been more or less sentimental discussion of the relative merits of old music and new. It might be quibbling in the circumstances to say that good music never grows old, it would surely be quibbling to say that most new music is not new. To argue thus would be to get involved in a sort of intellectual maze not pertaining closely to the question in hand.

Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN's tunes assuredly wear well, and so does the music of "Robin Hood." As to whether these revived melodies are better or worse than the best popular music of this very hour it would be difficult to decide. One would first have to decide precisely what music is popular. The bands in the parks play Mozart and Mendelssohn as well as the Mascagni intermezzo and the latest slang song of the variety theatres. But it is not to be questioned that only the best of the lighter, less-sophisticated music of any past age will bear revival, and that when revived it is generally found to be better only than the worst of contemporary music. "Oh, Promise Me" and "When the Enterprising Burglar" are welcome enough as a change, but on the whole the best of the recent composers of light music are more in keeping with present sentiment, spirit, and humor.

As for the decrepit if not precisely ancient ballads lately brought into new use in public places, we are compelled to wonder rather nervously if the list is to be extended, if we are to have "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" and "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" again, and the almost forgotten darky songs, which were always utterly unlike any songs sung on the plantations. We cannot grow sentimental now over "Darling, I Am Growing Old," which seems to have little to recommend it except the indisputable veracity of its statements. The hill to which the friend of Maggie's youth wandered is doubtless well covered with buildings by this time, but the tune of his reminiscences is tedious not because of its age but because of its unchangeable infantile quality. Music composed centuries ago is still young, but tunes which have their architectural counterparts in one-storied shanties with flat roofs are objectionable for their poverty of form and content when new, and are scarcely bearable when brought forward as pseudo-antiques.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Reflections on the "Kommers."

Perhaps the "lesson" to be learned from the visit to this port of the German fleet—for those realizing its need and prepared to receive it—was taught, not at the more formal and stately gatherings where hosts and guests recognised, confirmed, and increased an international amity long since established, but at the great "kommers" with which the long series of hospitable functions drew toward its end.

Of course, the other receptions, dinners, exhibitions, what not, were all right, being marked, as they so obviously were, by sincerest friendliness on both sides.

But it was when the entertaining of the Germans was undertaken by Germans that the consideration of motives sank into second place, where it belonged, that all suggestions of performing a duty disappeared, and everybody proceeded simply to have a good time. The art of doing this in a prearranged way and on a large scale is one of which we know hardly the rudiments, and the British, though so much nearer the Germans ethnically as well as geographically, have still less of it.

Briton and American alike, when they want to pay a high social honor, can think of hardly anything else or more to do than to give a dinner, barbarously complex as to menu and taking far more time to serve than anybody really wants to devote to a single meal, and then the diners have to listen to a lot of speeches which but rarely are either amusing or edifying. We must like dinners of this sort, since they are spread in great numbers and are attended by people who, since no actual compulsion is exercised, could stay away if they chose. Nevertheless, expressions of weariness are not infrequently heard, in whispers while the flood of oratory flows and more easily audible after its belated shutting off.

But there's no question that everybody at a "kommers" really enjoys himself, even though he be alien to the ceremony and even though he have his doubts in time—next morning, say—as to the wisdom of filling and emptying the beer mug or the wine glass as often as the fashion of the occasion requires. Music is an essential feature of a "kommers," however, and, unlike the Germans, most of us prefer—for the best of reasons—buying our music to making it ourselves. And we are not really social, in the German sense, after we grow up, and therein, probably, lies the ultimate explanation why the "kommers" remains an exotic here.

Passed the Margin of Safety.

According to the army officers who have been investigating the fall of the aeroplane at College Point, Md., this week, WELSH, the operator of the machine, and Lieut. HAZELHURST, the passenger, came to their deaths because the former subjected its planes to a strain which they or the stays and stanchions keeping them in place could not stand.

How the investigators knew that the breaking occurred in the air, and not on impact with the ground, may be revealed in the official report, but as the first reports of the accident did not speak of anything except a sudden overturning and fall of the machine, that question for the present remains a little mysterious. Still, the theory advanced is one entirely plausible.

WELSH had made a dive of some length, evidently in order to attain speed for the rapid climb to high altitude which he was about to undertake, and it was immediately after the change of direction from downward to upward was made that something happened to cause the disaster. As it could hardly have been due to lack of manipulative skill on the part of the experienced aviator, the chances are that he had subjected his aeroplane to a stress which exceeded its margin of safety. This is made the more likely because the machine was one of a new design and constructed in part of new materials.

Whether or not the accident should be classed as "avoidable" depends upon the point of view. Presumably all the available information as to strains and stresses in the conditions of mechanical flight had been used in making the machine, but evidently WELSH's confidence in its strength was misplaced. The event proved that he asked too much of it—that somebody had miscalculated. But only one thing is sure—the margin of safety in all aeroplanes is as yet what would in any other activity be considered intolerably small.

Aviator after aviator is killed with really dreadful rapidity, and that their numbers, in spite of this, constantly increase shows how powerful is the call to take part in the conquest of the air. Now and then one of them who survives a fall finds his "nerve" broken and gives up flying, but the majority of them are undisturbed by what is the probability, not the possibility, of a violent death. If they did not attempt so much fewer of them would be killed, but caution is not to be expected of men like these.

Practical, but Not Logical.

In answer to a clerical protest against Sunday baseball, Mayor GAYNOR apparently hesitated to make an out-and-out defense of indulgence in the sport on that day. In his reference to the way he was made to "keep" Sunday in his youth there was a clear implication that, in his opinion, the old rigor was preferable to the modern laxity. This, however, he recognized as being a debatable contention, and his real plea for the Sunday games was that the city boys were likely or sure to put their one free day to worse uses if not allowed to play ball.

That is an argument that appeals to all "practical" men, and by most of them it is accepted as conclusive. Logically, however, it is fallacious, for it ignores, as the critics of Sunday sports do not, the possibility that the "something worse" both could and should be prohibited. The vista of prohibition thus opened is one so vast that no wonder many who get a glimpse of it hastily turn away and talk of other things—of inevitable compromises with evil, for instance.

After all, the only way to defend a thing declared to be wrong is to prove that it isn't wrong, but right. The situation is enormously complicated by the existence of an enormous number of acts that are not so plainly wrong that everybody agrees as to their wrongness, including those who do them. Sunday baseball does not come in that category. That it does offend a considerable body of public opinion is indubitable, but then somebody has said that respect for public opinion is the only conscience of those who have none, so it is on that theory a pretty poor motive for conduct. At least there are many better.

FIRST OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

At First Sea Hospital for Tuberculous Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial article in relation to the establishment of the first open-air school in this country, you may be interested to know that the school to which Dr. Maxwell refers was opened by the Board of Education in connection with Sea Breeze Hospital, made famous by "Smiling Joe." This open-air school was established at the request of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in order that there might not be any interruption in the education of these little patients who are taking the open air and sea breeze cure for tuberculosis of the bones and glands.

Since the opening of this hospital in 1904, all the little patients have been receiving instruction in our open-air school, equipped and manned by teachers paid for by the Board of Education.

Sea Breeze Hospital was the first institution of its kind established in this country. Because of its existence, to New York is due the credit of having the first open-air school, so far as we are able to learn. Sea Breeze Hospital has demonstrated not only efficiency of sea air treatment of tuberculosis of the bones and glands, but also the benefit of open-air schools for sick children, and we have at last come to realise that what is good treatment for the sick is often just as good, and equally desirable, for the well in order that sickness may be prevented.

We propose to adopt the same policy with reference to the home hospital for the home treatment of tuberculosis and for the prevention of the spread of the disease within the home. The Board of Education has decided to provide equipment and furnish teachers for an open-air school which will be conducted on the roof of the East River homes for the children of tuberculous parents who occupy apartments in the so-caled Vanderbilt tenements.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
New York, June 8, 1912. General Agent.

PRESIDENT'S AID NEEDED.

His Efforts for the Flood Sufferers Would Popularize the Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that such a widespread disaster as the floods in the Mississippi Valley does not influence the President, some of his Cabinet, and a committee of Congress to visit the ravaged country and extend their sympathy and brotherly feelings to the sufferers, and thereby awake the dormant sentiment of the Nation to the necessity of doing something to alleviate this great misfortune? H. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1912.

Preserve St. John's Chapel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

St. John's Chapel seems again in danger of destruction. The very necessary widening of Varick Street will cut off the flight of steps leading to the beautiful portico. Now, in crowded Strand, London, the street circles round Clement Danes Church. A slight curve in Varick Street at this point would save the steps, and give the added distinction to the church of being brought close to the people. Mothers with their babies could sit in the shade of the lovely portico as securely as in the much-regretted St. John's Park.

The church is easily the most beautiful piece of ecclesiastical architecture in New York. Trinity's pseudo Gothic does not touch it. As we cannot restore the park, as we have little beauty for our tired eyes to rest upon, may we not prevail upon the authorities to incorporate this worthy legacy of past good taste in its scheme for the improvement of Varick Street? ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, June 11, 1912.

Cannon Cracker Fire Alarm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent burning of a couple alive in their house, I believe a statement made by the Chief of the Fire Department of New Orleans first suggested to me scattering all through the house, back of picture frames, in odd corners, any place where they would be out of sight, cannon fire crackers. It would be impossible for a fire to make much headway in a house without waking up the occupants. GEORGE N. NEIDLINGER.

New York, June 11, 1912.

MOTION PICTURE SHOWS.

Drafter of Ordinance to Control Them Speaks in Its Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who know well the proposed Folks ordinance your editorial article of June 12 on "Moving Pictures" must appear both unfortunate and unsound. It is unfortunate because in your opening sentence you condemn as useless the first well considered and concrete effort to solve the motion picture problem, and it is unsound for two reasons: (1.) A careful study of the ordinance shows that you are incorrect in stating that it applies only in "minor particulars" to existing shows, since it is only in minor particulars that it does not apply to them, and (2.) Instead of creating a monopoly for existing shows the effect of the ordinance will undoubtedly be to replace them with better and larger ones.

The main reforms that this ordinance would effect are, roughly speaking, elimination of low-class vaudeville, admittedly degrading and often immoral; elimination of stage and scenery from motion picture theatres, thereby greatly reducing fire hazard; enforced lighting during all performances, with consequent improvement of moral conditions; specific safe structural requirements; proper ventilation and sanitation, and concentration of supervision in one bureau, armed for the purpose by inspectors.

With the exception of certain of the structural requirements, the application of which to existing shows is unnecessary, the proposed ordinance applies to existing motion picture shows in every single one of the above particulars.

The structural provisions which actually do not apply to existing shows are those in regard to fire escapes and galleries, construction of walls of auditoriums, and the permission for existing motion picture theatres to continue where they are now located, after complying with all other provisions. The matter of bringing the exits and courts of existing shows up to the standard of this ordinance is left to the discretion of the License Bureau.

Relative to fire escapes, galleries and exits, the requirements of this ordinance are not far different from the regulations which the various departments have imposed in the past, and this ordinance merely codifies them. Relative to the permission to continue in present locations, it is not apparent to those who have studied the problem that the city departments have in the past licensed motion picture theatres in dangerous locations, and it is only because this ordinance attempts to codify all provisions regarding motion picture theatres that it contains the prohibitions regarding locations; it is not because present shows are not properly located Furthermore, it would be repugnant to established public policy as well as unjust to the small proprietors, who have invested their all in enterprises duly licensed by the city, summarily to throw them out of business, when it can be arranged (as this ordinance does arrange) that they may continue without danger to life or property.

The court problem is only important when the present seating capacity of 299 is increased to 600, and it is only in very few cases that this can be done in existing shows. This fact, established by the best-informed investigators of this subject, effectually disposes of your idea that existing shows would have a monopoly of the business. New places are bound to spring up to take advantage of the permission to seat 301 additional people.

MAURICE WERTHEIM.

New York, June 13, 1912.

To Purchase Monticello.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You cannot imagine what a great help it would be toward the public ownership of Monticello, containing in its bosom the grave of Thomas Jefferson, if all patriotic societies were to send representatives to the hearing before the Library Committee of Congress on July 2. This committee consists of Senators Wetmore, Briggs, Cummins, Root, Burton, Newlands, Shively, and Swanson. Surely our patriotic associations might send representatives to the hearing or pass resolutions of sympathy with the movement. Monticello and the grave of Jefferson should belong to the people, and I hope that both Representative Jefferson Levy, owner of Monticello, and Congress will approve the movement to purchase the property. The hearing is auspiciously set two days before the celebration of Independence, of which blessing Jefferson was the author. The effort to secure Monticello needs the presence and support of all who love Jefferson and the things he did for us. His home, Monticello, and his grave must belong to the people, for he was not one man's man.

MRS. MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1912.

Kaiser and Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable article welcoming the German Squadron should be read in connection with Admiral Mahan's note of warning which appeared recently in THE TIMES. If the British and Germans should put their heads together and laugh the Monroe Doctrine out of existence, giving the Kaiser a free hand in Brazil or some other part of South America to which he may take a fancy, what sort of a reception would we prepare for the real visit of a German fleet? All things are possible.

ANGLO-GERMAN-AMERICAN.

New York, June 10, 1912.

Cottam, Bride, and Phillips.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Captain of the Carpathia deserves the highest praise and is worthy of special recognition for the gallant conduct he displayed, yet had it not been for the wireless operators, Cottam, Bride, and Phillips, the last of whom lost his life in the effort to save others, not one life would have been saved. I do think that they are worthy of recognition and reward. Could not something more be done for these brave and faithful men by the rich survivors and generous American and English people? E. WALKER.

Elmhurst, June 10, 1912.

Brooklyn's Mail Delay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter mailed to me from Cleveland on last Friday night did not reach me until the following Monday, although it was addressed properly to the right Post Office and to the right Post Office box number. Mail from Cleveland to Brooklyn should not take more than twenty-four hours under ordinary circumstances. I hope you will assist in righting the wrong done to Brooklynites by the New York mailing system.

HARRY JACOBSOHN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1912.

Major Hemphill and The Times.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

The best wishes of a legion of Charleston friends and of all his old comrades on this newspaper will accompany Major James Calvin Hemphill as he goes from the lands of myths and illusions to take up his new work on THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is to be a member of the editorial staff of that great newspaper, and, while no announcement has been made as to the precise nature of his connection with it, we understand that he will be clothed with a sort of roving commission, so to speak, under which he will make excursions from time to time as the course of events may indicate to various points of interest in this country and abroad and give to the readers of THE TIMES his own vivid impressions as to what the world is doing. It is a work which he ought to find exceedingly attractive and for which he is peculiarly well equipped, and we entertain no shadow of doubt that he is about to add fresh laurels to a reputation already unique among journalists of this generation.

The South has made many contributions, good, bad, and indifferent, to New York newspapers, but this time she has given of her best. It is a fine thing for THE TIMES and for its readers. It is a fine thing also for the people of the Major's native section that they are to have in a position of such large and far-reaching influence one who knows them so well and who loves them so devotedly.

MASS MEETING CALL TO DEFEND THE PARK

City's Attitude Toward Proposed Lenox Library Invasion to be Tested Tuesday.

RIVERSIDE PARK SUGGESTION

With Library There as Department's Home Arsenal's Destruction Would Not Cause City Rent Expense.

In order to afford a hearing to every citizen interested enough in Central Park to form and express an opinion as to the public policy involved in the Municipal Art Commission's plan to permit the reconstruction of the Lenox Library building on Park ground, a mass meeting will be held in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Building on Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting will be open to all who wish to come, whether opposed to the plan or in favor of it. It is intended to make it the occasion of a general discussion of a public policy toward the Park, and for the drawing out of all phases of opinion in regard to the present proposed invasion. Speakers will be provided who are known to be in favor of the substitution of the Lenox Library structure for the present Arsenal, and others will speak who are strongly opposed to the plan. General discussion will be permitted.

While the Parks and Playgrounds Association has taken the initiative in calling for the mass meeting, it is expected that its responsibility will end when the meeting is called to order and that thereafter no one organization will loom large in the leadership of the campaign against permitting more buildings in Central Park.

Eugene A. Philbin, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and his assistants engaged in the task of preparing data about the Central Park situation and focusing the attitude of the public upon the members of the Board of Estimate, spent a busy day yesterday in perfecting a temporary organization for the meeting.

Conference With Borglum.

A conference was held early in the morning with Gutzon Borglum, Chairman of the Committee on Central Park Restoration of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. This committee was expected to take the initiative in working in favor of a park entirely pastoral and rural in character, and as free from buildings as it possibly can be made.

The argument that the Lenox Library building, if put on the Arsenal site, would replace a tumble-down building with an excellent one appealed to Mr. Borglum, and he was anxious to learn just how necessary it was for the Park Department to be made at home in Central Park.

"I personally believe," said Mr. Borglum, "that the Park government should be located in the Park, and Hunt's Building is infinitely better than the Arsenal. I am, as we all are, opposed to filling the Park with all kinds of buildings, but to exchange an ugly structure for a work of art gratis does not mean that.

"An awful amount of thoughtless attention is given to opinions on Central Park of fifty years ago. Central Park has ceased to serve the purpose its builders had in mind. The people and their form of pleasure have mostly passed forever or moved to the suburban parks. Central Park must soon or later be Manhattan's most beautiful garden, where one can, for five or fifty minutes, ramble in quiet. It cannot be wild or unsafe, and the roar of the playground cannot disturb it. Works of art belong there. They should be placed everywhere, and when good they would not harm or offend. This Park is the one natural place in Greater New York for our greatest beauty, and that means art or art works. We have lost our heads over a foolish theory that nothing must be changed in that 900 acres, while as a matter of fact and the soundest sense nature in the Park is dying from the want of allopathic treatment, and the Park is losing its hold upon the hearts of the people. Why? Because it has become a document, an heirloom. Had it been possible we would have put it into the museum long ago for safe keeping. It is talked about a lot, but little is done, because no one dares. I agree with the Art Commission's actions."

Mr. Philbin explained that his present disposition was to launch a movement looking to the replanting of greensward on the site of the Arsenal and the placing of the park headquarters outside the Park. It is known that Park Commissioner Stover is very much in favor of retaining a park headquarters.

William J. Gibson, a member of Mr. Borglum's committee, wrote to Mr. Philbin, assuring him of his hearty support of the movement to keep the library building out of the Park and to break down by every possible means the policy of encumbering the Park landscapes with structures, since the city is so full of structures and park space is so rare.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, who recently reorganized the laboring force in Central Park, was asked for his opinion as to the absolute need for a Park Department headquarters within the Park itself rather than outside, or in another of the city's many parks.

The Park Architect's Need.

"I would hate to see the Park Architect moved out of Central Park," said Mr. Fosdick. "Of course, much of the clerical work could be done in the new Municipal Building. But the Park Architect needs to live with his tasks, breathing their atmosphere, as it were, all the time. He simply could not do efficient work if he were put somewhere else. I should say that the Park Department certainly has to have some headquarters in Central Park, and that a great sacrifice of efficiency would occur if it should be removed. The Arsenal is falling down, and should certainly be removed."

One of the plans of those opposing the placing of the library building in the Park is to suggest to the city another site for it, so that it will not stand in the position of refusing a gift entirely and turning it back upon its donor.

Mr. Philbin decided yesterday to have a close inspection made of parks other than Central Park, with a view to finding some place where the new library building might be put, and at the same time become the headquarters of the Park Department. Several sites in Riverside Park have been suggested, and these will be carefully examined as to their practicability.

In spite of Mr. Frick's offer to dismantle the library building, haul it to whatever site the city may select, and there reconstruct it free of cost to the city, it was clear to those who estimated the expense to the city of the plan that it would be a costly venture. In this fact Mr. Philbin has found ground for hope that the city would be willing to have a new site selected not involving the destruction of the Arsenal until the library building is completed and ready for occupancy. One of the large items of expense would be for rental of new headquarters for the Park Department during the period of rebuilding, and this item would be obviated, it is pointed out, by putting the library in Riverside Park and then moving the Park Department headquarters over preparatory to destroying the decripit Arsenal.

To the Board of Estimate Mr. Philbin addressed a communication yesterday suggesting that no action be taken upon the matter of making an appropriation for moving the Lenox Library to the Arsenal site until a full opportunity be afforded for public opinion upon the matter to express itself.

Josephine Redding of the Amusements and Recreation Society, which works among public school children, called at the headquarters of the Parks and Playground Association to pledge the support of her organization to the plan "to keep the library building out of Central Park, wherever else it may be decided to re-erect it."

From the Board of Education statistics were obtained showing that east of Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh Street, there are 23,268 children to whom Central Park is almost the only available playground. Parents in this district, together with the clergy of the various churches, will be asked to express their views as to the need for greensward instead of buildings in Central Park.

N. Y. LAW SCHOOL GIVES 175 DEGREES

Borough President Miller Advises Graduates to Strike Out for Themselves

AND START A TRUST FUND

Third-Year Class of Thirty Gets Degrees of Master of Laws, Doubling Last Year's Number.

The twenty-first annual commencement of the New York Law School was held in Carnegie Hall last night when degrees were conferred on 175 young men. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on 145 members of the senior class, and the degree of Master of Laws on thirty members of the third year class.

The large auditorium of the hall was well filled with relatives and friends of the graduates. After the candidates for degrees, led by Howlings Mumper, President of the senior class, had marched down the centre aisle and taken seats in the front, and a prayer had been said by the Rev. David Wills, Jr., Dean George Chase of the school, who presided, introduced Cyrus C. Miller, Borough President of the Bronx.

Borough President Miller took as his subject "Progress in the Law." He advised the members of the class to strike out for themselves as soon as they could do so.

"Do not," he said, "remain in anybody's employ any longer than you can help, and when you can get together a little money start a trust account and put your clients' money in it as soon as you receive it. Let this account be solely for the money you receive from your clients, and keep it separate from your own account. In that way you will save yourself from temptation, and this big city is full of temptations."

Borough President Miller spoke of the law's progress in Anglo-Saxon countries from the earliest times to the present. The old kings, he said, abused their power, and the individual enjoyed little liberty. With Magna Charter the idea of individual liberty came into the world, and the rights of the individual had since come to be more and more regarded. New conditions, he declared, had brought about changes which our lawmakers will have to consider if the rights of the individual are to be preserved. Many of the big industrial and labor interests, he declared, were working for uniform laws for their better protection. To bring about such a situation, he said, would be difficult, since such measures would have to be agreed upon by forty-eight States before uniformity could be attained, and many States were jealous of their individual rights.

The Graduates.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following 145 members of the senior class:

L. Abramowitz, A. Ackerson, H. Alexander, B. P. Allen, Jr., A. Allenberg, W. Augenmeyer, R. H. Behney, F. C. Benvenega, S. Berger, M. Best M. J. Birmingham, W. W. Blair, B. Blum, D. J. Brennan, R. L. Burns, T. J. Coughlan, R. Davidson, H. A. Deimel, L. De Nave, B. W. Dennis, C. F. Dittmar, C. E. Doyle, R. F. Drenge, J. J. Dreyer, W. Du Mond, E. J. Dunn, J. S. Eadie, H. H. Ehrlich, M. Ernst, B. M. Walconer, S. A. Farrell, J. M. Fawcett, G. B. Ferris, L. K. Ferry, A. D. Flomenhaft, W. E. Foster, A. A. Fraser, H. Furmansky, C. Goldenberg, A. Greenebaum, A. Grenthal, D. Groberg, S. S. Hauben, T. F. Hickey, G. Hirsch, A. H. Holland, H. A. Holsten, C. P. Hutchinson, A. F. Johnson, H. R. Johnston, T. G. Jones, S. L. Kaufman, H. L. Kellner, V. Kenison, L. A. Keyes, J. S. Kulkin, C. Langan, D. L. Lawton, B. C. Lechler, H. Lewis, C. A. Liberty, A. V. Lynch, Jr., A. H. MacCarthy, J. E. Maguire, P. M. Maresi, F. A. McCullough, A. V. McDermott, B. H. McKee, J. A. McLaughlin, W. A. McLaughlin, Jr., P. J. McMahon, J. P. McPhee, E. A. Merrill, T. H. Mettler, A. Mullen, M. Moynahan, H. Mumper, D. B. Murray, J. J. Murray, J. M. Nathan, C. E. Nerlin, H. L. Ogden, T. F. O'Sullivan, C. A. Panaro, E. Patten-Glover, E. O. Parker, R. P. Parrott, C. N. Peake, J. F. Pearson, G. W. Percy, O. B. Potter, J. P. Prial, J. B. Quinlan, J. H. Rablnowitz, F. H. Reeve, M. Reich, L. Reit, E. L. Reizenstein, J. I. Reynolds, J. L. Ridley, M. B. Rose, A. M. Rosenthal, L. J. Rosett, W. E. Russell, W. Ryan, A. B. Samuels, P. Scarano, C. G. Schaad, S. Schneider, R. L. Schoen, L. Schoen, L. Schreiber, W. P. Sedwick, C. J. Sheehan, J. S. Siegel, A. J. Silverstein, J. Silverman, D. Simsarian, F. I. Smith, F. P. Smith, R. S. Snevily, H. D. Strack, C. P. Sullivan, C. M. Sweezy, S. Tanz, E. C. O. Thomas, J. R. Tiffany, W. Titus, J. O. Totten, Jr., J. C. Townsend, E. Ullman, H. Van Arsdale, Jr., H. Vanderwart, A. L. Van Dewater, S. L. Wallerstein, C. W. Walter, S. Watson, A. Weymann, N. Wilchins, D. Wills, 3d, J. O. Wingrave, W. G. Winne, C. R. Wright, S. S. Zwerdling.

The degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon the following 31 members of the third year class.

J. R. Appleby, Jr., H. S. Axelrod, A. G. Basch, B. C. Bullen, R. B. Burnside, T. J. Byrne, R. A. Carretta, S. O. Chichester, J. Chopak, J. Van Cise, J. Crelly, R. L. De Groff, C. B. Dore, A. Gunther, T. Y. Hampton, L. F. Hatch, H. T. Hewlett, C. J. Hickey, S. V. Hirsch, Max Horowitz, R. F. Isaacs, S. J. Joseph, S. Lemler, W. F. Norris, H. H. F. Plate, P. V. an Arsdale, W. Weckman, C. N. Wexler, S. Wilchins, A. L. Williams, and L. O. Wilson.

Prizes were awarded by the Dean for superior excellence in scholarship as follows:

In the senior class, day school, first prize of $100 to Hewlings Mumper, graduate of Dickinson College; second prize of $75 to Bruce M. Falconer, graduate of Columbia University; in the senior class, evening school, first prize of $100 to Leo De Nave; second prize of $75 to Joseph H. Rabinowitz; the prize of $100 in the third year class divided between Arthur Gunther, graduate of Columbia University, and Lloyd O. Wilson.

The Townsend Wandell gold medal, for greatest proficiency in the law of real property, to Gilbert B. Ferris, graduate of Yale University.

The Albert Marien Elsberg prize, consisting of a gold medal and the sum of $50, for the greatest proficiency in the law of contracts in the evening school, to Leo De Nave.

The number who received the degree of Master of Laws is almost twice as large this year as it was last.

GRADUATES AT FORDHAM.

Medical and Law Schools Confer Their Degrees.

Degrees were conferred last night at Fordham University on fifty-two graduates from the College of Law and twenty-four from the College of Medicine. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were received by Supreme Court Justice William J. Carr and Prof. Ralph W. Gifford of Fordham. Two third-year men, Roy Williams and Vincent Seigmeister, received scholarship prizes of cases of surgical instruments. Prizes were awarded to graduates as follows: Daniel J. O'Leary, $100; Edward J. Ryan, set of surgical instruments, $25; J. B. Stackable, surgical instruments, and John J. Hill, $10.

The following law graduates were honored by "Cum laude" with their degrees: James I. Conway, Edward P. Joyce, Thomas J. Kavanagh, David A. Kersting, and Andrew A. MacErlean. President Thomas McClusky of Fordham presented the degrees, and an address followed by Justice Carr. The graduates who spoke were John E. S. McGeehan, A. B.; John B. Stackable, A. M.; James F. Carr, A. B.

The following received degrees:

Bachelor of Laws—E. Ash, V. H. Auleta, J. M. Barrett, J. F. Bradley, E. S. Brogan, T. J. Brogan, J. F. Callan, J. F. Carr, V. F. Carroll, C. M. Carter, W. V. Clancy, J. I. Conway, J. L. Craig, W. T. Cussack, J. T. Daly, F. J. A. Down, J. A. Down, E. J. Flynn, J. Gilman, W. Goldfinger, J. F. Hafey, W. Harrigan, M. Hart, E. A. Heffernan, L. J. Hickey, J. J. Higgins, E. P. Joyce, T. J. Kavanagh, T. A. Keenan, D. A. Kersting, W. J. Leonard, H. Lesser, A. A. MacErlean, T. F. McAndrews, T. F. McCrorken, J. E. S. McGeehan, W. J. McKeown, J. A. McNamara, T. L. Moore, W. L. Moran, F. A. Muldoon, W. P. Mulry, J. C. O'Brien, J. H. O'Reilly, N. H. Pinto, T. F. Shannon, J. F. D. Shelley, R. T. Stanton, H. A. Thellusson, P. S. Verdon, F. X. Walters, L. Wereman.

Doctor of Medicine—H. E. Ayres, D. T. Banks, N. Binderman, G. C. Biondi, W. A. Coakley, J. Colloso, J. C. Donovan, G. V. Duffy, O. W. Greenberg, H. G. Hart, J. J. Hill, J. P. Magner, W. J. Murphy, D. I. O'Leary, W. J. Poulin, E. W. Ryan, N. Sabella, J. J. Sheridan, J. B. Stackable, C. H. Steerzer, J. G. Strickler, A. W. Uran, A. P. Vastola, A. Wildman.

BECOMES WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Adelphi Announces Important Changes at Commencement.

Adelphi College held its sixteenth annual commencement last night in the Opera House of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Dr. Talcott Williams delivered the oration. President Livermore conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon forty-eight candidates, forty-two women and six men. To twenty young women he gave the diploma of the normal course for kindergartners.

Announcement of important changes in the policy and personnel of the college were made. Hereafter only women will be admitted to the regular undergraduate classes of the college. The Trustees have decided to make this change after long and careful deliberation. The officers of the Alumni Association were consulted, and the Faculty was asked to express an opinion, which was preponderently in favor of the proposed change. The college will still welcome men students as before to its School of Fine Arts and to its teachers' courses or extension classes, in which men may still proceed to a degree, but for the regular students Adelphi will now become a college for women This will in no wise affect the co-educational policy of Adelphi Academy.

After five years the Dean of Women, Dr. Margaret Sweeney, departs to become Dean of Women and Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Minnesota. The Trustees have chosen as her successor Miss Anna E. Harvey, who has been for eighteen years the Dean of the Normal School. Miss Harvey will now become Dean of the whole student body. Miss Harvey received her professional preparation as a teacher under Mme. Krauss-Boelte. The instruction in English which was given by Miss Sweeney has been provided for by the appointment of Edgar A. Hall as Assistant Professor of English. Mr. Hall was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1906, and has also been an instructor there.

At a meeting of the Trustees on Tuesday night it was voted to elect the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., as Acting President of the college. Dr. Cadman has consented to accept the office, with the understanding that he will relinquish other work in outside fields in order to find time for Adelphi affairs, but that he will not abandon any of his present duties in connection with the parish and pulpit of the Central Congregational Church.

820 CORNELL GRADUATES.

University Bestows a Record Number of Degrees This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 13.—Cornell University graduated the largest class in its history to-day, and for the first time the commencement ceremonies were held out-of-doors. Ideal weather conditions permitted the use of a natural amphitheatre behind McGraw Hall.

The forty-fourth commencement was marked by the presentation of 800 degrees. Including the eleven graduates from the Cornell Medical School in New York City, the university's total number of graduates this year is 820. Of the 809 bestowed to-day, 723 were first degrees and eighty-six Masters' degrees. Doctors of Philosophy to the number of thirty-three led the advanced degrees, while 227 mechanical engineering students led those received by the undergraduates.

A life-size bust of the late Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, by Edward Berg, was presented to the university by his widow, Mrs. Marby Cornell. It was placed in the library.

BRIDEGROOM 65, BRIDE 19.

President Cassedy of National Park Seminary Weds Former Pupil.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 13.—John I. Cassedy, President of the National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., aged 65, and Miss Stephania Prager, 19 years old, daughter of W. S. Prager, a large stock raiser of this State, were married here yesterday, leaving directly for Cape May, N. J.

Miss Prager was a student in the seminary last year.

WILL WED AT COUNTRY HOME.

Miss Leila I. Haven to Marry Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., on June 22.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Leila Ingersoll Haven to Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., which is to take place on Saturday, June 22, at 12 o'clock at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Jr., Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Haven will be attended by her sister, Miss Alice Haven, and Miss Katherine G. Chapin.

George Jones will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen include George G. Haven, Jr., a brother of the bride; Lawrence McK. Miller, Charles De Rham, Anderson Dana, and William S. Seamans, Jr., of New York; Frederick W. Hubbell of Des Moines, Iowa, and John A. Sweetser of Boston.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington, D. C., and Dr. John Chapman of Ridgefield.

Mr. Jones is a son of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of 222 Madison Avenue.

MISS FISHER'S TROTH BROKEN

Daughter of Mrs. Joel E. Fisher Will Not Wed G. M. Fiamingo.

According to a cablegram received here yesterday the engagement between Miss Vieva Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Joel E. Fisher of this city, to G. M. Fiamingo of Rome has been broken. The first announcement was that the wedding, which was to have taken place in London on June 29, had been indefinitely postponed.

No reason has been given as to the cause of the broken engagement. Mr. Fiamingo is proprietor of L'Italia, a newspaper in Rome, and is prominent socially. Mrs. Fisher and her daughter are now touring Italy.

Weds in Her Grandmother's Gown.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 13.—Miss Anna Bloodgood Paige, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keyes Paige, was married to-day to Bevis Pulleine Coulson, Jr., of Brauncewell Manor, Sleaford, England. The ceremony was performed in St. George Episcopal Church, the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor officiating. The bride wore the silk gown and veil in which her grandmother was married. Miss Gertrude Franchot Mason of Detroit, Mich., was the maid of honor, and Glowackie Redfield Parker was the best man. The flower girl was Louise Nicoll Osborne of Garden City, L. I. The ushers were W. Osgood Bachelder, Alonzo W. Paige, Harold Footman, Douglas S. Martin and Edgar Dickenson of Schenectady, and Douglas W. Paige of New York.

Miss Alice Foote's Wedding Plans.

At the wedding on June 29 of Miss Alice Dumont Foote of Morristown and Charles M. Fleischmann of New York and Tallahassee, Fla., Miss Foote will be attended by six bridesmaids and by her sister, Miss Marianne L. Foote, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Louise Fleischmann of New York, Miss Beatrice Claflin of Lakewood, Miss Charlotte Whitney of Rochester, Miss Dorothy Christian of Richmond, and the Misses Dorothy Dennis and Mildred Eddy of Morristown. The ceremony will take place in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, and the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges and the Rev. Wynant Vanderpool will officiate. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 P. M., and a reception will follow at Spring Brook House.

Towle-Smith Wedding on June 18.

The wedding of Miss Harrie Myers Smith of Delaware, Ohio, to H. Ledyard Towle, the portrait painter, will take place on Tuesday, June 18, in St. Luke's Church, this city, the Rev. George Ashton Oldham officiating. Miss Smith made her debut in Richmond, Va., about two years ago, and is well known there and in Washington. Mr. Towle is an exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the American Water Color Society, and the New York Water Color Club.

GREEK PLAY BY GIRLS FOR COLLEGE FUND

Rosemary Hall Students Present "Alcestis" in Orchard at Greenwich School.

ONE HUNDRED IN THE CAST

Chorus Grouped on the Grass at Foot of Steps of a Portico Where the Action Took Place.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 13.—Many Greenwich society women acted as patronesses at the open-air Greek play "Alcestis" which the Rosemary Hall students gave in the school orchard for the benefit of the proposed Connecticut college for women at New London.

New York women patronesses were Mrs. Nelson Macy, Mrs. E. De Witt Wells, Mrs. Joseph Hunt, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. F. H. Potter, Mrs. H. L. Fisher, Mrs. I. N. P. Stokes, Mrs. David L. Eck, Mrs. Worthington Miner, Miss Mary B. Ely, Mrs. William Henry Hays, Miss Runtz Rees, Mrs. George Wharton Edwards, Mrs. Fritz Carlton Hyde, and Mrs. Ellen Huntington Hooker.

A portico was erected in the Rosemary Hall orchard, and on the steps of this the action of the play took place, while the chorus stood below the steps on the grass. A hundred girl students participated, directed by Miss Wallis and Miss Robinson. A thousand dollars was netted.

D. G. REID TO GIVE DINNER.

Entertainment Also for His Banker Friends at Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—Daniel G. Reid will entertain some of his friends at a dinner at his country seat in Broadway, Irvington, to-morrow night. He said:

"I am going to give a dinner to some of my friends, bankers and manufacturers. It will be at 8 o'clock, and there will be an entertainment afterward."

"We undersand you will have a cabaret show?"

"Oh, no, nothing as elaborate as that," said Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid's grounds will be beautifully lighted, and his famous clock in the stable will be illuminated.

HAMILTON FISH'S WEDDING.

His Marriage to Mrs. Gustav Amsinck Is Set for June 25.

Hamilton Fish and Mrs. Florence Amsinck, widow of Gustav Amsinck, whose engagement was first announced in these columns last April, took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Their wedding is set for June 25 at the home of Mrs. Amsinck, 810 Fifth Avenue.

In the license Mr. Fish stated that he was sixty-three years old, a lawyer, and that this was his second marriage, his first wife having died many years ago. Mrs. Amsinck gave her age as fifty-seven. Her first husband was James Hude Beekman. A few years after the death of Mr. Beekman she married Mr. Amsinck, the banker, who died about two years ago. Her niece is Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, wife of the Managing Director of the White Star Line.

Mr. Fish is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, and a brother of Stuyvesant Fish. He makes his home at Garrison, N. Y. He has been Speaker of the Assembly, was Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and is an ex-Congressman.

WEDDED IN ST. AGNES CHAPEL

Miss Grace V. Bronson Married to Lawrence Leslie Tweedy.

The wedding of Miss Grace Vernon Bronson, daughter of Edgar B. Bronson, to Lawrence Leslie Tweedy, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes Chapel, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend officiating.

Mrs. John Dean Elliott of Philadelphia was matron of honor; Miss Louise Bensen of Albany, N. Y., acted as maid of honor, and little Miss Constance Loudon was the flower girl.

Joseph Lord Tweedy was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Ames Brooks, Alfred Sily, Jr., John Payne, J. Hartley Mellick, Ensign Clarence K. Bronson, and Edgar B. Bronson, Jr.

Owing to mourning, there was no reception after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are at the Ritz-Carlton.

MISS ANNA L. SHORT ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Edward L. Short to Wed Charles H. Jones.

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short will formally announce to-morrow the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Anna Lyman Short, to Charles H. Jones, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones of Jones Manor, Cold Spring, L. I., and of 116 West Seventy-second Street, this city.

Miss Short, who made her debut about three years ago, has spent much of her time in Europe with her mother, but the past Winter they have been at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Jones is a brother of Philip Livingston Jones, who married Miss Helene Lucca; of Oliver D. Jones, Jr., and Arthur E. Jones. The Misses Louise and Rosalie Gardiner Jones are his sisters.

The wedding will be a June event, and afterward Mr. Jones and his bride will sail for Europe to make a motor trip.

Miss Clark Weds Erwin Stanley.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 13.—Miss Daisy Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. H. Clark, and Erwin Stanley, both residents of Pittsfield, Mass., were married to-night at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. C. Bunker of 42 Myrtle Avenue, Montclair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Grant of New Haven, Conn. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Dodge of New York. The bride's niece and nephew, Miss Marion and Master Paul Bunker, preceded the bride, carrying baskets of flowers. The best man was Raeburn W. Jenkins of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley will be at home in Pittsfield, Mass., after Sept. 15.

H. Le R. Emmet's Bachelor Dinner.

Herman Le Roy Emmet, 2d, who is to marry Miss Helen D. Auerbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach of this city on June 2 at their country home in Hewlett, L. I., gave his farewell bachefor dinner last night at Delmonico's. Among those present were Ensign Robert M. Emmet, who will be his brother's best man; Bache Whitlock, G. L. Rand, E. P. O'Brien, Charles Parsons, J. M. Ely, D. W. Dilworth, Richard S. Emmet, Francis W. Murray, E. D. Smith, and John Auerbach, who are to be the ushers, and J. C. Biddle, E. H. Townsend, W. K. Blair, R. S. Potter, Morgan O'Brien, Seth French, and William DeF. Manice.

Costume Dances on Montclair Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 13.—One hundred and twenty-five young women and girls of Montclair will give "mid-Summer dances" on the lawn of the home of Decatur M. Sawyer in Llewellyn Road to-morrow afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Children's Home of Montclair. The dances will be given in costume, and are the Tyrolienne, sitana, butterly, bow and arrow, minuet, Scotch, classic, tarantella, and one representing the various flowers. The performance will conclude with an ensemble dance, in which all will take part.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles F. Chandler of 51 East Fifty-fourth Street are leaving town this week for their country home, Wildwood, at New Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Clermont L. Barnwell, Mrs. F. H. Betts, and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy are sailing for Europe on the Lapland to-morrow.

Representative and Mrs. Steven B. Ayres have closed their house in Washington, D. C., and have returned to their home at Spuyten Duyvil. They will go to Baltimore for the convention on June 24.

Mrs. D. Jones Crain and the Misses Crain are at their country place, Cullenwood, near Richfield Springs, N. Y., for the Summer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is arriving to-day from Europe on the Lusitania, and will spend the Summer at her villa, The Breakers, at Newport. Others arriving to-day are Ogden Mills, Philip W. Livermore, and Mrs. J. J. Emery, whose marriage to the Hon. Alfred J. Anson of London will take place here shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Johnson are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Mrs. James Leland Vass of Asheville, N. C., has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Curtis V. Burnley, to Christian Edward Railing of this city, which is to take place on July 3 at the Vass home in Asheville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Purdy Hall have closed their house and gone to Quogue, L. I., for the Summer.

Alexander Benson, Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, is at the Hotel Wolcott for a visit.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Henry Watson and family are at Briarcliff Lodge for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose of Westbury, L. I., are at the Plaza for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall and Miss Eleanor Kendall are leaving to-day to visit Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Bishop (Miss Marjorie Kendall) in California. They will spend the Summer on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Lowrey Gillett has invitations out for a dinner of thirty covers on next Monday at the Nassau Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins and Miss Katherine Elkins arrived here yesterday from Washington, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton for several days. Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., (Miss Meyers) are also at this hotel.

MINISTER ANSWERS MAYOR.

Dr. Bailey Insists That Sunday Baseball Should Not Be Allowed.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Dunton Bailey, pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, who protested to Mayor Gaynor a few days ago about Sunday ball playing and received a reply from the Mayor in which the minister was virtually advised to join the children in the Sunday afternoon park games, replied yesterday in a long letter. The Mayor had asked Dr. Bailey to name a solution for the problem of Sunday games, and Dr. Bailey gave his solution, and also took the liberty to tell the Mayor a few other things. This is his letter in part:

I thank you for the courtesy of a reply to my former letter to you in regard to allowing the use of our city parks for baseball, tennis, and other games on the Sabbath, and I also thank you for inviting me to express myself further on the subject.

I unhesitatingly range myself on the side of those who advocate an American Sabbath as against what has come to be known as a Continental Sabbath.

You request me to state my solution of the problem, what to do with our men and boys on Sunday.

If asked to formulate a policy for the city I would put it into two propositions, viz.:

First—A compulsory half holiday for everybody as far as practicable every week of the year.

Second—A compulsory day of rest every week for everybody.

The second to my mind is just as indispensable as the first. If you turn loose a Sabbath-breaking crowd in Prospect Park, near which our church and homes are located, you make the task of training good citizens more difficult and you imperil the wholesome life we are trying to live.

Will it seem discourteous if I say, in conclusion, that an impression is abroad in the public mind that our Mayor has certain theories of Government which permit a lax enforcement of law, and that this fact is emboldening the lawless elements of our city to a degree hitherto unprecedented?

Dr. Bailey's first letter to the Mayor was inspired by the recent ordinance which sanctioned the issuing of permits for Sunday ball games in the Brooklyn parks. Such permits had not before been heard of in Brooklyn by even the oldest inhabitants.

OFFERED MILLION FOR CURE.

Cleveland Doctor Dies from Cancer Contracted Through X-Rays.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—Despite his offer of $1,000,000 to the person who would cure him of cancer, Dr. L. Early died to-day, a victim of his experiments with X-rays.

Dr. Early's case puzzled physicians who examined him and none could give him aid. He contracted cancer while trying to cure a patient of the disease by means of the X-rays, which were then in their infancy. He was not sufficiently protected from the rays, and cancer formed in his hand.

WEBER-FIELDS ACTORS HOME

Tour Covered 5,000 Miles and Gross Receipts Were Nearly $500,000.

The Weber and Fields Jubilee Company returned to New York yesterday at noon on their special train after a tour that has lasted since May 13, covered 5,000 miles, and included 32 cities, with 37 performances. The gross receipts are said to be a little short of $500,000. The entire company returned to New York with the exception of Fay Templeton, who remained at her home in Pittsburgh with her husband, Joshua Patterson. Lillian Russell—since Wednesday Mrs. Alexander P. Moore—came back to her home in West Eighty-ninth Street to remain several days before going to Ventnor, N. J., where she will be joined by her husband. Joe Weber and Lew Fields will remain in the city for several days and will appear in the Friars' Frolic with William Collier. Mr. Fields and his family will go to Far Rockaway, and Mr. and Mrs. Weber will spend the Summer at Thousand Islands.

New Revue for Gertrude Hoffmann.

The Shuberts entered into an arrangement yesterday with Morris Gest and Gertrude Hoffmann to star Miss Hoffmann in a ne revue that is to open in September. The contract is for two years. The company will include, besides Miss Hoffmann, several prominent American players. The music of the new revue will be by Max Hoffman, who has not composed a complete score since "The Parisian Model," in which Anna Held starred several years ago. Mr. Gest will sail for Europe shortly to hunt novelties for the revue and to obtain the services of foreign players, and Miss Hoffmann, who has just returned from a trip to the Orient, will spend the Summer here preparing for the production.

Friars' Frolic Auction Sale To-day.

The auction sale of seats for the annual Friars' Frolic, to be held at the Moulin Rouge on Sunday evening, June 23, will take place at the Gaiety Theatre this afternoon. The auctioneers will be George M. Cohan, William Collier, Louis Mann, Raymond Hitchcock, Emmett Corrigan, Fred Zimmerman, Jr., George Evans, James J. Corbett, and John Hyams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts and William A. Brady have engaged Kate Condon to sing the character comedy roles with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company on tour. She will assume the characters of Katisha in "The Mikado," Ruth in "The Pirates of Penzance," and Lady Jane in "Patience."

Two hundred members of the International Stamp Manufacturers' Association will attend the performance of "Robin Hood" at the New Amsterdam Theatre next Tuesday evening.

Sapelli, an Italian costumer, whose trade name is Carramba, arrived in New York Wednesday primary to beginning designs for the costumes to be used in Liebler & Co.'s production of "The Daughter of Heaven," to be in collaboration with Mr. Ramsey, chief of the Liebler costume department. He also expects to look over the ground in New York with the view of starting a branch establishment here.

RESTRICTS STUDENT LOANS.

Yale Rules That Fraternity Members Cannot Have Free Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—Yale students who join the university secret societies are no longer allowed funds from the college aid moneys. They can obtain them as loans and not as gifts. The announcement was made to-day in the annual report of Prof. Salmon, head of the Bureau of Appointments. Prof. Salmon says:

"The decrease of applicants during the past three years has been due largely to the stress laid upon the remission of tuition to needy students as a loan rather than a gift, not to any reduction in the number of self-supporting students in the university. Of the 189 applicants for remission of tuition this year 63 students chose the remission as a loan, while 89 took it as a gift; 18 applied for ministerial aid, and 19 applications were withheld for various reasons which appealed to the Dean and the Secretary, who co-operate in making the awards. It should be remarked that all applicants who join fraternities are obliged to accept the loan rather than the gift.

"A strikingly large number, 366 men from all departments of the university, applied for employment during term time and vacations; of these 333 secured positions. From among the academic and Sheff seniors and graduates 29 men have been placed in permanent teaching positions in schools, colleges, and universities at salaries ranging from $700, with living, to $2,000."

Carrying the study of entrance examination into the relation of the work of public and private fitting schools Dean Jones's report shows the comparative inferiority of the public school men when they sit down to the Yale examinations. Last Fall, of the 348 college freshmen who entered, 128 entered without conditions. Of these 67 were private school and 27 were high school boys, 26 attended both types of schools and 8 came from other colleges. Reversing the order, of the same 348 freshmen last Fall 220 had conditions. Of these 97 were private schools boys, 66 high school, 43 both private and public, and 14 from other colleges. Mathematics show 157 conditions, Latin 84, English 47, Greek 41, German 34, French 32, ancient history 31.

Director James W. Toumey of the Forest School announces in addition to the gift of the forest tract in New Hampshire the donation by the Pinchot brothers of a tract of 1,000 acres near Milford, Penn., for the Forest School work.

POST FOR HELEN KELLER.

Schenectady Mayor Appoints Deaf and Dumb Author to Welfare Board.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, June 13.—The announcement was made to-night by the Rev. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, that he had appointed Miss Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind author, a member of the Board of Public Welfare, which had its inception with the election of the Socialist Administration. The board's functions are to recommend to the Common Council such measures as do not fall within the scope of other departments.

Mayor Lunn's attention was first attracted to Miss Keller by a magazine article on Socialism. Socialists of Schenectady expressed the opinion that Miss Keller would make a valuable member of the board and her appointment followed.

John J. Nolan.

John J. Nolan, 66 years old, a veteran of the civil war, who received a medal from Congress for bravery in the battle of Georgia Landing, and was for more than thirty-five years a member of the New York police force, died yesterday of paralysis at his home, 1,015 East 177th Street, the Bronx. He took part in the parade Memorial Day, and after returning home he suffered the stroke which resulted in his death.

John Francis Cronin.

John Francis Cronin of Far Rockaway, and for many years leader of the Democratic Party in the Fifth Ward of Queens, which includes the Rockaways, died yesterday in St Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, of an affection of the throat. He had been ill a long time.

Mr Cronin was born in Far Rockaway fifty years ago. He had taken an active part in the Democratic politics of Far Rockaway, which is the home ward of Joseph Cassidy, the former Queens County Democratic leader.

When his brother, Philip T. Cronin, died seven years ago he succeeded him as the leader in the Democratic ranks of the district. Since the consolidation of the city he has been a Deputy Inspector of Sewers, in charge of the Rockaways.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM WEAVER BENNETT, for thirty years manager of the estate of W. W. Phelps, died yesterday after two weeks' illness at his home, on Teaneck Road, Teaneck, N. J. He was born in England, 71 years ago, and came to this country when an infant. Mr. Bennett is survived by his widow, two sons, and four daughters.

Mrs. CAROLINE HALL PURDY, widow of the Rev. Fay H. Purdy, died on Wednesday, at the age of ninety at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Thomson, 57 East Seventy-fifth Street. She leaves three daughters

Mrs. CATHERINE MAGUIRE, widow of James Maguire, a real estate operator, died on Wednesday at her home, 103 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn. She leaves two daughters and a son, the Rev. William J. Maguire, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Williamsburg.

JOSEPH DAVID BURNETT died on Wednesday at his home, 54 West 115th Street, of heart disease. He was sixty-seven years old.

BERNARD GOODMAN, a retired clothier, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,480 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany eighty-one years ago.

ROBERT DONALDSON BRONSON, for more than thirty years in the office of the Public Administrator in this city, died at the age of sixty-seven at his home in Summit, N. J. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York. Mr. Bronson was a member of the Union League Club.

RICHARD D. COOKE, eighty-four years old, an expert on boundaries in real estate, and who was prominent in the second hand book business in the lower part of Manhattan, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Nimon, 4 Hawthorne Avenue, Jersey City.

HENRY L. SMITH, a partner in James P. Smith & Co., died at his home, 254 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He began his business career with the Importers and Traders National Bank, and became a member of the firm of which his uncle was senior member, twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Smith was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Sons of the Revolution, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

SIGMUND BARUCH, 55 years old, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 24 West Twenty-fifth Street, this city, died from heart disease in a sleeper at the Union Station in Toledo, Ohio, early yesterday. He was en route from Detroit to Columbus. Mr. Baruch leaves a widow and two children. His home was in New Rochelle.

JULIUS JACOB KOCH, private secretary of E. V. Harmon, banker, died yesterday at his home, 1,870 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, from typhoid fever. He was born in Manhattan in 1880. Mr. Koch is survived by his parents, Prof. Louis Phillip Koch, a musician, and Mary Koch.

SAMUEL FRANK CLOUSER, Vice President of the Victor Sash Chain Company, Newark, N. J., and inventor of window sash devices, died yesterday after a long illness at his home, 221 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, 60 years ago, and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Clouser had resided in New York since 1876. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

As superior to the unsightly and unwieldy pulley awning as the electric light is to oil lamps.

WILSON'S OUTSIDE VENETIAN

Blind and Awning Combined

for Windows and Piazzas. The most practical solution of the AWNING PROBLEM yet devised.

Pulleys put up out of the way when desired. Send for Models on view at salesroom.

Venetian Catalogue A-1.

JAS. G. WILSON M'F'G CO.

9 TO 9 WEST 29TH ST., N. Y.

LOTTIE GILSON BURIED.

Services, Planned for Catholic Church, Could Not Be Held There.

The funeral of Lottie Gilson, the musical comedy actress, who died Monday, was held at 307 West Fifty-first Street yesterday morning, instead of at the Church of the Holy Innocents, as had been announced. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St Stephen's Episcopal Church conducted the services. Although Miss Gilson had been converted to Catholicism, her admission to the Church had been delayed owing to a divorce action brought against her in 1908, and hence the services could not be held at the place first designated. The funeral was arranged by Maggie Cline and the officers and members of the White Rats of America. Burial was in the Actors' Society plot in Evergreens Cemetery.

Among those at the services were Percy Williams, Maggie Cline, Annie Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Degan, brother and sister-in-law of Miss Gilson; Edith Glenroy, James Russell Elsia Fox

MATTY'S FINE WORK PULLS OUT VICTORY

Chicago Unable to Bat Big Six When Runners Are on Bases Waiting to Score.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Devore, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Doyle, 2b	4	1	3	0	1	2	4	0
Snodgrass, lb	3	0	1	0	2	15	0	0
Murray, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Becker, cf	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	0	1	0	4	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Mathewson, p	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Total	27	3	10	1	5	27	15	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Downs, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Leach, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Miller, cf	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	7	1	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	3	3	0
Archer, c	3	1	1	0	1	8	0	0
Cheney, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	33	2	6	1	3	24	15	1

Two-base hits—Meyers, Mathewson. Three-base hit—Leach. Home run—Archer. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Sacrifice flies—Murray, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Doyle, Becker. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 5. Double play—Downs, Evers, and Saier. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Cheney, 4. Base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Cheney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Christy Mathewson's pitching, materially assisted by Matty's timely hitting, and lastly helped by a one-hand stab of the same Big Six, tamed the crippled Cubs in the fourth and last game of the series at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The visitors, shorn of the heavy section of their batting strength, showed no letup in that fighting instinct which made the three preceding games the best of the year at the Brush Stadium, and they snapped, snarled, and clawed at the Giants from the time Matty pitched the first ball to Jimmy Sheckard in the opening inning until he tossed out Johnny Evers for the final out in the ninth. The Cubs went down with all colors flying by the slim count of 3 to 2.

Matty added a most artistic finish to his high-class pitching and timely hitting in the final inning. Tommy Leach opened the Cubs' closing chapter with a high floater to centre field which would ordinarily have gone for an out, but Beals Becker lost the ball in the sun and got his first glimpse of the flying horsehide as it floated high above his head toward the centre-field stands. Leach tore around the bases and had his sails all set for a home run, when Tom Needham, coaching at third base, decided that Tommy should not take the chance. Some 15,000 fans had figured that nothing could prevent Leach from cashing in with the tying run, but Tommy took Needham's order and pulled up at third base.

Nobody out, one run needed to tie up the game, and a runner on third base. Nerves that had been strained through eight innings of excitement threatened to give way under the added weight of this trying situation, but not so with Matty. He gave Ward Miller a look at everything in his pitching repertoire, and Miller's best was a weak grounder, which Matty flagged and threw to Larry Doyle, who covered first base. Tommy Leach was up another chance to show the fans how fast he could sprint down the last quarter.

Vic Saier followed Miller. While the other Cubs were calling from the bench for Vic to hit it somewhere Vic cut three slices in the sunshine and retreated with bowed head and surrendered the task to little Johnny Evers, always a troublemaker for the Giants. With the count two-and-two against him Johnny crashed into a groover and started one of those hits which bound over the pitcher's head and roll quietly past second base. Up into the air went Matty, with his left arm fully extended, and when he came down the ball was tightly incased in his mitt. An easy toss to Snodgras started the procession of players to the clubhouse.

Up to the final frame Matty had encountered no such delicate situation. He had scattered Chicago's five safeties over a stretch of four different innings, besides chasing seven Cubs back to the bench on strikes. In the third inning he pitched just eleven balls to three Cubs, and all three took the count by the strike-out route. Cheney went out on four, Sheckard had a look at four more, while three proved sufficient for Schulte. Matty made a poor start by walking Sheckard in the first inning, but showed perfect control during the remainder of the game.

While Mathewson was mowing down the opposition, the Giants were having anything but an easy time with the aqueous tosses served up by Larry Cheney. Larry was not as effective as his big opponent in keeping down the size of the hit column, but he pitched well enough to effectively reduce the bulk of the Giants' run column had Frank Schulte been a bit more steady. The former home-run king hesitated long enough on a high fly by Meyers in the fifth inning to let the ball get away for a double, and thereby pave the way for two Giant runs. In the next inning Wildfire juggled a grounder long enough to make another run possible.

Lawrence Doyle led the attack on Cheney with three sharp drives which burned their way through the infield, and the same Lawrence committed the unpardonable sin of baseball—failure to touch the plate. In the first inning Doyle drove a sizzler between Leach and Downs, and raced to third when Red Murray, on the hit-and-run play, singled through short. Red started a double steal, and Doyle was caught flatfooted off third when Archer pegged to Leach. Doyle decided that his only safety rested in flight, so he hurried on to the plate. Archer dropped Leach's return throw as he touched Doyle, and Umpire Klem waved the runner safe, but declared him out a moment later when Archer followed Larry part way to the bench and tagged him.

Matty could not locate the plate for Sheckard in the first inning, and Jimmy ambled to first. Schulte hit into Doyle's hands and forced Sheckard at second, but Schulte beat Fletcher's throw to first. Schulte was also forced at second base when Herzog raced over and grabbed a high bounder by Downs in his gloved hand, following by a throw to Doyle. Leach ended the inning with a fly to Snodgrass.

Doyle and Murray collected hits in New York's half. Murray getting his with two gone, and Doyle ended the inning by his misstep at the plate.

The Cubs occupied considerable attention in their half of the second inning, but failed to register. After Miller had grounded out, Saier singled to left and took an extra base on Devore's fumble. Johnny Evers followed with a grounder to Fletcher, and was waved out on a close decision at first base. Johnny's first impulse was to crab, but the Tinker-Zimmerman incident was so fresh in his memory that he let it go with a few harsh looks at Umpire Owens. Saier moved along to third on the play, but Herzog grabbed a hard drive by Archer and flagged Jimmy at first.

Both sides were unusually quiet from this stage up to the fifth inning, and the scoreless deadlock was unbroken.

It was the same old Giant troublemaker, Johnny Evers, who started things in the fifth. Johnny's contribution was a line drive over Fletcher's attic, and when Doyle momentarily fumbled Archer's grounder Evers dusted along to second, Archer going out. Cheney skied to Snodgrass for the second out, but Jimmy Sheckard wasted no time in dropping a single into right field, on which Evers counted.

The Giants were also very busy in the fifth inning. After Downs threw Becker out at first base Herzog hit over Evers's head for a single. Chief Meyers sauntered up to the bat, to the accompaniment of the much-abused warwhoop from the stands, and promptly poled a skyrocket toward the right-field stands. Evers and Schulte started for it, and Schulte hesitated to let Evers get it. This bit of politeness by Wildfire allowed the ball to fall untouched, and it went for two bases, Herzog reaching third. Fetcher hit a long fly to Schulte, and Herzog scored New York's first run.

Here comes Matty, the fellow who is going back? The only evidence of going back was soon furnished by Sheckard on his trip to the left-field stands for Matty's terrific wallop. It went for two bases and chased the Indian back to the bench. The one-run lead was not enough. Doyle opened the sixth inning with his second hit, and a fumble by Schulte put Larry on second. Snodgrass bunted Larry to third, and Murray's long fly to Sheckard sent him home with what proved to be the winning run.

Chicago grabbed another run in the seventh, when Archer hit past Becker for a home run. That was about all for the Cubs until the threatened rally in the ninth which Matty smothered.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 10.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis—Rain.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 9; Jersey City, 2.
Newark, 14; Providence, 2.
Montreal, 8; Buffalo, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	37	8	.822
Pittsburgh	25	20	.556
Chicago	25	21	.543
Cincinnati	24	20	.540
Philadelphia	20	23	.465
St. Louis	20	24	.442
Boston	15	22	.319
Brooklyn	14	30	.318

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	32	19	.628
Chicago	33	20	.623
Washington	31	21	.596
Philadelphia	26	23	.565
Detroit	25	28	.472
Cleveland	23	28	.469
New York	16	30	.348
St. Louis	14	30	.280

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	30	16	.652
Jersey City	26	21	.542
Baltimore	25	21	.543
Buffalo	23	24	.489
Toronto	21	24	.467
Newark	21	25	.447
Montreal	20	25	.426
Providence	18	27	.400

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Jersey City.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

BROOKLYN IN LAST PLACE.

Pittsburgh's Victory Lands Pirates Next to Giants.

Marty O'Toole pitched his first game in Brooklyn yesterday and was successful, shutting out the locals, 5 to 0. Only three of the seven hits charged against him were clean, the rest being of the scratch variety. He had a no-hit game up to the seventh inning. While three of the safeties were bunched in the ninth with two out, no one scored.

Pittsburgh pounded out two triples, a double, and three singles in the sixth, and sewed up the game. The side should have been blanked, however, but a wild throw by Tooley paved the way for the rally.

Hofman played his first game for Pittsburgh and fielded well.

Yesterday's victory placed Pittsburgh second in the National League race and sent Brooklyn to the bottom of the list. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	1	1	1	3
Carey, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Hofman, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Wagner, ss	5	1	2	0	7
J. Miller, 1b	5	0	2	10	0
Wilson, rf	4	2	3	3	0
M'Carthy, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Kelly, c	3	0	1	8	2
O'Toole, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	12	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Daly, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	0	6
D'bert, 1b	3	0	1	16	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	1	2
Hummel, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Tooley, ss	4	0	1	0	3
O. Miller, c	3	0	0	6	1
Yingling, p	4	0	2	0	3
*Northen	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	0	7	27	22

*Batted for O. Miller in the ninth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Tooley (2.)

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Byrne, Wilson. Three-base hits—Carey, J. Miller. Sacrifice hit—Kelly. First base on error—Brooklyn. Stolen bases—Kelly, Daubert. Double play—McCarthy and J. Miller. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 1; off O'Toole, 3. Struck out—By Yingling, 1; by O'Toole, 2. Passed ball—O. Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Boston Bats Harmon for Victory.

BOSTON, June 13.—Boston batted Harmon freely to-day and won the last game of the St. Louis series, 6 to 4. Tyler kept the Cardinals' hits scattered in all except the sixth inning, Mowrey's home run in the first being the only tally in another inning. Kirke's batting was a big factor in Boston's run getting. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McG'ld, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
C'pbell, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Sw'ney, 2b	3	1	1	2	5
Kirke, rf	4	1	4	1	0
J'kson, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Houser, 1b	3	1	1	11	3
O'R'ke, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gowdy, c	3	0	2	6	2
Tyler, p	4	0	1	3	1
Total	33	6	12	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee, 2b	3	0	0	3	6
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	2	3	0	3
K'tchy, 1b	3	1	2	11	0
Evans, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss	4	1	2	2	3
Oakes, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Bliss, c	4	0	1	6	0
Harmon, p	1	0	0	0	2
Geyer, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Huggins	1	0	0	0	0
†Bresnahan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	24	14

*Batted for Harmon in the sixth inning.

†Batted for Geyer in the eighth inning.

Boston	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Bliss, Oakes. Three-base hits—Kirke. Home run—Mowrey. Hits—Off Harmon, 9 in five innings; off Geyer, 1 in two innings; off Steele, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Sweeney. Stolen bases—Magee, Sweeney, Jackson. Double play—Mowrey, Magee, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 10. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 5; off Harmon, 1; off Geyer, 1. Hit by pitcher—Mowrey. Struck out—By Tyler, 6; by Harmon, 2; by Geyer, 1; by Steele, 1. Passed ball—Gowdy. Wild pitch—Harmon. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Emslie.

Phillies Overtake and Beat Reds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—In a long drawn-out game marked by poor work by all of the twirlers, Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati to-day, 11 to 10. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	4	1	2	1	0
Cravath, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Luderus, 1b	5	1	0	14	0
Knabe, 2b	3	1	2	2	3
Wowney, 3b	3	2	2	1	5
Doolan, ss	4	1	2	1	5
Graham, c	3	1	0	5	1
Brennan, p	2	1	1	0	1
Alex'der, p	1	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	1	1	1	1	0
Total	35	11	13	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Marsans, cf	5	2	1	2	0
H'bitt'l, 1b	5	2	3	9	0
Mitchell, rf	5	2	1	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	2	3	1	4
Phelan, 3b	3	0	2	0	0
Esmond, ss	4	0	0	3	5
McLean, c	4	0	2	6	1
Benton, p	3	0	0	0	1
Keefe, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Bates	1	0	0	0	0
†Grant	0	1	0	0	0
Total	40	10	14	24	12

*Batted for Keefe in ninth inning.

†Batted for McLean in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Brennan in the seventh inning.

Errors—Phelan, McLean, Downey, (2.)

Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	0	—11
Cincinnati	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	—10

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, McLean, Magee, Downey, Bescher, Cravath. Three-base hit—Phelan. Pitchers' record—Off Benton, 10 hits and 27 times at bat in six and one-third innings; off Keefe, 3 hits and 8 times at bat in one and two-thirds innings; off Brennan, 10 hits and 30 times at bat in seven innings; off Alexander, 4 hits and 10 times at bat in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Phelan, Doolan. Sacrifice flies—Phelan, Magee. Stolen bases—Phelan, Magee, Cravath, Doolan, Paskert, Downey. Double plays—Egan, Esmond, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 16. First base on balls—Off Benton, 8; off Keefe, 2; off Brennan, 5; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Brennan.) Struck out—By Benton, 4; by Keefe, 2; by Brennan, 1; by Alexander, 3. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owen and Brennan.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds. To-day, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh. Admission, 50c.

YALE NINE ROUTED BY PRINCETON TIGERS

Collapse of Eli Pitching Staff Leads to a 19 to 6 Victory for Old Nassau.

Princeton's baseball season ended in a blaze of glory at American League Park yesterday, when the Tigers combated Yale, their ancient foe, on neutral ground in the deciding game of the championship series between the two universities and gave the Elis one of the worst drubbings a Blue team ever suffered. The score was 19 to 6, the Tigers riddling the whole Yale pitching staff of five twirlers with a fusillade of eighteen hits.

King Lear was the Shakespearean pitcher who twirled the Princetons to victory, and Sam White, Jungletown's greatest athletic hero of the present, ended his career for Old Nassau with a contribution of five runs. White's name stands out prominently in the Princeton hall of fame, and his spectacular playing on the gridiron and diamond have marked him as the greatest individual star that has come out of the Tigers' lair in many years. Yale was handicapped through the loss of Shortstop Blossom, whose ankle was broken in practice on Monday.

Princeton's team so far outclassed Yale's that the game was a farce. One after the other the Yale pitchers tried to halt the savage Princeton batting, but all five of them failed. Hartwell started the game, and in succession followed Dyer, Gile, Scott, and Brown. All seemed to be struck with stage fright before the large, noisy gathering of 15,000, and the ferocious Tiger appetite for hits and runs was more than satisfied.

Princeton's parade around the bases started early and continued for more than two and a half hours. The Yale rooters banked in the south stands were dumfounded, for the Yale team played good ball in the other two Princeton games this season. With the failure of the Blue pitchers the whole team became badly demoralized and completely collapsed before the Princeton attack.

The stands on the hilltop never harbored a more picturesque gathering. Students from New Haven and Princeton, with their mothers, sisters, and pretty girl friends, resplendent in mid-Summer finery; gray-haired grads, and a generous portion of the clamorous undergraduates made up a crowd that followed the game with great and enthusiasm. The stands were a riot of color, the flags of orange and black and of dark blue waving at the least provocation.

The Princeton songsters burst into the strains of "Old Nassau" in the first inning, and the ballplayers went at their work with a will. It wasn't until the seventh inning that Yale acknowledged defeat and the Blue adherents began to sing "Bright College Years" with bared heads. The cheers thundered back and forth over the diamond, Princeton, of course, making most of the noise.

Princeton did her greatest destruction in the second inning, when a volley of seven hits off Hartwell gave the Tigers eight runs in one bunch. They scored in every inning, and the run revel was a source of delight to every Princetonian in the stands. It was the bluest Yale crowd that has seen a Princeton game in years. The cheering section did not give up, however, and right up to the final inning each Yale player was cheered as he went to bat. But the balloon ascension in the early innings carried the team so far skyward that they were unable to make a safe landing.

Both teams played fast and sharply in the field at times, but in batting ability the Tigers were much superior to their Blue rivals. There was no subjugating Sam White. He was a terror at the bat, and even when the Yale pitchers passed him twice for fear of his war club, he galloped the bases skillfully and refused to be turned back. It was his last chance against Yale, and he rubbed it in.

Yale took the lead in the first inning, Harphan was safe on Worthington's bad throw to first base and scored on Reilly's double. Riddell's single counted Reilly. With two out, Sam White singled and Sterret walked. White scored on Parker's single. The heavy Princeton cannonading came in the second, Rhoads starting out with a stroll. Shaw sacrificed and Lear forced Rhoads at third. Then followed singles by Laird and Pendleton, a smashing two-bagger by White, and singles by Sterret and Parker. Rhoads's second contribution in the same inning was a sacrifice fly. Shaw ripped off a double and Lear ended the inning by flying to Bennett.

Singles by Gross and Reilly and a sacrifice by Riddell gave Yale one in the third, and the Tigers came back with two more on Laird's walk and singles by Pendleton and Sterret. Timely tapping by Princeton added a run in each of the fourth and fifth and sixth chapters. Yale scored a couple of runs in the fifth, when Riddell was hit and Merritt lined out a three-bagger and Parker muffed Burdett's fly.

Scott was easy picking for Princeton in the seventh inning. He walked White intentionally and Hero Sam scored on Sterret's triple. Parker fanned and Worthington got a single past third base. Rhoads was safe on Scott's error and Shaw fanned.

Lear hammered out a triple which was responsible for bringing Princeton's total up to 18 runs. Brown in the eighth hit Pendleton. He stole second and took third on Burdett's wild throw and scored on White's sacrifice fly. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Laird, rf	4	2	2	0	0
P'dl'ton, cf	5	2	2	1	0
White, ss	5	3	3	2	4
Sterrett, c.fl	4	4	5	0	0
Parker, lf	6	1	3	4	0
W'ton, 2b	5	3	2	1	3
Rhoads, 1b	2	2	1	9	0
Shaw, 2b	4	1	1	2	6
Lear, p	5	1	2	0	1
Total	37	19	19	27	14

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'phan, ss	5	1	1	4	0
Gross, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Reilly, rf	4	1	3	1	1
R'dell, 2b	2	1	1	4	2
Thomlinson, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Bennett, 2b	3	0	0	2	6
Merritt, 3b	4	1	1	5	1
McGhie, cf	5	0	1	1	0
B'dett, c	3	1	0	4	3
H'twell, p	0	0	0	0	1
Dyer, p	1	0	1	0	1
*Carhart	1	0	0	0	0
Gile, p	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	0	1
Brown, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	6	10	24	15

*Batted for Dyer in the fifth inning.

Errors—White, Worthington, Burdett, Hartwell, Scott.

Princeton	1	8	2	1	1	4	1	1	—19
Yale	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Reilly, White, Shaw. Three-base hits—Merritt, Sterritt, Lear. Sacrifice hits—Shaw, Riddell. Sacrifice flies—Rhoads, White. Stolen bases—Gross, Pendleton, Reilly. First base on errors—Princeton, 2; Yale, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Yale, 9. Double plays—Dyer, Burdett, Riddell and Merritt; Burdett and Riddell; Shaw, White, and Rhoads; White, Shaw, and Rhoads. Struck out—By Gile, 1; by Scott, 1; by Brown, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hartwell, 2; off Dyer, 2; off Gile, 4; off Scott, 1; off Brown, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Lear, (Riddell,) by Brown, (Pendleton.) Passed balls—Sterritt, 2. Hits—Off Hartwell, 9 in 2 innings; off Dyer, 8 in 2 innings; off Gile, 2 in 1 innings; off Scott, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Brown, none in 1 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Kerin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Worthington, Princeton Captain.

Frank Worthington, '13, was elected Captain of the Princeton baseball team at the annual banquet at the Hotel Martinique last night. Worthington played third base on this year's team, and his home is in Bellaire, Md. The victorious Princeton players last night were the guests of Walter Chandler, Jr., Princeton '96, and the players present were: White, Laird, Pendleton, Lear, Parker, Rhoads, Shaw, Sterrett, Wall, Worthington, Bergen, Heath, and Reed. The hotel lobby and banquet room was decorated with Princeton banners, and at the hotel entrance was a huge banner with the motto: "Princeton, win or lose."

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Athletics Take First Game of Series from Detroit by Close Score.

DETROIT, June 13.—Philadelphia won the opening game of the series to-day, 4 to 3. In the fifth inning the visitors bunched three hits, including a triplet, with a base on balls and scored three runs. Plank was hit fairly hard, but was effective with men on bases. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, rf	4	2	1	1	0
Oldring, cf	3	1	1	2	1
Collins, 2b	2	0	2	4	2
Baker, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Strunk, lf	4	0	3	4	1
McInnes, 1b	4	0	0	6	2
Barry, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Egan, c	3	0	0	8	2
Plank, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	32	4	9	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	3	1	2	2	6
Jones, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Cra'ford, rf	3	1	1	0	0
D'hrty, 2b	2	0	1	3	3
Gainer, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
M'Carty, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Onslow, c	3	0	1	6	2
Works, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Vitt	1	0	0	0	0
†Louden	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	16

*Batted for Onslow in ninth inning.

†Batted for Works in ninth inning.

Errors—Bush, Onslow, Baker, McInnes, Egan.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Bush, Cobb, Crawford. Three-base hit—Oldring. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, Collins, Delehanty. Sacrifice fly—Gainer. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, Delehanty. Struck out—By Works, 5; by Plank, 4. Bases on balls—Off Works, 2; off Plank, 4. Double plays—Moriarty and Gainer. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Senators Sweeping the West.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—Washington scored the thirteenth victory of its Western trip to-day, defeating Cleveland, 6 to 3. Cleveland played Fible, formerly of the Reading United States League team, in right field. Score.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	5	0	1	2	1
Foster, 3b	4	2	2	0	4
Milan, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Shank, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Morgan, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
M'Bride, ss	3	0	2	1	2
Henry, c	3	0	0	6	0
Groome, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	33	6	13	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	0	4	0
Olson, 3b	4	0	1	2	5
Lajoie, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
O'Brien, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Fible, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wilkinson, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Turner, 2b	4	0	1	5	3
Livingston, c	4	0	1	5	2
George, p	3	0	0	0	2
Blanding, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Jackson	1	0	1	0	0
†Griggs	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	15

*Batted for George in eighth inning.

†Batted for Fible in ninth inning.

Errors—Peckinpaugh, 2; McBride, 2.

Washington	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hits—Turner, George. McBride, Shank. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Groome, Shank. Stolen bases—Morgan, Moeller. Double play—Olson and Lajoie. Pitching record—Off George, 13 hits in 8 innings. First base on balls—Off George, 3; off Blanding, 1; off Groome, 1. Struck out—By George, 8; by Groome, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

Chicago Wins on Flag Raising Day.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Playing on a rain-soaked diamond, Chicago cut Boston's lead down to one full game to-day by winning the opening game of the series 3 to 2. Walsh's single, scoring Zeider, who ran for Bodie, scored the winning run in the ninth inning. Boston's only hits were made in the fourth inning. Admirers of James McAleer and Robert McRoy, owners of the Boston Club, presented them with gifts before the game. McAleer received a chest of silver, and McRoy a watch. Manager Stahl was presented with flower tributes. Umpire Sheridan chased eight of the members of the Boston Club out of the park for protesting a decision. Chicago players raised a flag emblematic of the city championship. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	0

STATE BANKERS HEAR PUJO INQUIRY SCORED

George M. Reynolds Calls Money Trust an Illusion and Explains Concentration of Reserves.

W.E.KNOX RIDICULES INQUIRY

Controller of Bowery Savings Bank Says There Are Too Many Lawyers In Congress—Nominations Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Although the proceedings of the convention of the State Bankers' Association did not reach a point to-day where by formal resolution the bankers could express any opinion of the investigation of the banks by the Pujo Committee, and the committee's demand on the banks for detailed information regarding business with customers, the convention showed unmistakably an overwhelming disapproval of the inquiry.

The session held this morning at the Lafayette Hotel was almost exclusively devoted to formal addresses, and in nearly every speech there was some reference to the investigation. There were frequent allusions also to the political campaign and its influence on general business, but there was no demonstration for any particular candidate.

The convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond of Buffalo. Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann of Buffalo made a speech of welcome. Walter H. Bennett of New York, retiring President of the association, delivered the annual address, and after the usual formal reports George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, spoke on "The National Problem of Our Banking and Currency System"; William E. Knox, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, on "Our Common Service and Mutual Interest," and F. B. Sears, Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, on "The New England System of Country Clearings."

President Bennett Sees Unrest.

President Bennett in his annual address took up directly the subject of politics and the Money Trust investigation. He said the association had two important special commissions, whose work ought to be followed closely by every member of the association and receive its full moral support and assistance. These were the Committees on Currency Reform and Agricultural Development and Education. It had been found that the work of the two committees came so close together in the necessity of a propaganda for convincing the public of the need of doing something about these things that they have been working practically as one committee. President Bennett said that no banker could overestimate the importance of this movement to study the reasons for the public unrest, the real evils connected with crowding of cities, unemployment, and the like, and to try to find remedies consistent with sound opinion. Mr. Bennett said:

"Since our last meeting the financial condition of the country has been unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the manufacturer, the business man, and the banker. The uncertainty and unrest which have prevailed, coupled with the political activities of the last few months, have made the conservative element refrain from engaging in new undertakings, and become more careful in concentrating its available assets. This has naturally led to a decided decrease in our normal business, and while fundamentally conditions are on a sound basis, we have much to hope for before we experience the energy in business enterprises which existed before the present period of political agitation.

"With the feeling of unrest and the false doctrines which it seems the desire of some of our public men to engender in the minds of the people we are led to question the sincerity of a large portion of those in public life, and it should be our aim to so educate not only those in our calling, but with whom we come in contact that they may be able to think for themselves and realize the need of legislation which will insure the much-needed and best currency reform that can be suggested by those who have made a study of the needs of the country in that direction, assisted by those whose everyday life is devoted to the practical necessities of this wonderful country of ours, still in its infancy.

Criticises Pujo Inquiry.

"During the past few weeks a request has been made by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives of the National and State banks and trust companies of this and other States to furnish certain information about their business. Many of our friends thought that compliance would be a departure from the policy and practice of banks for many years, of holding confidential all transactions with their customers. In maintaining that principle banks may be subjected to hasty criticism or misunderstanding, but it is believed that all thoughtful members of the community will approve our course. It goes without saying in this audience that the representatives of our banks should be deemed the best advisers in respect to financial questions, and more particularly so when political exigency may afford opportunity to the advocates of false theories to misrepresent the conservative course to which bankers should adhere. It would appear proper that the bankers of this State here assembled express their opinion as to our duty in guarding the interests of those for whom we act, substantially, as trustees, and as to the method in which we may best render assistance to those who are conscientiously endeavoring to improve our monetary system.

"It is peculiarly appropriate for this association to consider the principles involved in a matter of this kind. On the one hand, many of the questions asked by the committee would involve the public disclosure of the confidential relations existing between the various banks and their customers, while on the other hand there is the high authority reposed in our National Legislature and the consideration of due respect to this important committee. Moreover, it should be the aim of the banking interests generally to aid in the proper and wise reconstruction of our monetary system."

Reynolds Discusses Aldrich Plan.

Mr. Reynolds in the course of his talk in favor of the Aldrich plan of monetary reform discussed the growing development of organized credit in business and industry, which he said was becoming more and more important as an economic factor that must be reckoned with. Banking, he said, was simply a business of dealing in credit, and in refuting the opinion said to be held by some that the bankers want the Aldrich plan to extend their control over the country's money, he declared that the bankers would not gain any selfish end further than that their interests are bound up with the interests of the whole business fabric. Any danger to that threatened them, and any sound suggestion of safety for the whole business fabric interested them. As to extension of their control, he said, the modern development of banking already gives them control over extension of credits.

Referring specifically to the talk of a money trust and the investigation, he said:

"I feel certain that there are present to-day those who will think it is heresy for me to say anything upon the subject of the so-called Money Trust. But flagrant and unwarranted use of the phrase with a view of making the public believe there exists between the larger banks of the country a combination for the control and improper use of the money of the country and the credit it protects causes me to feel that I would not be true to the banking fraternity if I were not to take advantage of this opportunity to deny publicly any knowledge of the existence of such a trust, and to disclaim any connection either directly or indirectly with any such organization.

"The word trust in this connection implies combination, collusion, manipulation, or the improper banding together for the alleged purpose of withholding that to which the public is entitled, viz., credit.

Calls Money Trust Illusion.

"The agitation of this question has gained such momentum it has been dignified by the appointment of a Congressional investigating committee, and if the investigation by that body can be had along fair and impartial lines, and not be made the football of politics, I, for one, will welcome it, and will do what I can to assist in it, but it will entirely dissipate the illusion of the existence of a trust, and thereby disabuse the minds of many well-meaning but misguided people who honestly feel that there now exists a money banditti.

"However, I do not think the investigation should be of such a character as to try to force the banks of the country to divulge confidential relations existing between the banks and their customers, for such relations have been considered sacred from time immemorial. I think the committee can secure sufficiently comprehensive information without doing this.

"Our present system of National banking, providing for the concentration in the banks of three reserve cities of such a large proportion of all the country's reserves, naturally places those banks in a position to control the granting of credits against that reserve, thereby placing the money power, in the sense of the power to extend credit, in the hands of a comparatively small number of banks or bankers. Mark you, though, this power has not come to them through any process of usurpation or as the result of combination or manipulation, but by virtue of the law and as a result of legitimate practices and the natural and normal trend of business in the country.

"I believe the bankers of the country have handled the trust faithfully and well. The application of the principle of co-operation by the banks, as a basis of self-protection both to themselves and to their customers, has caused many to misconstrue the real condition of affairs and to apply the term trust to this harmony of action, which is always prompted, so far as I know and believe, by the highest motives born of a sense of fairness and justice; therefore I repeat I don't believe in the existence of any such thing as a Money Trust. Whatever the investigation may disclose, I venture to predict that it will be found the establishment of the National Reserve Association will serve as a complete corrective of any unsatisfactory condition."

Knox Ridicules Investigation.

It was during the speech of William E. Knox of the Bowery Savings Bank that the bankers showed their feeling about the investigation. It was an offhand speech, made without notes and filled with witty hits and stories, like an after-dinner speech. The gist of it was an appeal to commercial bankers to refrain from bidding for savings deposits, and Mr. Knox had the convention laughing even when he criticised the rival bankers severely. In the course of the speech he brought forth round after round of applause by his reference to the banking investigation.

"We get along very well in our attempts to serve the different kinds of people in the communities we live in," said he. "No doubt many of you believe with me that we could get along fairly well without any investigating, and could make an honest living without doing the community any particular harm. But we seem to be in for the investigations. There are some of them that when a man meets another and finds that his business has not been investigated in some way or other by Congress, he does not know whether to be suspicious of him because he's so out of the ordinary, or to set him down as a very distinguished person because he's such an exception to the general run of business men.

Too Many Lawyers in Congress.

"Yes, Congress seems to be always busy investigating things, but never seems to get so well informed that business men can feel assured of its judgment on a business question. May be it is because there are so few business men in Congress. Congress seems to be composed mostly of lawyers. Now, lawyers are all right as lawyers, I have not the least objection to them. I suppose that they are a necessary evil. We could not get along any better without them, may be, than we can with them, but it might be better if there were fewer of them and more business men in Congress. In England there is a serious discussion going on right now on this subject, whether there is not too high a proportion of lawyers in the legislative bodies.

"We bankers think we are all right. We have gone along doing our business as much as we could, in the best ways that occurred to us, and by methods that we thought were good and honorable. We have faith in them now, and if there seems to be any public suspicion about them, the thing for us to do is to get together and convince the public that it is mistaken. The thing for us to do is to get the public informed what real banking, every day banking, is. Find some way, by education in the public schools along the line you are discussing, may be by open discussion, of giving every person in the community the facts about your business, then the public won't listen to this money trust talk."

Vice President F. B. Sears of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston gave an informal talk, and answered questions about the New England system of clearings. This brought in the subject of collection charges on out-of-town checks which has been under fire during the hearings of the Pujo Committee in New York, but did not cause any discussion in that connection. Mr. Sears has been called the father of the New England system.

The Boston Clearing House Association, in a separate country department, handles the checks of out-of-town banks in New England, and clears them by a special method of collection in bulk. No charge is made in Boston for collections made in this way. New England country banks also refrain from charging the usual collection fee as applied to Boston banks.

Mr. Sears said that the cost to the Boston banks of out-of-town collections had been cut from between $800,000 and $700,000 a year to a small figure represented by about 7 cents a thousand.

There is a plan to establish this system in New York. The New York Clearing House conducted an inquiry last year by letter among country bankers on the subject of collections. It is said that the scheme would meet with opposition from country banks which, some say, make an average income of $1,000 a year from the collection of checks. Those favoring the plan declare, however, that it is only a matter of a few years when there will be a National clearing system.

Has No Fear of Panic.

Elliott C. McDougall, President of the Bank of Buffalo, in a few words introducing the report of the Committee on Currency Reform, took occasion to explain a remark made by Mr. Reynolds in his address, "That the country might have to see another panic before its legislators could be awakened to the necessity of currency reform." Mr. McDougall said that Mr. Reynolds was not talking about any panic in the near future.

"We are not going to have any panic for some years to come," said he. "We all believe that we are at the very threshold of a period of renewal of business and years of great prosperity. After this Presidential election is over we are going to have good times that will satisfy everybody.

"It has been somewhat the fashion of business men with whom we have talked about this proposed plan for a reserve association to say that the trouble in 1907 was a bankers' panic; that this is an affair for the bankers only. I want to say right here to bankers and other business men that the next panic will be an industrial panic. The seeds for it are being sown to-day, and whatever we can do in the way of strengthening our banking system will be for the benefit of merchants and manufacturers, and not for bankers only, as our welfare depends on theirs. But this panic will come only after the usual cycle of prosperity. It is not coming now. And a little later in the Fall, after election, we are going to see business boom."

The Committee on Nominations reported an official ticket for officers for the coming year to be elected to-morrow.

Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, Vice President of the association, was named for President; R. H. Treman of Ithaca was nominated for Vice President, and Charles L. Schenck, People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, was named for Treasurer.

Bradford Rhoades of Mamaroneck was elected by the members of the American Bankers' Association Vice President for New York of that association.

The afternoon was spent in social diversions, including on excursion on Lake Erie, automobile rides, and golf and tennis at different Buffalo clubs that tendered their privileges to the bankers.

In the evening 790 sat down to the annual dinner. The after-dinner speakers were Dr. A. V. V. Raymond and the Rev. George Caleb Moore of Buffalo, and Arthur Brisbane of New York.

CANADIAN TIDE TURNS TOWARD RECIPROCITY

Grain Blockade and Cement Famine Show Necessity for Freer Trade with Us.

ELECTIONS FAVOR LIBERALS

Saskatchewan, Which Elected Solid Reciprocity Delegation Last Year, Again Faces the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 13.—Since the Borden Government came into power eight months ago several things have happened which have given rise to the assertion that a change has taken place in the view of many of the people who helped the Conservatives to power because of their objection to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States. That there has been a change of opinion in many quarters is doubtless true, but whether it would be far reaching enough to get a majority for free trade in natural products in the event of another election cannot be determined now. In the first place it is quite possible that reciprocity would not have been defeated if it had been submitted to the people by way of referendum or if it had not got badly mixed up with other questions.

When the Laurier Government decided to go to the country on the reciprocity issue it had been in power for more than fifteen years. The time was coming when the Administration would have had to give way to another, as power is not confined to one Federal party in Canada. The position of the Government was made much more difficult, however, by religious and racial questions. The extreme Protestants of Ontario and other English-speaking provinces were annoyed on account of the issuance of the decree in regard to mixed marriages and the holding in Canada of the great Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church.

These people got it into their heads that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Roman Catholic Premier, was in some way to blame for these things, although he was quite innocent, and the people voted accordingly. It was undoubtedly this feeling as much as anything else which led to Laurier's downfall, and, incidentally, to the rejection of the reciprocity agreement.

Since the advent to power of the Borden Government there have been only three Federal bye-elections in Canada. Two were for seats which at the last Federal election gave very large Conservative majorities, and the Liberals decided not to waste any ammunition uselessly on them. The only contested election has been in South Renfrew, where the Liberal member, a popular local man, resigned to make place for George P. Graham, Minister of Railways in the Laurier Government.

Although Mr. Graham was bitterly opposed, and several Ministers of the Crown entered the lists against him, he carried the seat by a reduced majority. Reciprocity did not enter much into this fight, which hinged largely on the personality of the ex-Minister and the desirability of having in the Commons the man who is regarded as a possible Prime Minister of the future.

Federal and provincial politics are more or less closely allied in Canada, however, and there have been some occurrences in the provinces which indicate that the people are not altogether satisfied with the verdict they gave in September last. Out in distant Alberta, where the Sifton Liberal Government is in power, a redistribution of portfolios necessitated five bye-elections recently. In all cases the seats were won by the Liberals. In only one instance was the majority a narrow one. Liberals assert that while these contests were fought largely on provincial issues, they indicate that the people of the West still stand for freer trade with the United States.

Probably a more significant victory was won by the Liberal forces in connection with the provincial election for the Province of Quebec, held on May 15. The Liberal Government, of which Sir Lomer Gouin is the head, has been in power for fifteen years. Its opponents urged that a victory for the government would be an indorsement of the Liberal Federal policy of reciprocity. Despite this argument the government won easily, sixty Liberals being elected and only twenty Conservatives. If there was anything in the Conservative argument Quebec thinks more of the Liberal Party and its programme than it did in September, when 27 anti-Laurier candidates were elected to the Dominion House.

By all odds the best test of Canadian opinion will be afforded by the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, which will be settled in July. On Sept. 21 last Saskatchewan elected an almost solid delegation in favor of reciprocity and the Dominion government is throwing its entire weight into the provincial contest in the hope that if the Scott government is defeated the people of Canada will read in the result an approval of their anti-reciprocity policy. That they would be justified in putting such an interpretation upon a Conservative victory is generally agreed. The interest in the outcome of this election will be intense, as the result may spell the success or failure of the Borden Government.

The general impression at the present moment is that the majority of the people of Saskatchewan will vote for the Scott Government in the hope of convincing the Borden Administration at Ottawa that they are in earnest about the necessity of obtaining wider markets for the products of the Canadian West.

During the reciprocity campaign the Conservatives argued that it was necessary to the future well-being of Canada and the British Empire that trade in the Dominion should move east and west, and not north and south. But when the grain blockade developed in the West last Winter the Government asked the Inter-State Commerce Commission to allow the shipment of Canadian grain to Minneapolis and Duluth. Then only the other day, in order to relieve the cement famine in the West, the duty was cut in two for the next four months. In both cases relief was afforded by the adoption of a policy involving an increase in the north and south trade. These two things have set people thinking.

An increase the last year of $60,000,000 in the trade between the two countries is another thing which has helped Canadians to realize that a growing trade with the United States does not necessarily mean any loss of political independence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, following the precedent set by the old-fashioned school of English statesmen, of whom he is a type, declines to make any statement to the press. In the recent speech made by him in Montreal, however, he maintained that he was right in fighting the battle for wider markets for Canadian products and that in due time the majority of the Canadian people would justify his course.

WIFE'S SAVINGS EXEMPT.

Court Says Husband's Creditors Cannot Touch Her Account.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Judge Hazel in United States District Court has handed down an opinion in which he holds that money saved by a housewife from her expenses account cannot be seized by her husband's creditors.

Some time ago M. C. Simon filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, declaring that he was insolvent both as an individual and and surviving member of the firm of Meyer & Simon of Rochester. Mrs. Meyer, widow of the deceased member of the firm, had $4,000 in Rochester banks, which she had saved from her allowance of $75 a week for household expenses.

The referee decided that the money should go to the creditors. Judge Hazel reversed the referee's decision.

Authorize Plans for Interborough.

The Board of Estimate approved the recommendation of the Public Service Commission yesterday that plans be prepared for the Park Place, William and Clark Streets tunnel route which it is proposed to grant to the Interborough.

THE TITANIC FUNDS.

Nearly $7,000 for Lighthouse—Contributions for Phillips Memorial.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that the sum of $285 had been received in additional contributions to the Titanic Lighthouse Memorial Fund, which brings the total of the subscriptions up to $6,977. These contributions were received yesterday:

"A Friend"	$100
Rev. Frank W. Crowder, Grace Church, Providence, R. I.	100
William Hall Penfold	50
Wainwright Parish	25
Ludwig Dreyfuss	10
Total	$285
Previously acknowledged	$6,692
Grand Total	$6,977

C. C. Galbraith, Chairman of the Jack Phillips Memorial Fund, received contributions yesterday at his office, 42 Broadway, which made the total $2,011. These contributions were received yesterday:

John Rainey	.25	J. M. Asendorf, Jr.	.25
H. T. May	.50	W. H. Turner, Jr.	.25
Jacob Bayer	.25	J. J. Lovitt	.50
C. Hill	.50	J. J. Davis	.50
N. Nelson	$1.00	J. E. Caraker	.50
L. Flagg	.25	Frank Wall	1.00
C. H. McDonald	.50	J. E. Gatchell	.25
E. P. Goodrum	.50	John McGowan	1.00
L. L. Moore	.50	W. B. Clements	.25
Sympathiser	.50	R. W. Riser	1.00
G. C. Savage	5.00	D. H. McCallo	.25
B. F. Lutjen	1.00	Bennett Mooss	.50
J. T. McLaws	.50	C. A. Earnest	5.00
J. J. Sullivan	.25	S. A. Harney	2.00
H. W. Fowler	.25	H. M. Thompson	1.00
W. H. Harvey	1.00	A. W. Gard	1.00
John J. Hayes	.50	George E. Caffee	1.00
J. J. Cullinan	.26	R. M. Sigman	1.00
R. A. Jiran	.25	H. R. Rhodes	1.00
A. G. Lustig	1.00	B. Treakle	1.00
J. E. Cuming	.25	A. R. Homey	1.00
C. C. Adams	.50	W. P. Johnson	1.00
R. F. Pittman	.50	E. R. Marriner	1.00
P. J. McGrath	.26	C. G. Gaves	1.00
Wm. Johnson	.50	J. H. Shelly	1.00
J. J. Sallan	.25	Brinkley	1.00
L. Rowell	.25	W. L. Martin	1.00
R. L. Jackson	.50	W. T. Tolley	1.00
S. Turner	.25	B. S. Matthews	1.00
Lightbourn	.50	S. W. Roughton	1.00
J. Knox	1.00		
John Dayes	.25	Total	$49.95
W. S. King	.50	Prev. Acknowl.	1,984.05
J. F. Dillon	.25		
E. S. Boguz	.25	Grand total	$2,011.00

W. T. STEAD'S SON PROTESTS

Insists Upon an American Inspection of All Transatlantic Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Alfred Stead, son of William T. Stead, the writer who was lost on the Titanic, has written to Senator William Alden Smith urging that the United States refuse to accept certificates of the British Board of Trade relating to steamship inspection and to insist upon an American inspection of all transatlantic ships.

Capt. R. P. Schwerin, General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Marston Miles, formerly a Lieutenant Commander in the navy, appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee to-day to make suggestions to safeguard ocean travel.

Mary Anderson Aids Titanic Fund.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mme. de Navarro, who was Mary Anderson twenty-five years ago, and the idol of American theatregoers, has sent from her home at Worcestershire, England, a contribution of $100 to the woman's Titanic memorial fund for a memorial arch to be built in Washington.

URGES BOYS TO BE FARMERS.

Secretary Wilson Thinks They Will Fare Better Than in Law.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—"The demand of the United States for lawyers and physicians is more than met by the professional schools, while the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day.

"The fields are crying aloud for trained men," Mr. Wilson continued, "while thousands of young men are graduating from our law schools and there are jobs waiting for only a small percentage of them.

"Housekeepers are complaining of the cost of living. It would seem to be wise for our educators in their National meetings to consider these problems. It might be wise to consider hoy many young lawyers will be needed in the next year to take the place of the older men who are dropping out. That could be determined very easily. Then if the attention of this class of students were called to the demand of the industries for educated men, a different direction might be given to many young men who seem to be 'drawing their bows at a venture.'

"The Department of Agriculture is organising to take farm demonstration work into the Northern States and for this work there will be needed a large number of trained agricultural men."

WINTHROP LEFT $2,500,000.

Banker's Estate Went to a Brother with $100,000 for a Nephew.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 13.—The will of Robert Dudley Winthrop, the banker, who owned an estate of some 500 acres in Wheatley Hills, was filed for probate here to-day. The estate was said to be worth upward of $2,500,000. There were no bequests to charity nor to servants who had been in his employ, and the name of his mother, one sister, and one brother were not mentioned in the will. One brother got practically all the estate; a nephew, the son of a sister, received $100,000.

Mr. Winthrop, who was 52 years old when he died, lived alone in his home at Wheatley Hills, where he entertained lavishly. He was a member of both the Rockaway and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs, and he was also a member of several city clubs and societies. He was taken ill in April and went to the home of his mother at 38 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, where he died on April 16. His mother owns a beautiful country home at Lenox, Mass. The will provides that $100,000 shall go to Robert Dudley von Roijen, a son of Alfreda von Roijen, wife of the Minister from The Hague to Japan. The residuary estate is left to Frederick Winthrop, a brother, of Hamilton, Mass.

LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG.

Hitchcock to Hang One 62 Feet 6 Inches Long and 32 Feet Wide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock will preside to-morrow at the special flag day exercises to be held by his subordinatees in the large court of the department building, and will unfurl to the breezeless air of the spacious court what is believed to be the largest National flag on the continent. It is 62 feet 6 inches long, and 32 feet wide. Its length is so great that it will have to be hung from a line stretched across the court from gallery to gallery on the eighth floor. According to the regulations, there will be two extra stars, representing the newly added States of Arizona and New Mexico, making forty-eight in all.

Promptly at 1 o'clock "Assembly" will be sounded. The audience will then sing the Doxology, followed by "America," sung by the chorus and the audience. "Columbia's Natal Day" will be sung by a double quartette. "Battle Hymn of the Republic" will be played by a brass quartette, and "God Be With You" will be sung by the audience.

McNAMARA AWARD AN ISSUE.

Burns and Browne's Claims to Figure in Darrow Bribery Trial.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13.—The respective claims of Detective William J. Burns and Samuel L. Browne, chief of detectives attached to the District Attorney's office, to some $50,000 reward money, offered for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters who blew up the Times Building, Los Angeles, are expected to become involved to a considerable extent in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow for alleged jury bribery. Both detectives have employed attorneys for the collection of the rewards.

Miss Eula Hitchcock, secretary to Detective Browne, told to-day how she took up the search for and found Mrs. Flora Caplan, wife of David Caplan, (a dynamite suspect as yet uncaught,) near La Honda, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and there served her with a subpoena to testify in the McNamara case. The witness said the woman was living in an isolated part of the mountains with Mr. and Mrs. Eric R. Morton. Morton is a San Francisco labor leader.

It was the State's contention that Mrs. Caplan was one of the important witnesses spirited away by the defense.

ASK BRIDGE BUILDERS IF TRUST CONTROLS

Government Lawyers in Steel Suit Try to Show Domination of American Bridge Co.

PLANTS SHUT AFTER MERGER

Pennsylvania Steel Man Says It Was Difficult for Independents to Get Business.

J. V. W. Rynders, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, an independent largely controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the principal witness yesterday in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. He was formerly at the head of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's bridge department, and was questioned about the formation of the American Bridge Company, the Steel Corporation's subsidiary, and the trade conditions that resulted.

The companies that went into the American Bridge Company, said Mr. Rynders, produced 54 per cent. of the country's output at the time. Five plants in the Pittsburgh district were shut down soon after its formation. The proportion of the output by plants having rolling mill affiliations, he said, was 15 to 20 per cent. by the independents and 80 to 85 per cent. by the American Bridge Company. There were many small companies that had fabricating plants without rolling mills.

Richard V. Lindabury of counsel for the Steel Corporation got the witness to admit that the independent companies had been able to get bridge and other structural contracts in competition with the American Bridge Company. The McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, formed just prior to the formation of the American Bridge Company, got the contracts for the locks of the Panama Canal.

"Something very serious the matter with our monopoly," remarked David A. Reed of counsel for the Steel Corporation after Rynders had named a number of successful bridge companies doing business independently of the American Bridge Company.

The tonnage produced by the independents in recent years has more than doubled since the formation of the American Bridge Company, Mr. Lindabury said. The witness corroborated this statement.

There had been no difficulty on the part of the independents who have no rolling mill facilities in getting the supplies needed, the witness admitted.

Mr. Rynders also said that most of the independent companies, the names of which Mr. Lindabury called off, were prosperous and developing materially. Mr. Lindabury's list of successful independents approved by the witness was taken from Rynders's list of the firms that were in competition prior to the formation of the American Bridge Company.

Judge Dickinson asked about work obtained by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in competition with the American Bridge Company and what the conditions were under which his company was awarded the contracts.

"As a rule, the work was taken at ruinously low figures," said Mr. Rynders. He explained that it was important to take work, even if it were not profitable, rather than to have to shut down in whole or in part, as overhead charges had to be taken care of in any event.

Mr. Rynders said the work taken by the American Bridge Company had been characterized by low prices, especially since 1910. His company had bid on the work of the Harriman lines up to four years ago, but hadn't been asked to bid lately. All their work was done by the American Bridge Company.

A. J. Moxham, formerly associated with Tom L. Johnson and now du Pont in the control of the Johnson Steel Company, which afterward became the Lorain Steel Company and was sold to the Federal Steel Company, told of the sale of the Lorain Company in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Messrs. Morgan, Bacon, Gary, and Coster were present, he recalled, when the property was turned over to the subsidiary of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Moxham did not remember much about the deal. He is now Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

Everett D. Arnold, who is now in the pipe supply department of the Standard Oil Company, told of the sale of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, with which he was connected from 1886 to 1897, to the United States Steel Corporation in 1903.

The Troy company was backed by the Standard Oil interests, and had made experiments with Northern New York ore, trying to turn out pipes. The basic Bessemer process was used, and the pipes produced were of good quality, but owing to the expensive process could not compete with pipes made with the open-hearth process, which was much cheaper.

The Troy company did not make enough money to keep them alive, Arnold said, so it was shut down for several years prior to its purchase by the Steel Corporation.

WON'T ENJOIN STRIKE VOTE.

Judge Refuses to Forbid Ballot by Pennsylvania Railroad Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—By the dismissal of an injunction suit heard before Judge Bregy in Common Pleas Court this afternoon, the way was paved for three trainmen's unions, representing 25,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on lines east of Pittsburgh, to vote on the question of a strike.

The suit was brought by James S. Hemphill of 5,313 Girard Avenue, a union engineman, who sought to have the Federated Committee restrained from issuing the strike order. He contended that his organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, had never properly become a member of the federated body, as two-thirds of its membership had not voted for amalgamation.

The work of printing the strike ballots will take at least 36 hours. As soon as the printing has been completed, the members of the General Committee will report to their various lodges, taking the strike ballots with them. It will require about ten days to take the vote and report the result to the committee.

RODIE ESTATE $429,619.

Appraisal Filed in Transfer Tax Office—He Helped Nominate Parker.

William S. Rodie, who took a prominent part in New York State politics in the campaign to bring about Alton B. Parker's nomination for the Presidency and who died in Paris July 12, 1911, left an estate valued at $429,619 all in personalty, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' by the Deputy State Controller, Wallace S. Fraser.

Mr. Rodie was for many years Chairman of the House Committee of the Manhattan Club. He left no real estate and his fortune was invested in railroad and coal companies.

His largest securities were 1,000 shares of the North River Coal Company worth $110, and 200 shares of the common stock of the Kings County Coal Company worth $32,000. According to the terms of the will, the beneficiaries and present value of the legacies are Marie R. Rodie, his wife, $264,059; Janet Rodie, his mother, $2,276; and Anna B. Main, $2,040.

HIGH RECORD OF SAFETY.

None of Pennsylvania's 32,558,337 Passengers Killed in Wreck.

Statistics just compiled by the Pennsylvania Railroad show that in 1911 the various railroads of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh carried a total of 32,558,337 passengers and not one was killed as a result of a train wreck. The total number of passengers carried one mile in 1911 was 1,138,329,577.

The Pennsylvania lines, by which are designated the Fort Wayne route, the Pan Handle route, and various other smaller roads, in 1911 carried a total of 26,508,543 passengers—hauling 931,823,628 passengers one mile—with not one killed as a result of a train wreck. With the exception of 1910, when three passengers were killed in a train wreck, the Pennsylvania lines have a clean record for accidents for the last five years.

FEARS A BUS MONOPOLY.

Lawyer Wants Applications of Fifth Avenue Company Held Up.

Bernard A. Rosenblatt, an attorney of 149 Broadway, said yesterday in commenting on the applications of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for several extensions of its routes, now pending before the Public Service Commission:

"Only the delay of the Public Service Commission in holding up these applications until the next session of the Legislature and the repeal then of certain statutes will save the people of New York from having their streets monopolized forever by ten-cent motor buses to the exclusion of all cheaper transportation. Once the Fifth Avenue Coach Company gets into any street, its route becomes a vested right and it cannot be ousted.

"I was interested in the company which applied for the route granted to the Fifth Avenue people from the Pennsylvania Station to Park Avenue across town and then north to the Grand Central. We were prepared to give this ride for a three-cent fare, but owing to the laws which gave the Fifth Avenue people a monopoly they got the route, and are now operating only one stage a day, to hold their franchise.

"The experience of London, Paris, and Berlin in recent years shows that motor bus transportation is becoming a most important factor in urban traffic. New York must act quickly if we would forestall monopoly, and a ten-cent fare protected forever as a vested right, protected by the Constitution clause against confiscation. The Fifth Avenue Company itself has shown in the past four years an increase of from $300,000 to $600,000 in annual gross receipts."

STORM ADDS TO FLOOD WOE.

High Wind Causes Much Damage in Louisiana and Along the Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—A severe windstorm swept over Louisiana and the Gulf Coast last night and early this morning and caused damage that will reach a large total.

Small shipping, including oyster and fishing boats, was hard hit. Rumors of life loss are unconfirmed, but there were numerous exciting escapes.

One of the worst sufferers is Morgan City, a town of 5,500 inhabitants, which was already inconvenienced by crevasse waters. The storm practically wiped out the protection levee that held back the main flood and to-night the main streets are four feet under water.

At Donaldsville, La., thirty-one barges, loaded with 20,000 tons of coal belonging to the West Kentucky Coal Company, were sunk. The steamer Gleaner, towing them, had to be beached and may prove a loss. Several barges belonging to the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburgh were sunk.

At Plaquemine a steamer towing coal barges lost one in fifty feet of water. At Gulfport, Miss., the winds reached a high velocity, but there was no serious damage except to fences, trees, roofs, and outbuildings. At Baton Rouge the floating dock of the River Ferry was torn away and washed down the Mississippi.

FLOOD FUND NEARLY $58,000.

Contributions of $2,000 Through Mayor's Committee—Brokers Subscribe.

The Mayor's Southern Flood Relief Committee received yesterday additional contributions for the sufferers in the Mississippi floods amounting to more than $2,000, bringing the total contributions through that committee to $51,468. Additional contributions sent to the New York Stock Exchange bring the total fund for the sufferers to nearly $58,000. Contributions sent to THE TIMES have been forwarded to the Mayor's Committee, which arranges for the ultimate distribution of all the funds through the National Red Cross Society.

These contributions were received at the Mayor's office and at the office of his committee, 51 Chambers Street, yesterday:

A. C. James	$500.00	S. E. Osserman	$10.00
John S. Lyle	250.00	C. Sandberg & Brother	10.00
A. Wimpfheimer & Brother	100.00	Anton Lampel	10.00
George H. Allen	100.00	F. D. Collins&Co.	10.00
James Talcott	100.00	Christine Eyrick, McKim, Mead & White	100.00
Emily S. Sullivan	50.00	Santa Barbara, Cal	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham	50.00	J. R. Clancy, Syracuse	10.00
Henry Gerken	25.00	C. E. Corbin	5.00
Wm. Kendrick	25.00	L. I. Murray, Jr.	5.00
A. P. Troescher	25.00	Gustave Haas	2.00
T. De Witt	25.00	Freese & Co.	2.00
L. & C. Stern	25.00	E. Kraemer	2.00
Carl W. Maier, (through THE TIMES)	25.00	Miss J. W. Millen	2.00
A. Degeress	25.00	E. De Stefano	2.00
Rosen Brothers	25.00	M. B.	2.00
Thomas Hale	20.00	Cash	1.00
Joseph Lieval	15.00	J. O. and S. N. C. Manchester, Vt.	1.00
W. L. Crow Construction Co.	15.00	I. H. M.	1.00
Wm. Klopman	10.00	Total	$2,010.98
"C. W. S."	10.00	Previously acknowledged	49,458.48
Wilbur & Hastings	10.00	Grand total	$51,468.46
L. Rothstein & Brother	10.00		

A total of $6,510 has been collected by the New York Stock Exchange. These additional contributions were received yesterday:

Hallgarten & Co.	$100	W. B. Lauer & Co.	$25
Asiel & Co.	100	T. L. Watson & Co.	25
C. D. Halsey & Co.	50		

Contributions may be sent to Mayor Gaynor's office, to the Mayor's committee, 51 Chambers Street, or to Jacob H. Schiff, 52 William Street, Treasurer of the National Red Cross Society.

OSCEOLA MINE FIGHT ENDS.

Calumet & Hecla Free to Vote for Osceola Directors at Annual Meeting.

LANSING, Mich., June 13.—Judge Howard Wiest of the Ingham Circuit Court denied to-day the petition of Charles M. Turner of this city for a temporary injunction restraining the stockholders of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company from voting for Directors in the Osceola Company at the annual meeting of the latter corporation.

Turner's petition was a part of the effort to prevent the Calumet and Hecla from obtaining control of the Osceola.

1,600 Traveling Men Meet.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—The New York State Convention of United Commercial Travelers opened for a three-days session here this morning with 1,600 delegates present. The election of officers will be held to-morrow and the only contest will be for the lowest State office, that of Grand Sentinel. John Weekes, Watertown; W. C. Nichols, and Thomas Donnelly, Buffalo, and R. D. Decker of New York are candidates.

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Casualty Co. of America
American Cigar Com.
International Motors Com. & Pfd.
Central Foundry Pref. & Com.
Babcock & Wilcox
Safety Car Heating and Lighting
City and Suburban Homes
Childs (Rest.) Pref.
International Salt Stock & Bonds
Biograph Co. Stock
Republic Ry. & Light Com. & Pref.
Atlantic Fruit & S. S. Bonds
WANTED
Astor Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
United States Trust Co.
Brooklyn City R. R. Stock
Singer Manufacturing Stock
Mississippi River Power Com.
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s, 1947
Borden's Condensed Milk Com. & Pref.
American Typefounders Com. & Pref.
U. S. Motors Com. & Pref.
Tri-City Ry. & Light Pref.
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It contains concise, brief descriptions of eleven First Mortgage Railroad Bonds yielding from 4¼ to 5.20%.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
Telephone John 5670. 44 Pine St.

Bonds for Investment.
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

Pere Marquette 6s, 1912
Guggenheim Explor., Old Stock
Indian Refining Co. 6s, 1918-19
Ann Arbor 5s, 1913
J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Prices Improve — Wall Street Still Much Interested in Money Trust Hearings.

Further recovery occurred on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The movement of prices was not uniform, but most of the issues which are generally looked upon as indicating the general tendency of the market showed advances, and thus the dealings presented a show of strength notwithstanding the declines which occurred in a number, though a minority, of the stocks traded in. The "money trust" investigation was still much in the minds of brokers and of their customers, but it appeared yesterday that there was no prospect of the Congresional Committee taking up at this time inquiry into recent stock market movements, the proposed investigation of which a few days ago threw a damper on further market enthusiasm of the kind which had found expression in the recent forward movements of a few stocks. This was a source of relief to the Stock Exchange, even though its officials were still under examination. It was again a matter of comment in Stock Exchange circles that the Exchange through its spokesmen called by the committee of the House was not giving a very good account of itself. Officials of the Exchange would be better advised, if they feel their rights are being invaded, in falling back on their constitutional rights and refusing to answer any questions put to them by the committee. If they do not feel that they would be justified in that course, or if they prefer not to pursue it they would do much better to adopt an attitude of frankness in meeting the questions put to them. If they concede the right of the committee to inquire into the affairs of the Stock Exchange, and this admission is implied by their appearing and testifying before the committee, they will commend themselves much more to candid public opinion if they abandon the attitude toward the investigation which some of them, at least, have displayed on the stand and to the full extent to which the method of the examination offers the opportunity, supply frankly the facts and the opinions which are being sought from them. Anything which serves to suggest a spirit of recalcitrancy on the part of the witnesses appearing as spokesmen for the Stock Exchange can in no way add to the repute of that institution.

Another investigation, this one unofficial, and having no sanction other than it derives from public opinion, is also interesting in Wall Street at the moment. This is the inquiry which the committee of the Merchants' Association is making into the recent advance in the price of anthracite coal and the conditions which led up to that increase. So much has been said, a great deal of it justly, about the bias shown in many official investigations of corporation affairs that it would seem that all concerned might welcome an investigation by a body which cannot be charged with unfriendliness toward the railroads or other corporations, and through which the public might obtain fair information regarding the reasonableness of the recent advance in the price of coal. The heads of the railroads which have so far replied to the Merchants' Association, according to yesterday's published accounts of these answers, are to be congratulated that their replies did not bear out the reports circulated a day or two ago in the financial district that they would assume the position that the committee which proposes to inquire into the matter was needlessly meddling with other people's affairs. The unanimity of action on the part of the coal companies in advancing their prices gives the public more ground than it would otherwise have for the unofficial inquiry which is being made in its behalf. If the advance was fully justified the coal interests can only benefit by having the facts clearly and impartially revealed. If the increase was not justified the committee of merchants would be doing a public service in making that clear. In any event, the coal interests would do well to avoid anything which would imply any unwillingness to be judged by the actual facts in the case as these might be revealed by impartial inquiry. Corporations long misjudged the force of public opinion, but they should everywhere be careful not to risk an increase of the penalty which that mistake has already inflicted upon them.

It was a day of very meagre news so far as the ordinary run of information was concerned, although the announcement of the immediate disposal of $15,000,000 two-year 4½ per cent. notes of the Illinois Central Railroad by the bankers who purchased them is interesting as an indication of the ease with which short-term securities find a market. The foreign bank statements for the day showed moderate increases in the gold holdings of both the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The former's proportion of reserve to liabilities, however, is lower than it has been at this date in any recent year with the exceptions of 1906 and 1907. Our own position money-wise continues to be one of very considerable ease, the feature of the time money market being the borrowing of money over the year on all industrial collateral. Many such loans are being made at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five months and six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for seven months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $365,495,943; balances, $22,924,920; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,901,271.

The local banks have lost $3,482,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2¾ per cent. for short bills and 2 13-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2¾ per cent., and Berlin, 4 per cent. Time money rates were 2¼ per cent. in London and 3 per cent in Berlin. Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 44 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8725.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ minus 1-32; check, 5.18⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝; check, 95 5-16 minus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ minus 1-16; check, 5.19⅛.
Holland—Cable, 40.36; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.20⅝ minus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8463; ninety days, $4.83½.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.84⅝; ninety days, $4.83¼.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.21¼ minus 1-16; ninety days, 5.22½ minus 1-16.
Paris — Commercial, sixty days, 5.20⅝ minus 1-16; ninety days, 5.21⅞ minus 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94¼ minus 1-32; ninety days, 94½ minus 1-16.
Berlin — Commercial, sixty days, 94½; ninety days, 94 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 45c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4¼s, Mar., 1962, lchg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4¼s, Sept., 1960, lchg.	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Mar., '30-'60, lchg.	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957, lchg.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, May, 1957, lchg.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917, lchg.	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s, May, 1917, lchg.	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4s, May, 1959, lchg.	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, Nov., 1958, lchg.	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, May, 1957, lchg.	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, Nov., 1955-56, reg.	97⅛	98⅜	97⅛	98⅜
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	97⅛	98⅜	97⅛	98⅜
4s, 1916-19, lchg.	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954, lchg.	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜
3½s, 1930-54, coup.	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜
3½s, May, 1954, reg.	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg.	88⅛	89	88⅛	89
3½s, Nov., 1929, reg.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Low Price for Consols.

With almost disheartening persistence British consols have been declining ever since 1890. There have, of course, been periods of recovery, but each subsequent reaction has carried the price lower than it went in the previous downward movement. The quotation for this premier security has just dropped to 76 3-16, going a little under the low record of last year, which itself was the lowest price quoted for consols since 1831. In that year they sold as low as 74¾, but it must be taken into account, of course, that they were then paying 3 per cent., whereas now the interest rate is only 2½ per cent. There have been many suggestions made for the improvement of the market for consols, and one minor effort in this direction, the granting of the privilege of transferring consols by deed, has been put into effect, but the forces operating against the market value of this security have continued effectively to assert themselves. For several years past it has been necessary for the British banks holding consols to mark them down at each annual statement. If the figures were to be struck at the present time a repetition of this unpleasant necessity would again confront the holders of consols. The low price of 1831, with which comparison is now being made, is by no means the lowest figure at which consols have sold. In 1823 they were as low as 72, and in 1815 they sold as low as 53¾. The lowest price for consols in the last 150 years was reached in August, 1798, when they sold down to 47¼.

***

Money for San Francisco.

An announcement that the Sub-Treasury had transferred $1,000,000 to San Francisco for account of the Yohohama Specie Bank led to a suggestion yesterday that this country might have begun the exportation of gold to Japan. Inquiry of the Japanese bankers brought out the information that this money was being transferred for domestic account, and that there were no indications of an early export movement to Japan. A traveler who arrived in New York yesterday from Japan said that business was good in the Far East and money conditions easy.

***

Upholding the Inquiry's Dignity.

The Money Trust hearing is staged in a long, bare room in the Custom House, ordinarily used for Civil Service examinations. The walls are bare and none too clean, and the furniture consists mostly of small schoolroom desks and straight-backed chairs. There is a certain amount of informality about the committee's attitude and actions that is quickly communicated to the visitors who form a bank several rows deep across the middle of the room. To most of them the hearing is in the nature of an entertainment, to be enjoyed so long as it supplies interesting features, and to be deserted when it palls. Naturally the audience needs to be reminded occasionally that it is in the august presence of a committee delegated by the House of Representatives of the United States of America to examine witnesses. When something appeals to the audience it is applauded, whereupon it becomes necessary for the Chairman to call attention again to the majesty of the committee and the dignity of the hearing.

***

How a Broker Views It.

One of the younger members of the Stock Exchange was criticising yesterday some of the witnesses who have appeared before the Pujo Committee; in particular, those called from the Exchange for acting as if they were in a schoolroom. "They reminded me of boys called up to tell about their secret society," he said. "I am pretty well acquainted with methods and rules of the Stock Exchange, and I don't know of a thing which cannot stand the light. For my part, the more complete the information which is supplied to the Pujo Committee the better I shall like it. A great many people have the idea that the Exchange is a place of mysterious doings, into whose affairs it is impossible to delve. It would have been a simple matter to have explained the whys and wherefores of the rules and practices of the Exchange, and there is no good reason why the public should not know as much about these matters as we do. Just as soon as you show signs of reluctance about answering questions the general public assumes that you have something to hide."

***

Competing with the Standard.

With the Oil Trust split into many parts the independents are getting a higher price for their products, whether they are selling more or not. Gasoline is selling at 14 cents wholesale in New York, whereas a year ago it brought but 9. Kerosene has gone up, but less rapidly, while there has been a considerable advance in fuel and other heavy oils. Those dealers who made long term contracts a year or more ago are now looking forward to their expiration with ill-concealed impatience. The United States Government will have to pay much more dearly for its next year's oil.

***

Sudden Activity in Exploration.

Guggenheim Exploration signalized its first day on the Stock Exchange yesterday by jumping into a pace that put it next to Steel and Reading in point of activity. The stock, before its par value was reduced from $100 to $25, used to sell a few shares a month on the Curb. The last sale in the outside market was about the middle of May. Then 300 shares of the new stock appeared at 56 and 55, while some 40 shares of the old sold at 225 and 223. Yesterday, in the morning session, it began to appear on the tape in blocks ranging up to 1,000 shares, and the price ran up steadily from the opening at 57 to 58½ in the first hour, and reached 60½, closing at 60 after reacting fractionally below that figure. The total transactions of 16,400 were within 50 shares of Steel's total.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The averages of the twenty-five typical railroad stocks and twenty-five industrials made a slight net recovery yesterday. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., June 12	92.54	92.27	92.40	92.39
Thur., June 13	92.64	92.36	92.50	92.52
	Open.	High.		Low.
	Jan. 2.	Apr. 26.		Feb. 1.
†Year's range	91.43	96.34		88.74

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., June 12	70.09	69.84	69.96	70.00
Thur., June 13	70.20	69.84	70.02	69.92
	Open.	High.		Low.
	Jan. 2.	June 6.		Feb. 1.
†Year's range	64.00	71.40		61.47

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., June 14	99.44	98.88	99.06	99.11
Thur., June 15	99.51	98.45	98.88	98.50
	Open.	High.		Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 8.		Apr. 24.
†Year's range	01.79	99.57		94.47

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., June 14	69.42	68.70	69.09	69.12
Thur., June 15	69.21	68.46	68.83	68.58
	Open.	High.		Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 5.		Apr. 24.
†Year's range	62.95	69.76		62.94

†To latest date named.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ¼d higher in London, at 28 5-16d per ounce, and ½c higher in New York, at 61½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Market and Narrow Price Movements, with Many Issues Unchanged on Curb.

Trading was narrow in the extreme on the Curb yesterday, and many issues, after the narrowest of fluctuations, closed even with opening levels. In the industrial list "when issued" contracts for the new United Cigar Store stocks appeared. The new common sold from 86½ down to 84, and the preferred sold 100 at 107½. The old stock sold 900 between 241 and 246, the close being at 242, even with the opening. In the mining list interest centred in Yukon Gold, about which favorable reports from the Alaskan fields have been given wide circulation. The stock, which has been comparatively inactive for many months, reported transaction of 3,500 shares yesterday between 3 11-16 and 3¾, the close being at the high figure. Only three issues appeared in the bond list. Western Pacific 5s sold $54,000 from 84 up to 85, and the new New York State 4s sold off from 100½ to 100 7-16 on transactions of 18,000.

***

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
150	B. F. Good. Co.	81¼	81½	81	81
750	B. F. G. Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108⅝
500	Havana Tob.	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8
100	Hav. Tob. pf.	14	14	14	14
100	S. S. Kresge	52	52	52	52
210	Lehigh V. Coal Sales Co.	245	245	245	245
200	Loose-Wiles B. Co.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
800	L.-W. B. Co. pf.	103	103	102½	103
140	McAndrews & Forbes	184	187	184	187
1,500	Manhat. Tran.	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16
2,000	Mar. of A., new	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼
1,500	*Mays Oil	29	29	27	28
12	P. R.-Am. Tob.	275	280	275	280
815	R. J. Reynolds	238	241	238	241
5	S. Oil of N. J.	382	382	382	382
900	Unit. C. Stores	242	246	241	242
700	U. C. S., w. i.	86½	86½	84	84
100	U. C. S. pf., w. i.	107½	107½	107½	107½
150	U. S. L. & H., new	21	21	20½	20½
375	U. S. Motor	12	13	12	13

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Big Four	45	45	45	45
400	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
1,700	Brit'h Col. Cop.	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	11	11	10	11
1,000	Con. Ari'a Sm't	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Davis-Daly Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	Dalv'd F'd Dal'y	9	9	9	9
17,000	El Paso Con.	1	1 1-16	1	1
200	Florence	90	90	90	90
500	Greene-Can	10¼	10½	10	10½
150	Kerr Lake	2 15-16	2 15-16	2¾	2¾
170	La Rose Con.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	Mason Valley	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
800	Motherl'e Gold.	1	1	1	1
200	Nevada Hills	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Ni. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Ohio Copper	1¼	1 9-16	1¼	1 9-16
2,200	Pacific Smelt'g	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
100	Sil'r K. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,200	Stewart	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tuolum'e Cop.	4 1-16	4 1-16	4	4
4,000	*Wettla'er S. M.	49	49	47	48
3,500	Yukon G. Mines	3 11-16	3¾	3 11-16	3¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Chic. Elev. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
18,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100½	100½	100 7-16	100 7-16
54,000	West. Pac. 5s	84	85	†84	85

*Sells Cents per share. †Odd lots.

Note—Not reported yesterday, 100 Havana Tobacco at 6.

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The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 13. Bid.	Asked.	June 12. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co.	88	90	89	90
Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110
Am. W. W. G. Co. pf.	98¼	98¾	98½	98¾
Am. Writing Paper	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
At., Gulf & W. I.	7	8	7	8
At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	13	15	13	15
Baldwin Locomotive	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼
Bay State Gas	½	¾	½	¾
Borden's Con. Milk	128	129	128	129
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	107	108	107	108
Con. Rubber Tire	16	18	16	18
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	53	59	55	59
Houston Oil	14	15	14	15
Houston Oil pf.	66	68	66	68
Inter. Rubber t. c.	15½	16⅞	15½	16⅞
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	103½	104½	103½	104½
Kayser	83	90	83	90
Kayser pf.	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.	98¼	98¾	98½	98¾
Standard Oil (old)	880	910	880	910
Standard Oil Subsid.	500	510	500	510
Studebaker Co.	36	38	36	38
Studebaker Co. pf.	94	95½	94	96
Sulzberger pf.	99	101	99	101
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	87	90	87	90
F. W. Woolworth	87	88	87	88
F. W. Wool. pf. flat	115	117	116	118
J. S. Youngs	181	184	180	182

RAILROADS.

Am. Light & Traction	835	850	825	850
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	44	46	44	46
Caledonia Mining	65	75	68	72
Dia. Black Butte	8	9	8	9
First National	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Giroux Mining	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
International S. & R.	120	123¼	120	123¼
Keystone	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Mines of America	3	3½	3	3½
McKin.-Darragh	1⅜	1 13-16	1⅜	1¾
*Nev.-Utah M. & S.	5	7	5	7
South Live Oak	3	8¾	3	3½
South Utah M. & S.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tonopah Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼
Tonopah Extension	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	2
Union Mines	¼	½	¼	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	144	147	144	147
Braden Copper 7s, new	144	147	144	147
Mason Valley 6s	125	133	125	133
Miami Copper 6s	150	150	150	156
N. Y. City 4½	101	101¼	101	101¼

*Sells cents per share.

Note.—Not reported yesterday, 100 Havana Tobacco at 6.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil Co.	21¾	22¼	22	22½
Atlantic Refining Co.	385	395	385	395
Borne-Scrymser Co.	100	160	100	160
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	138	148	137	142
Chese. Mfg. Co. cons.	700	750	680	740
Colonial Oil Co.	125	160	150	160
Continental Oil	900	950	900	900
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	55	60	54	60
Cumberland P. L., Inc.	70	80	70	80
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	300	315	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil	225	235	225	235
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	145	135	145
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	90	95
National Transit Co.	38	42	37	40
New York Transit Co.	295	310	295	310
Northern Pipe Line	110	120	105	115
Ohio Oil Co.	92	96	93	95
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	268	285	270	280
Solar Refining Co.	475	550	460	535
Southern Pipe Line	200	215	195	205
South. Penn. Oil Co.	580	610	575	600
S'west P. P. L. ex. div.	140	148	145	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Ind.)	222	232	220	230
Standard Oil (Kan.)	190	215	190	210
Standard Oil (Ky.)	375	400	375	410
Standard Oil (Neb.)	200	230	210	230
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	415	425	420	430
Standard Oil (Ohio)	175	190	175	190
Stand. Oil, N. J.	880	885	880	885
St. O. sub., "en bloc"	500	535	500	525
St. O., old st. "all on"	880	915	880	910
Swan & Finch Co.	175	250	175	250
Swan & Finch, war.	75	125	75	150
Union Tank Line Co.	50	60	50	55
Vacuum Oil Co.	160	170	160	170
Washington Oil Co.	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,400

Standard Oil subsidiaries "en bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants and the new Vacuum Oil Stock paid up.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,378,638	$10,778,464	$296,808,673
Internal rev.	947,816	9,528,482	275,141,885
Corporat'n tax	297,875	1,163,314	6,018,383
Miscellaneous	168,513	3,622,756	54,507,231
Total receipts	2,792,844	25,093,016	631,476,174
Expenditures	2,303,581	21,921,815	634,797,109
Surplus	489,262	3,171,201	*2,290,934

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $62,743,504; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,427,228.

The total balance in the general fund was $128,509,059.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The general tendency of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was toward gradual betterment. There was evidence of nervousness on the part of the outstanding short interest, which the half-weekly carry-over of the day before had indicated was a rather extended one in view of the narrowness of trading conditions. While the volume of business was limited, the list was a broad one, embracing forty-four different stocks. Sales totaled 17,930 shares. Individual movements in several of the specialties, attended by active commission house odd lot trading, attracted attention. Transactions took place in National Lead at 57½ and 57, the only sales of that stock reported in Wall Street during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
690	Amal. Copper	85⅝	86⅛	85½	86
1,110	Am. B. Sugar	75½	75⅝	75⅛	75¼
770	Am. Can	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛
40	Am. Can pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛
40	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52¼	52	52¼
20	Am. Loco'e	42	42	42	42
10	Am. Malt	17	17	17	17
110	Am. Malt pf.	61	61¼	61	61¼
560	Am. Smelting	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
290	Am. Sugar	131¾	132¼	131¾	131¾
200	Am. Conda Cop.	44¼	44½	44	44½
50	At. T. & S. F.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
220	Brook. R. T.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	77⅝
20	Chic. Gt. West.	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜
140	C., M. & St. P.	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103¼
20	Chino Copper	34½	34½	34	34
1,380	Coal, Fuel & I.	32½	33¼	32	32⅝
50	Erie	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
80	Gt. North'n pf.	133⅜	133⅝	133⅜	133⅝
80	Inter. Met.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
100	Inter. Met. pf.	58	58⅝	58	58¼
200	Lehigh Valley	173¼	173¼	172½	172⅝
180	Mo. Pacific	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
30	Nat. Lead	57½	57½	57	57
40	Nevada Con.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
80	N. Y. Central	118½	118½	118	118½
10	Norf. & West.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
70	Nor. Pacific	119⅝	119⅝	119	119
20	Pennsylvania	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
10	Pitts. Coal	22	22	22	22
220	Ray Con. Cop.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21⅛
5,880	Reading	167⅛	168⅜	167⅛	167⅜
50	Rock Island	25	25⅛	25	25
20	South. Pac.	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
10	Southern Ry.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
420	Tenn. Copper	44⅞	45⅜	44½	45⅜
1,870	Union Pac.	168⅝	169⅜	168⅝	168⅝
30	U. S. C. I. Pipe	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
50	U. S. Rubber	63½	63½	63⅝	63½
2,150	U. S. Steel	69¼	69½	69¼	69½
80	Utah Copper	63⅝	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞
460	Va.-Car. Chem.	49⅜	49⅜	47⅞	48⅛
180	West. Union	83	83	82⅜	82⅜

17,930

BOND.

$1,000	New. Plas'r 6s.	100	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Comb. Frac.	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛
800	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
1,000	C. O. D.	.11	.11	.11	.

Amer. Light & Traction Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power Securities
Pope Manufacturing Stocks
Phelps Dodge Co. Stock
Amer. Gas & Electric Co. Stocks

Lamarche & Coady
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25 Broad Street, New York

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United Lead Debenture 5s
Twin State Gas & Elec. 4½s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic 5s
Computing-Tabulating-Recording 6s
Butte Electric & Power 1st 5s
Consumers Power 5s
Great South Bay Water 5s
Walker Company 6s
Hudson River Electric Power 5s
Burlington (Vt.) Gas Light 5st
Havana Tobacco 5s
Arizona Power 1st 6s
Connecticut River Power 1st 5s
Central Maine Power 5s
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100 REPUBLIC RY. & LIGHT PFD.
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ATLANTIC FRUIT & S. S.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
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Public Utility Bonds
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Borden's Com. & Pfd.
International Agricultural Corporation Pfd.
Northern Securities
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Weed & Gwynne
Hanover 7907-8. 35 Wall St.

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Dealer in Unlisted & Inactive Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 4854-5 Broad.

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Gilman & Clucas
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg. New Haven, Ct. 34 Pine St. New York.

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Yielding Over 5%
Circular on Request
Meikleham & Dinsmore
Engineers and Bankers
437 Chestnut St. Philadelphia 25 Broad St. New York 60 State St. Boston

WANTED
Middlesex & Somerset Traction Co. 1st 5's, 1950
W. E. R. SMITH & CO.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Illinois Central R. R.
4½% Notes, 1914
BULL & ELDREDGE
31 Nassau St. 'Phone Cortlandt 632.

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INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO
New York. Portland, Ore.

So. Cal. Edison Com.
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, June 13, 1912.

Total sales June 13, 1912 190,336
From Jan. 1, 1912 65,985,211
Same period last year 49,509,761

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1⅞	2	100	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 1st pd..	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
5	5½	200	A.-C.pf. tr. rcts.1st pd..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
85¾	85⅞	7,320	Amalgamated Copper..	86⅛	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞	+ ⅛
75	75¼	9,500	Am. Beet Sugar.....	75¼	75⅝	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
138½	141	200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf..	139½	139⅞	139¼	139⅝	+ 1⅜
34	34¼	2,800	Am. Can.....	34⅝	34¾	33¾	34	— ⅝
116½	117	200	Am. Can pf.....	117	117	116½	116½	— ⅞
58¼	59¼	200	Am. Car & Foundry...	59	59	59	59	...
118	118⅞	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf....	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+1
81⅜	82	25	Am. Cities pf.....	82	82	82	82	...
51⅞	53½	600	Am. Cotton Oil.....	53	53	52	52	—1
96	...	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	—2½
24	26	100	Am. Hide & Leath.pf..	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
14⅜	14⅞	100	Am. Linseed.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	42	100	Am. Locomotive.....	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
107⅛	108¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	8,200	Am. Malt.....	15½	17⅝	15½	17½	+2⅛
61¼	61½	2,300	Am. Malt pf.....	60⅜	61¼	60½	61¼	+1
85½	85⅝	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	85⅛	85⅜	85⅝	85½	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅜
163	163¼	1,150	Am. Snuff.....	160½	163¾	160½	163	+1
37	37½	200	Am. Steel Foundries...	37	37	37	37	...
131	131½	2,710	Am. Sugar Refining...	131½	132¼	131	131	— ⅜
121	122¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	121½	122¼	121¼	121¼	—1⅜
...	77¼	50	Am. Teleg. & Cable....	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
145⅝	145⅞	250	Am. Teleph. & Teleg...	145½	145⅝	145½	145⅝	— ⅛
294	295	910	Am. Tobacco.....	292	295¾	292	295	+2
105	105½	200	Am. Tobacco pf. new..	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
91	93	200	Am. Woolen pf.....	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜
36	36⅜	320	Am. Writing Paper pf..	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅝	2,700	Anaconda Copper Co...	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	+ ¼
106⅝	106⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	106⅝	106⅞	106½	106⅞	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	...
54½	55¼	400	Baldwin Locomotive....	55	55¾	55	55	...
...	...	13	Bank of Commerce.....	199¼	199¼	199	199	...
37	37¼	500	Bethlehem Steel.....	37	37½	37	37½	...
70	71½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf....	70	70	70	70	— ½
144	144½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas...	143⅝	144	143⅝	144	...
88⅝	88⅞	3,370	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	88¾	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞	+ ⅛
265⅜	266	4,500	Canadian Pacific.....	265⅜	266¼	265¼	265⅝	+ ⅜
370	390	50	Central R. R. of N. J..	375	375	375	375	...
77½	78	120	Chesapeake & Ohio....	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅜
17	17½	200	Chicago Gt. Western...	17	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
103⅛	103½	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	103	103⅝	103	103¼	+ ⅛
141	143	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	141¼	141¾	141¼	141¾	+ ¼
180	193	77	Chi. & Northwest. pf..	193	193	193	193	...
2⅝	2¼	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	8,900	Chino Copper.....	32⅝	34⅝	32⅝	34½	+1½
32⅝	32¾	5,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	32⅝	33¼	32	32⅝	+ ¾
15	15¼	300	Corn Products Ref....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
33	33¼	200	Distillers' Securities...	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	1,500	Erie.....	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	100	Erie 2d pf.....	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
13	20	100	Federal M. & S.....	15	15	15	15	—2½
169	169½	356	General Electric.....	169⅜	169¾	169¾	169¾	+ ⅝
74	76	100	General Motors pf....	75	75	75	75	+ ⅝
4⅜	4½	100	Goldfield Consol.....	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	...
133⅜	133⅞	800	Great Northern pf....	128¼	133⅝	133⅛	133½	+ ⅝
41½	42	100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41½	...
60	60¼	16,400	Guggenheim Explor....	57	60¾	57	60	+ ¾
126¼	127½	500	Illinois Central.....	127	127⅝	127	127	+ ¾
19⅜	19½	2,250	Inspiration Con. Cop..	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½	...
19⅞	20⅛	965	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	20⅛	20⅜	20	20	...
57⅝	58⅝	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf.....	57⅛	58¼	57½	58	+ ½
59¼	60	100	Int. Paper pf.....	60	60	60	60	...
25½	26	400	Int. Steam Pump.....	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
58	60	100	Kan. City South. pf...	59	59	59	59	+1
172½	172⅝	3,900	Lehigh Valley.....	172⅜	173⅜	172⅜	172⅜	+ ⅛
200	205	300	Liggett & Myers.....	201	201½	201	201½	+1⅝
51	52¼	1,000	Long Island.....	50¾	52¾	50⅛	52½	+1½
157	157½	700	Louisville & Nash.....	157⅛	157⅝	157⅛	157⅝	...
85½	87	100	Mackay Cos.....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
69⅛	69½	200	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69	69¼	69	69⅛	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	100	Mercantile Marine.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
67⅞	68	600	Mexican Petroleum....	67⅝	67⅞	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅛	5,850	Miami Copper.....	28⅛	28⅞	27⅞	28½	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	600	Missouri Pacific.....	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
155⅞	157	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	156⅞	156⅞	156	156	— ½
125	130	115	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	120½	129½	129½	129½	— ½
30⅝	31	55	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	22¼	600	Nev. Consol. Copper...	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	...
74½	76	800	New York Air Brake..	75¾	76¼	75½	75½	...
118	118⅝	600	New York Central.....	118	118⅝	118	118½	+ ½
88⅞	89½	100	N. Y. State Railways..	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
112½	112¼	1,500	Norfolk & Western....	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112¼	+ ⅜
83½	84	200	North American.....	83⅜	83½	83⅜	83¼	+ ⅛
119½	119¾	100	Northern Pacific.....	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ¼
50	50½	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	50	50	49¾	50	...
123½	123⅞	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R.....	123¼	124	123¼	123½	+ ⅛
114	114½	100	People's Gas, Chi.....	114½	114½	114½	114¼	+ ⅛
101	106	100	P. Lorillard Co.....	105	105	105	105	...
107⅝	108	200	P. C., C. & St. Louis..	107¾	108	107¾	108	...
22	22¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
90	90½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	90	90	90	90	...
35¼	35½	100	Pressed Steel Car.....	33½	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
35¼	35⅝	400	R'way Steel Spring....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	21⅛	7,200	Ray Consol. Copper...	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
167¾	168	19,400	Reading.....	167⅜	168¼	167⅜	167¾	+ ⅜
79	80	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf...	79	79	79	79	...
25	25¼	400	Rock Island Co.....	23	25	25	25	+ ⅛
50	50¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf....	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Rutland pf.....	58	58	58	58	+3
36¼	36⅜	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	— ⅛
33⅜	34	100	St. Louis Southwest'n..	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
76½	76¾	1,100	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	77	77	76½	76½	— ⅜
24½	25	600	Seaboard Air Line.....	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
54½	54⅝	600	Seaboard Air Line pf..	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54½	— ½
189½	189⅝	400	Sears, Roebuck & Co..	189½	189⅝	189½	189⅝	+ ⅛
51	52½	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	52	52	52	52	+1
109⅝	109⅝	200	Southern Pacific.....	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	28¼	100	Southern R'way ext....	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
73⅜	74¼	200	South. R'way pf., ext..	73⅞	74	73⅞	74	+ ⅛
28¾	29¼	400	Standard Milling.....	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
63	63½	400	Standard Milling pf...	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
45¼	45¾	4,200	Tennessee Copper	44¼	45½	44¼	45½	+1
110	111	200	Texas Co.....	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	+1
108½	109	200	Underw'd Typewriter..	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	+1
12	13	500	Union Bag & Paper...	11½	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅛
169¼	169¼	5,900	Union Pacific	168⅞	169¼	168⅞	169¼	+ ⅜
90	90¼	200	Union Pacific pf.....	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	...
59	60	100	United Rys. Inv. pf...	59½	59½	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
22¼	22¼	1,740	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe...	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22	+ ⅛
60½	61	860	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf...	61	61	60	60	...
39¾	39⅝	900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.....	40	40	39½	39½	—1
63½	63¾	600	U. S. Rubber.....	63¼	63¾	63¼	63⅝	— ⅛
111¼	111¾	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	111½	111¾	111½	111½	— ½
69¼	69⅜	16,450	U. S. Steel.....	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛
110	110¼	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	— ⅜
63⅜	63⅞	2,500	Utah Copper	63½	64	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	5,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical ...	50⅛	50½	47⅝	48½	—1⅝
118	119	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	118	118	118	118	—1½
57	60	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C....	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
7½	7¾	200	Wabash	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
17	17½	100	Wabash pf.....	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
82⅝	83½	2,100	Western Union Tel....	83	83½	82⅝	82⅞	— ⅜
73	78½	600	Westinghouse E. & M..	72½	78	72½	78	+ ½
7	8	100	Wheel. & L. E.....	7	7	7	7	— ½
22	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	22	22	22	22	—1½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 13, 1912 ..... $1,445,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 377,857,000
Same period last year 426,858,000

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts. full pd 5,500..... 94⅞
Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan 10,000 c..... 92½
4,000..... 92⅝
U S Mexico 5s 1,000..... 90
N Y City 4s, 1958 3,000 s 2of..... 99½
N Y City 4s, 1959 2,000 s 5f..... 99½
N Y City 4½s 3,000..... 101¾
4,000..... 101¾
2,000..... 101¾
4,000..... 101⅞
N Y City 4½s, 1962 tem rects 22,000..... 100⅞
Adams Exp 4s 1,000..... 82½
Alb & Susq 3½s 1,000..... 90¼
4,000..... 90
Allis-Chalmers 5s Tr Co ctfs of dep 2,000..... 61¼
5,000..... 61½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000..... 101⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000..... 80
Am Sm Secur 6s 5,000..... 104⅝
2,000..... 104⅝
Am Spirits M 6s 2,000..... 100
Ann Arb 1st 4s 2,000..... 79½
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000..... 91⅝
3,000..... 91⅞
A, T & S Fe gen 4s 11,000..... 98¼
3,000..... 98⅝
500..... 98½
3,000..... 98⅛
adjustment 4s, stamped 1,000..... 90½
10,000 c..... 90⅜
conv 4s, 1960 30,000..... 103
At Coast Line 4s 5,000..... 94⅞
10,000..... 94⅝
1,000..... 94⅞
B & O gold 4s 3,000..... 96⅛
5,000..... 98
Beth Steel 5s 10,000..... 96½
4,000..... 96¼
Eklyn R T ref conv 4s 51,000..... 90
3,000..... 90¼
10,000..... 90
Canada So 1st 6s 1,000..... 101
Cnet Leather 5s 2,000..... 95⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s 5,000..... 110⅛
Ches & Ohio conv 4½s 7,000..... 93½
10,000 c..... 93¼
5,000..... 93
Chic & Alt 3½s 13,000..... 64
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000..... 95⅞
C, B & Q joint 4s 7,000..... 96½
1,000..... 96¼
5,000..... 96½
Ill div 3½s 1,000..... 87
Ill div 4s registered 5,000..... 95⅝
Chic Gt Wn 4s 1,000..... 79½
1,000..... 79
Chic, M & St P 4s, 1934 10,000..... 90¼
conv 4½s, sub rects, full pd 23,000..... 102½
10,000 c..... 102¾
26,000..... 102½
11,000..... 102½
Chic & Northwn, Milwauk Sparta & N Wn 1st 4s 2,000..... 93⅜
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 4,000..... 88⅝
1,000..... 88⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000..... 85
5,000..... 95½
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000..... 89¼
5,000..... 89⅜
14,000..... 89¼
19,500..... 89⅝
5,000..... 89½
Chino Copper 6s 13,000..... 140
500..... 140
500..... 145
1,000..... 144
C, C, C & St L deb 4½s 2,000..... 93¾
Col Industri 5s 1,000..... 80
2,000..... 80½
2,000..... 80¾
10,000..... 80⅞
Col & So ref & ext 4½s 5,000..... 96⅝
5,000..... 96⅜
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 3,000..... 98¾
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s 2,000..... 85¾
Det Edison 5s 1,000..... 101½
Detroit River Tunnel 4½s 16,000..... 90⅞
Det United Ry con 4½s 2,000..... 77⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 9,000..... 78⅞
Gen Motors 6s 3,000..... 100
Gulf & Ship I 5s 1,000..... 91¼
Indiana Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. trust rects 21,000..... 101
2,000..... 100⅝
1,000..... 101
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects 1st paid 1,000..... 104⅜
Int Paper cnv 5s 1,000..... 90
Kan Cy So 3s 1,000..... 73
Kentcky Cent 4s 2,000..... 78
Kings Co E L & P 1st & ref 5s 1,000..... 116¾
Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd 5,000..... 84½
Lacka Steel 5s, 1916 1,000..... 93½
2,000..... 94
L S & M S 3½s 5,000..... 85⅛
8,000..... 85½
L S & Mich S 4s, 1931 9,000..... 93¼
Lehigh Vy of N Y std 4½s 1,000..... 105
Liggett & Myers 7s, tem bonds 60,000..... 120⅝
Liggett & Myers 5s 14,000..... 94⅞
Louis & Nash unified 4s 4,000..... 90
Lou & N, Atl, K & Cin 4s 4,000..... 82⅝
1,000..... 82⅝
Mer Marine col tr 4½s 2,000..... 65½
1,000..... 65½
Mex Petroleum 1st ref conv 6s series A 5,000..... 98½
M, K & T 1st 4s 3,000..... 94½
M, K & T of T 5s 2,000..... 101⅜
Mo Pac 4s 5,000..... 71
Morris & Co sink fund 4½s 9,000..... 80½
Nassau Electric R R 4s 4,000..... 78
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s 10,000..... 80¼
Nat Starch deb 5s 10,000..... 89¼
Nat Tube 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co trust rects 10,000..... 100½
N Y Central M C col 3½s 4,000..... 75⅞
7,000..... 75½
N Y C & St L 1st 4s 6,000..... 99⅞
2,000..... 100
N Y, Chic & St L deb 4s 1,000..... 86½
N Y G E L, H & P 1st col tr 5s 7,000..... 103¼
4,000..... 103¼
Pur money 4s 1,000..... 88¾
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 3,000..... 129
N Y Railways tem ref 4s 1,000..... 78¾
5,000..... 78⅝
1,000..... 79
78,000..... 78⅝
1,000..... 78⅝
temp adj 5s 42,000..... 52½
5,000..... 53⅜
10,000..... 52⅝
1,000..... 53
6,000..... 52⅜
12,000..... 52⅝
2,000..... 52½
N Y & Rockaway Beach 5s 1,000..... 103½
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s 42,000..... 100
Norf & W cnv 4s 30,000..... 112
Northn Pac 4s 3,000..... 93⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 10,000..... 69½
Oreg S L 1st 6s 3,000..... 112⅝
1,000..... 112⅝
1,000..... 112⅝
1,000..... 112½
Oreg Short Line gtd refg 4s 6,000..... 93½
Oreg Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s 5,000..... 91⅜
Pac T & T 5s 2,000..... 100¼
2,000..... 100
Penn conv 3½s, 1912 9,000..... 100
1915 53,000..... 97⅜
Penn 4s, 1948 10,000..... 104
Penn Co gtd gold 4s 1,000..... 96¾
Penn R R 1st real este 4s 1,000..... 100¼
P. Lorillard Co 7s tem bonds 5,000..... 121¾
4,000..... 121⅜
P. Lorillard Co 5s 11,000..... 95¼
5,000..... 95¼
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s 1,000..... 94
Reading gen 4s 6,000..... 97⅝
R & Danv con 6s 1,000..... 104¼
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 10,000..... 104
St L & S F R R gen 5s 1,000..... 87
St L S W 1st 4s 1,000..... 91
con 4s 5,000..... 81⅝
1,000..... 81½
San A & A P 4s 2,000..... 86¾
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s 6,000..... 80¾
2,000..... 81
So Pac col 4s 1,000..... 90½
500..... 90½
500..... 90⅝
So Pac conv 4s 3,000..... 94⅜
5,000..... 94½
So Pac 1st ref 4s 34,000..... 95
10,000..... 94⅝
3,000..... 95
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000..... 107⅝
1,000..... 107½
So Ry gen 4s 2,000..... 78½
Stand Gas & El conv 6s 5,000..... 101
Tenn C, I & R gen 5s 2,000..... 106
Tex Co conv 6s 10,000..... 90⅞
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000..... 107¾
Third Av ref 4s 3,000..... 82⅜
Third Av adj 5s 13,000..... 74
Tol, St L & W 4s 2,000..... 60
Ulster & Dul 5s 1,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 105
Un Bag & P 5s 1,000..... 94
stamped 2,000..... 94
Un Pac 1st 4s 2,000..... 100⅜
18,000..... 100½
Un Pac 1st & Ref 4s 1,000..... 97
Un Pac conv 4s 15,000..... 101¾
U S Rubber 5s 3,000..... 104½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 2,000..... 102¼
3,000..... 102¼
3,000..... 102½
1,000..... 102⅝
35,000..... 102½
13,000..... 102⅝
registered 1,000..... 102
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 4,000..... 99½
Va Iron, C & C 5s 3,000..... 96
Va Ry & P 5s 5,000..... 96
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000..... 105⅝
1,000..... 105½
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000..... 89⅝
1,000..... 90⅛
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 13,000..... 65⅝
Equit Tr Co cts of dep stk 2,000..... 65⅞
3,000..... 65½
West Md 4s 2,000..... 86¾
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s 1,000..... 94⅝
24,000..... 94⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000..... 92
Wis Cent, Sup & D Div & Term 4s 10,000..... 90⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100½	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅝	102
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅜	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅝	102
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅜			
4s, r, 1925	114	114⅜			
4s, c, 1925	114	114⅜			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	205	220	M, St P & S		
Alb & Susq.	265½	..	S M.....	141	142¼
Alle & W...	130¼	..	Do pf.....	152	154
Allis-Chalm.	⅝	1	Do 1 l....	85¾	87
Do pf.....	2½	10	Mo, K & T.	27⅝	27⅝
Am Ag Ch.	60½	62	Do pf.....	59½	61½
Do pf.....	100½	101½	Mor & Es...	170	180
Am B S pf.	100¼	101	N. C & St L.	160	190
A B S & F.	92½	96¼	Nat Enam..	16	17
Am Cities...	31	32	Do pf.....	91	94
Am Coal...	75	100	Nat Lead...	57½	58
Am Exp...	210	220	Do pf.....	107½	109½
A, H & L..	5	6	Nat Rys of M 1st pf..	64⅜	70
Am I Sec...	26½	27	N O, M & C pf.....	27½	30
Am Lin pf.	36⅜	37	N Y, C & St L.....	56	60
A S pf, B..	89¼	89½	Do 1st pf.	103	112
Am Sn pf...	100	108	Do 2d pf..	84	90⅞
Do new....	100	105	N Y Dock..	20½	..
Am Tob pf.	107½	108½	Do pf.....	40	49
Am Woolen.	28	29½	N Y, L & W.	122	130
Ann Arbor..	15	35	N Y, N H & H.....	134	135½
Do pf.....	60	90	N Y O & W	37	37½
Assets Real.	121	125½	N O T & L.	59	61
Assoc Oil...	52	..	Norf South.	46	50½
Atl C Line.	140½	141	N & W pf.	87	90
Bald L pf...	107¾	108	Ont Mining.	2	2¾
Balt & Ohio.	108	108½	Pabst B pf.	110½	112
Do pf.....	87½	88	Pac Coast..	90	100
Batopilas M.	1⅝	1⅞	Do 1st pf.	85	105
Brunswick Ter..	9	10	Do 2d pf..	90	100
B, R & P...	112	114	Pac Mail...	33	33¼
Do pf.....	126	150	P T & T pf.	99¾	101
But'k Co....	33½	34½	Peo & E...	13¾	16
Canada So..	67½	69	P, Lor pf..	113½	114½
Cent Leath.	25	26	Pere Marq..	..	30
Do pf.....	91	93¼	Do 2d pf..	..	38
C & S A T.	117½	119¾	Phelps-D'ge.	220	..
Chi & Alt...	19	23	Phila Co....	103	104
Do pf.....	30	40	P, C, C & St L pf..	110	115
C, B & Q..	207	..	Pr St C pf.	101½	103
C G W pf..	33	34	P, Y & A pf.....	163¼	..
C, I & L pf	50	80	Pr St C pf.	100	102
C & N W..	135	136	Pub S Corp.	109	112
C, St P, M & Om.....	130	135

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Prices Generally Firm, Though Markets in Other Centres Move Sluggishly.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets was sluggish yesterday, though such movements as occurred were, as reported in the special dispatches to THE TIMES, generally upward.

The market in Baltimore showed little life. Maryland Casualty advanced a full point and Northern Central was fractionally higher.

The stock market in Boston was somewhat more active and was firm, with Butte & Superior, American Zinc, and Superior Copper again monopolizing the greater bulk of the trading during the earlier part of the session. Butte & Superior went up to 51⅝ at the opening, but reacted to around 50½ on substantial profit taking. Zinc was strong and went to 8⅜. Isle Royale was prominent also in the trading, rising a point or more to above 32.

Prices on the Chicago Exchange ruled higher, but the advances were moderate. Union Carbide climbed to a new high record and was the strongest spot in the list, while Sears-Roebuck, People's Gas, and a few other issues were higher. There was a drop of 3 points in the price of Quaker Oats common, to 287, probably the reaction from hasty buying some time ago when rumors of an early melon cutting were current.

Trading on the Philadelphia Exchange was again restricted, but the predominant tone was firm. Quotations for the majority of stocks remained stationary at Wednesday's close, while others showed only fractional improvement. Exceptions to this were Pennsylvania Salt stock and warrants, which continued making new high levels.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Fidelity and Deposit	153	153	153
150	G. B. S. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Houston O. com. t. c.	14½	14½	14½
50	Houston O. pf. t. c.	67¾	67¾	67¾
200	Int. & Gt. North. C.	56	56	56
215	Maryland Casualty	97	97	97
100	Norfolk Ry. & L.	28¼	28¼	28¼
65	Northern Central	129	129	129
100	Seaboard A. L.	25	25	25
100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾
40	Wash., Balt. & A.	101½	101½	101½

BONDS.

$5,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,000	Baltimore Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼
12,000	Con. Power 4½s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Charleston C. E. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Fairmont & C. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	52¾	52¾	52¾
3,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	86	86	86
1,000	Milwaukee Rfg. 4½s	95	95	95
3,000	Norfolk Rys. & L. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Sparrows Point 4½s	97	97	97
4,000	United Rys. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	United Rys. inc.	65	65	65
2,000	United Rys. fdgs. 5s	89½	89	89½
6,000	Va. Rys. & Power 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Boston & Albany	215½	215½	215½
66	Boston Elevated	129	128½	129
28	Boston & Maine	97	97	97
2	Boston & Providence	297	297	297
14	Mass. Elec.	20	20	20
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	92	92	92
50	Mass. Elec. stamped	78½	78½	78¾
94	Mass. Elec. trac. wan.	20c	19c	19c
84	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135	134½	135
31	West End St.	84	84	84
31	W. End St. R. R. pf.	101¼	101	101¼

TELEPHONES.

207	American	145¾	145½	146¾
100	Mexican	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
18	New England	152½	152½	152½

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Chem.	61	61	61
190	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
195	Amoskeag	83	83	83
90	Am. Sugar	132½	131¼	131½
32	Am. Sugar pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾
10	East Boston Land	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	Edison	286	283	283
20	Gen. Ry. & Elec.	124	124	124
150	Mackay pf.	69	68¾	69
150	Mass. Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾
6	Mass. Gas pf.	94½	94½	94½
38	N. E. Cotton Yarn	100	100	100
10	Pullman	153½	153½	153½
15	Reese Buttonhole	17	17	17
187	Swift	104¼	104¼	104¼
77	Torrington	29	29	29
75	United Fruit	105	105	105
1,996	Union Shoe Mach.	52	51¾	52
15	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼
875	U. S. Steel	60¾	60	60¾
16	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾

MINING.

25	Adventure	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Algomah	7	7	7
730	Allouez	47¼	47¼	48¼
340	Arnal. Copper	86¼	85½	85⅝
7,945	Am. Zinc	33	32¼	32¾
15	Anaconda	44¾	44¼	44⅝
450	Arizona Commercial	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
985	Boston & Corbin	8¼	8	8¼
9,329	Butte & Superior	51⅝	49¼	50¾
385	Cal. & Arizona	76¾	75½	76¼
31	Cal. & Hecla	524	520	524
251	Centennial	26¼	25	26
1,351	Chino	34⅝	32⅜	34¼
2,000	Copper Range	59	58¾	58¾
5	Daly-West	21	21	21
15	East Butte	13¾	13¼	13⅜
855	Franklin	13¾	12¾	13¼
60	Giroux	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,590	Granby	57	55	56
698	Greene-Cananea	10⅜	10	10¼
840	Hancock	35¾	34¾	35¼
100	Helvetia	1½	1½	1½
420	Indiana	19⅜	19¼	19½
775	Island Creek	63	61¼	62
100	Island Creek pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
9,071	Isle Royale	33½	31	32
50	Kerr Lake	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
310	Lanalle	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,190	Lake	40⅝	39¼	40
700	Mason Valley	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
50	Mass. Cons	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
185	Miami	28⅝	28	28⅝
65	Michigan Copper	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,047	Mohawk	68⅛	66	67¾
150	Nevada Con	22⅜	22	22⅜
50	New Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
30	Niplssing	7 13-16	7¾	7 13-16
550	North Butte	31¼	30⅝	31¼
25	North Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Oilway	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
270	Old Colony	7¾	7¾	7¾
70	Old Dominion	59	58¼	58½
119	Osceola	125	123½	124½
3,935	Fond Creek	19¾	19¾	19¾
25	Quincy	101	101	101
680	Ray Cons	21¼	20⅜	21¼
125	Santa Fe	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16
150	Shannon	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
100	Shattuck	22¾	22¾	22¾
500	South Utah	75c	75c	75c
275	St. Mary's Land	64	64	64
35	Superior & Boston	2¾	2⅝	2½
2,150	Superior Copper	41¾	40	40¾
30	Tamarack	45	45	45
155	Trinity	7	7	7
1,250	Tuolumne	4	4	4
2,988	U. S. Smelters	40¼	39	39¾
144	U. S. Smelters pf.	49	49	49
500	Utah Apex	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16
365	Utah Cons	12	12	12
10	Utah Copper	63¾	63¾	63¾
35	Victoria	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
10	Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Wolverine	113	112	113

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	Am. Z. & L. 6s, 1914	130	130	130
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s	100	100	100
5,000	U. F. 4½s, 1925	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	U. S. Rubber 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100½	100½	100½

Boston Curb Closing Prices.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay St. G.	26	27	Goldfd C.	4	4¼
Bohemia	3⅜	3⅝	La Rose C.	3 7-16	3 9-16
Boston Ely.	1⅜	1 11-16	Majestic C.	56	58
Cactus	11	13	New Baltic.	3	3¼
Calaveras	2⅞	2¾	Oneco	2⅝	3
Chemung	5¼	5⅜	Ohio Copper	1¼	1⅜
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Rex	31	33
Cons. Ariz.	60	63	R. I. Coal.	2 9-16	2 11-16
Davis-Daly.	2¼	2 5-16	South Lake.	9¾	9¾
First Nat.	2¾	3			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	34¾	34¼	34¼
50	American Can pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾
100	American Ship	54¼	54¼	54¼
100	American Tool	48	48	48
350	Chi. Rys., Series 2	26	25¼	25¾
150	Chi. Rys., Series 3	6	6	6
20	Com. Edison	140	140	140
50	Hart. S. & M. pf.	101¾	101	101¾
125	Illinois Brick	67¼	67	67
50	Kansas City Light	19	19	19
125	People's Gas	114¾	114¼	114¾
50	Public Service	84½	84½	84½
35	Quaker Oats	290	287	287
58	Quaker Oats pf.	109	109	109
100	Reading	163¼	163¼	163¼
135	Sears	180¾	180	180¼
100	Streets	10	10	10
49	Streets pf.	49¼	45	49¼
25	Swift	104½	104½	104½
489	Union Carbide	167	162	167
100	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	U. S. Steel	69¾	69	69¾
190	Pacific Gas	64¾	64¼	64¾

BONDS.

$3,000	City Ry. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
4,000	Comw. Edison 5s	103½	103½	103¼
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
4,000	Ogden Gas 5s	98	98	98

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Milling	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
10	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103	103	103

AGREE ON TERMS FOR SOUTH SHORE GRANT

Company Holding Franchise Consents to Allow Other Lines to Use Tracks for Bridge Approach.

ESTIMATE BOARD APPROVES

Work Will Start at Once to Give Queens Improved Traction Facilities Through Elmhurst to Jamaica.

The long-standing trouble over the South Shore Traction Company was settled yesterday when the Board of Estimate approved the transfer of the franchise of that concern, with certain important modifications in its terms, to the Manhattan & Jamaica Railway. The South Shore Traction Company was one of the properties controlled by Joseph G. Robin. The road was never completed, and the company had been in bankruptcy for months. The delay in the negotiations between the receivers for the company and the city as to the date of its franchise brought about the controversy between William J. Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union, and Mayor Gaynor.

There is only one thoroughfare at the eastern end of the Queensboro Bridge through which street cars can run from the bridge, so as to clear the Sunnyside yard of the Long Island Railroad and gain access to the interior of Queens. This thoroughfare, Thomson Boulevard, by the terms of the franchise of the South Shore Traction Company, was reserved exclusively to it, and the company had the right to keep away any other trolley company which desired entry to Manhattan by the Queensboro Bridge unless it acceded to the South Shore company's terms.

In the negotiations with the receivers of the South Shore Traction Company the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate found that the receivers demanded "that terms be laid down for any future company desirous of operating over the South Shore tracks in Thomson Boulevard so onerous as to make the South Shore franchise effectually exclusive." The board threatened last week to revoke the franchise altogether, and granted a week's delay at the earnest solicitation of Borough President Connolly of Queens, who was anxious to see if some arrangement could be reached to give Queens Borough improved transit facilities.

The South Shore Company officials saw the necessity of making concessions, and the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate signified their willingness to concede competition under fair terms. They agreed to grant running rights over the lines to another company either on terms agreed upon between the companies or fixed by the Public Service Commission.

In recommending that in consideration of this concession the South Shore Company should be permitted to transfer its franchise to the Manhattan & Jamaica Company, the Franchise Committee obtained an undertaking that the company would construct and put in operation its line to the intersection of Thomson Boulevard and the Long Island tracks by Oct. 31, to Elmhurst by Dec. 31, and to Jamaica by March 31, 1913. The company agreed to extend its line through Jamaica to the city line within six months of receiving notice from the President of Queens.

In return for these undertakings, the Franchise Committee recommended that no payment should be exacted from the company for the use of the tracks over the Sunnyside yard and the maximum annual payments based on gross receipts were reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The committee received a copy of the underwriting agreement for the bonds of the Manhattan & Jamaica Railway Company.

In its report to the Board of Estimate the committee thus summed up the advantages of the arrangement:

"The people of Queens are assured of immediate transit relief; free competition is obtained for the Queensboro Bridge tracks, and the Manhattan & Jamaica Railway Company is protected and encouraged to build up its territory by furnishing adequate service from the beginning of operation."

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Easier, with Coarse Grains Firm—Coffee Stronger.

Wheat showed more pressure, due to higher Winter crop estimates. Spring wheat and Canadian advices were also bearish. Cash and flour demand was dull. Corn was steady despite prospects of more favorable weather. The cash situation is firm. Oats were irregular but ruled a shade higher. Provisions were slightly easier on lower hogs. Cottonseed oil was featureless. Trade demand is slow, but the spot situation exhibits steadiness. Cotton is quiet. The lack of offerings of old crop stuff seemed to nullify the influence of satisfactory crop advancement. Coffee was firm, stimulated by foreign advices.

WHEAT.

News was not of a character to stimulate much support from any quarter during the progress of yesterday's session, and, reflecting this, initial quotations were a shade easier, followed by a gradual increase of selling pressure and lowering of values. The more bearish crop accounts handed in inspire free offerings, and, although at the close there was a fractional rally, the action of the market was rather disconcerting to interests which had been encouraged by the stability of prices on Wednesday. The July option at Chicago led the decline and gave color to recent theory that bull speculators were temporarily utilizing bulges to liquidate.

There were general rains again noted through Kansas and Nebraska, and, while it is still persisted by some authorities that these were too long delayed to aid the growing crop, it is evident that a majority of the crop advices are more optimistic, and estimates tend toward higher figures. Lyle intimated that Kansas may have 85,000,000 bushels this year, while other information was to the effect that cutting is going on steadily in the extreme south-west, with harvesting from Oklahoma moving and the line of harvesting operations progressing northward rapidly. The accounts from the Spring wheat territory show no deviation from their highly encouraging average with helpful rains shown through South Dakota. Furthermore, The Manitoba Free Press issued an estimate on the area in the Canadian Northwest, placing it at 11,180,000 acres, against 10,400,000 acres last year, with prospects bright at this date.

The Liverpool cables were steady, but still devoid of influence. The recent strength of the Paris market, however, has brought forth comment, and leads to claims of further importations by France being necessary prior to the new crop of that country becoming accessible. Australian wheat was said to be in better demand, with offers from Argentina firm, but business in American wheat is nil. Yesterday's exports sales of Canadian grades were 40,000 bushels. Meanwhile the cash demand in this country is light, and sharp declines in Southwestern markets yesterday had a sympathetic effect on futures. Moreover, the reports from Minneapolis of a prominent milling concern closing three of its mills, owing to the lack of flour inquiry was not calculated upon to incite demand from others quarters.

Cash No. 2 red quoted at 81.18½, cost, insurance, and freight, domestic basis, and $1.18½, to arrive, free on board; No. 2 hard, $1.19, free on board; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.24¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—A very steady undertone continues. Many believe that part of the buying is based on the backwardness of the plant and the replanting in many sections, the theory being that there will be frequent scares in the near future. Showers were predicted for the East, which will be beneficial. This and the setback in wheat brought about freer offerings for a time, but sales were well absorbed. The cash demand was improved, and it was thought that the movement would decrease. Argentina exports to-day are estimated at 5,850,000 bushels, but this was without much influence, and, of course, with the large crop in that country, such exports are to be anticipated.

No. 2 corn quoted at 83¾c, free on board, afloat, for export.

OATS.—Prices moved irregularly, with relative heaviness in the near position for a change, but on the whole the undertone was steady. Rains in the West and showers predicted for other sections acted again values, but there was a fair demand, with part of the buying of the new crop deliveries on the theory that their discount is larger than warranted. Cash demand was reported as liberal.

Standards were quoted at 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60¼c.

PROVISIONS.

Lower hog values again accounted for small declines in the provision market. The range of values was narrow, however, and there seemed to be little aggressiveness in the way of support from packers or selling by outside interests, the latter continuing bearish as a result of large stocks and slow demand.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.14⅝	$1.13⅝	$1.14	$1.14½
September	1.10½	1.09¾	1.10¼	1.10½
December	..	..	1.10¾	1.10⅝

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.09¼	$1.07½	$1.08¼	$1.09¼
September	1.05½	1.04⅝	1.05¼	1.05⅝
December	1.06¼	1.05½	1.06	1.06⅝
Corn—				
July	74½	74¼	74½	74¼
September	73	72⅝	72¾	72⅝
December	63¼	62⅝	63¼	62⅝
Oats—				
July	50⅜	50¼	50¼	50⅜
September	41⅝	41	41¼	41
December	42¾	41¾	42	41¾
Lard—				
July	10.97½	10.92½	10.97½	11.02½
September	11.17½	11.02½	11.17½	11.22½
October	11.25	11.20	11.25	11.30
Ribs—				
July	10.55	10.50	10.55	10.57½
September	10.72½	10.65	10.72½	10.72½
Pork—				
July	18.97½	18.82½	18.97½	18.97½
September	19.27½	19.10	19.27½	19.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of dealings did not expand materially. The undertone was steady, and while at times there seemed to be more pressure directed against the list, partly encouraged by favorable cotton weather and the sagging of lard values, the selling was not persistent. Spot prices are well maintained notwithstanding a renewal of claims that the slight betterment noted in the consuming demand has petered out. Part of the buying of the new crop deliveries was credited to Western sources, but on the whole new business is light with developments being awaited.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.90	6.93
June	..	..	6.90	6.92
July	6.94	6.91	6.92	6.93
August	7.04	7.02	7.02	7.03
September	7.15	7.11	7.12	7.14
October	7.10	7.10	7.09	7.10
November	..	..	6.65	6.66
December	6.63	6.61	6.61	6.59
January	..	..	6.62	6.62

COTTON.

Weather advices received during the day were construed as warranting a lower level of values, but it was evident that news from spot centres deterred selling pressure. The range of fluctuations was narrow, with trading not particularly heavy, and during most of the day the list was a few points below Wednesday's last prices. Considerable switching accounted for an important share of the dealings, and in these operations prominent spot people were conspicuous, absorbing the near positions.

Most dispatches from the South were indicative of firmness of holders, and where high-grade cotton must be had prices were in instances more than 10 a pound above the local market. Of course, at this late date the parties between Southern spot markets and other markets are not as significant as would be the case earlier in the season, particularly as there is great irregularity in the grades, but it is evident thta there is little pressure of futures because of the spot situation.

At Liverpool the demand for spots is unabated, and sales of 12,000 bales were given out yesterday, the spot department there displaying relative strength as compared with futures. The Manchester cable somewhat less encouraging, with yarns and cloths said to be dull and quiet, respectively. From domestic points are assertions to the effect that the print cloth market is firm, but aside from the varying advices received intermittently the trade situation of this country in general is veiwed with satisfaction.

According to The Journal of Commerce advices, the area over the South this season given as cotton is 5.4 per cent. under that of last year. The estimate seemed to coincide with a majority of ideas entertained, and therefore was not stimulating to new business. Statisticians figured that with a reduction of that amount in the area there would be 1,230,000 bales less cotton received this season as compared with last, assuming that the yield per acre is equivalent to that of the 1911-12 crop. In quarters where conservatism rules the belief was expressed that if an outturn of that proportion should be received the price at present would seem high, but they assert that until cotton is ranning there is likely to be more or less nervousness, due to the unsatisfactory early start of the crop.

Some selling was induced during the day by the showers in parts of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. These not exactly general nor heavy, but regarded as helpful. Generally settled weather prevailed in other sections, and while the outlook favored showers in parts of the East and Arkansas there was no dissatisfaction expressed over the forecasts.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	11.28	11.28	11.28@ ..	11.28
July	11.39	11.35	11.38@11.39	11.38
August	11.45	11.41	11.44@11.45	11.44
September	11.50	11.49	11.50@11.51	11.49
October	11.58	11.53	11.56@11.57	11.57
November	..	..	11.60@11.62	11.61
December	11.68	11.62	11.66@11.67	11.67
January	11.65	11.59	11.63@11.64	11.64
February	..	..	11.67@11.69	11.68
March	11.77	11.74	11.76@11.77	11.77
May	..	..	11.81@11.83	11.83

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb, 27¾@28c; firsts, 26¼@27¼c; seconds, 25¼@26c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy tubs, finest, 26¼@27c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 22@23c; process, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 23c; seconds, 21¼@22c; thirds, 19½@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, new, specials, 14½c; average fancy, 14¼c; undergrades, 13@14c; daisies, best, new, 15c; State, skims, new specials, 11¼@12c; choice, 10@11c; fair, 8½@9¼c; undergrades, 6@8c; full skims, common, 3@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21@22c; extra firsts, 19½@20½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 16@17c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2, 15½@16¼c; checks, good to fine, 15@16c; poor to fair, 14@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, fresh, new, whites, fancy, large, new laid, 24@25c; selected whites, fair to good, 22@23c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 21½@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market closed steady, with refiners quoting fine granulated at $5.10 net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. The following quotations are not less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of 60 two-pound cartons, $8.20; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.20; Eagle tablets, $6.80; cut loaf, $6; crushed, $5.90; Mold A, $5.55; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.45; XXXX powdered, $5.35; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.30; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.20; Eagle, two, three and one-half and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.40; Eagle, two-pound bags, fine granulated, $5.50; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.45; five-pound bags, $5.40; ten-pound bags, $5.35; twenty-five and fifty-pound bags and standard granulated, $5.25; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.20; confectioners' A and No. 1, $5.05; Nos. 2 to 13, $5@4.80, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 14, 15, and 16, $4.45.

The local market for raw sugar closed steady, with a limited quantity of Cuban sugar for July clearance or shipment at a 2 9-16c basis for 96° test, cost and freight, equal to 3.29c duty paid. That price was quoted at the close, with muscovado, 89° test, at $3.42, and molasses sugar, 89° test, at $3.17. The London beet sugar market was steady, and 1½@2½d higher, with June, July, and August at 11s 1½d. July 11s 9½d, and August 11s 5½d, with buyers at these prices.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market for both commodities ruled steady, with moderate business at unchanged prices.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 14@15c; fair, 16@19c; good, 20@26c; prime, 26@32c; New Orleans, open kettle, 25@50c; syrups, common, 9@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 19@28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was dull, with buyers and sellers unable to agree.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5.70@$6; Winter straights, $5.80@$6.45; Winter patents, $5.50@$5.70; Spring clears, $4.75@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.40@$4.60; No. 2 Winter, $4.20@$4.80; Kansas straights, $5.25@$5.35; fancy Spring patents, $5.85@$7.15. RYE FLOUR—Easy. Quoted: Fair to good, $4.60@$5; choice to fancy, $5.10@$5.35. CORNMEAL—Quiet. Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.25. BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Steady. Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.70@$1.75; coarse, $1.65@$1.70. FEED—Western easy; city easy. Quoted: Western Spring, $28.50; standard milling, $26.50; flour middling, $31.10; Red Dog, $31.85; city bran, $26 bulk; $26.40 sacks; middling, $27@$27.50; Red Dog, $32.50; hominy, chop, $29@$30 bulk, $30.20@$31.20 sacks; oilmeal, $37.50@$38.

RICE.—The rice market was steady. Business was fair in a jobbing way at full but unchanged prices.

Quotations: Screenings, 3¾@3¾c; fair, 4¼@4¾c; ordinary, 4¾@4¾c; good ordinary, 4¾@4¾c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5¼@6c; Head, Japan, 4¼@4¾c; Patna, 6@6¼c.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices. Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.60; bulk, $5; standard white, cases, New York, $10.50; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.60; bulk, $6; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.50. Linseed Oil—American seed, city, raw, 79@80c; out of town, raw, 78@79c; Calcutta, raw, 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine were dull and weak, with a slight recession in prices. Resin and tar were steady at unchanged prices.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 47¼c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $4.50@$4.60; E, $4; F, $4.10; G, $4.50; H, $4.80; I, $5.05; K, $5.40; M, $6.25; N, $6.50; WG, $6.75, and WW, $6.90.

NEED MORE FOR HOSPITAL.

Institution for Deformities Short $15,000 for Dispensary.

E. M. Gattle, President of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Madison Avenue near 124th Street, announced yesterday that a total of $36,500 had been raised toward the construction of the new dispensary building. One of the gifts just received is $2,500 from Jacob H. Schiff. A like sum has been subscribed by both Felix and Paul M. Warburg. The Young People's League gave $1,000, the proceeeds of an amateur theatrical performance and dance. Henry Phipps has contributed $750.

The new structure will be seven stories in height, and the dispensary will be a model of its kind.

Last year the Hospital gave 29,000 treatments to more than 2,400 crippled children and adults. Nearly 300 patients from California, West Virginia, Maryland, Vermont, Idaho, and States other than New York were treated.

Ground will be broken for the new dispensary as soon as sufficient funds are in hand. At least $15,000 additional must be raised. Subscriptions will be received at the hospital, 1,915 Madison Avenue.

New York Realty Owners

INCORPORATED 1896.

SUMMARY OF GROWTH

	ASSETS.	CAP. & SURP.
1902	$507,000	$250,000
1907	1,600,000	1,393,000
1912	3,531,000	2,517,000

DIVIDENDS PAID FOR SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS

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The Investment Registry, Limited, 2 Waterloo Place, London, England (established 1880—invested funds, $150,000,000), is prepared to purchase for cash existing, or to be created, issues of Bonds or Debentures well secured on sound revenue-producing properties, both as to capital and income.

No speculative propositions entertained. Small-est transactions considered, $300,000; largest, $2,-000,000. Only principals or their representatives corresponded with, agents ignored. Booklet explaining how millions of pounds sterling have already been invested; advantages offered to borrowers and particulars required, will be sent only to principals or their representatives, on application in English, French, German or Spanish, to the—

Purchase Department, Investment Registry, Ltd., 2, Waterloo Place, Lon on, S. W., England.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Debenture Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by an Indenture dated December 15, 1907, Made to The Trust Company of America, Trustee.
Notice of Election to Pay and Redeem.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California) has elected to pay and redeem the entire issue of its debenture mortgage thirty-year six per cent. gold bonds (being an issue of bonds of said company secured by an indenture dated December 15, 1907, made by said company to The Trust Company of America, Trustee) at their face value and the accrued interest thereon, such right of redemption having been expressly reserved upon the face of each of said bonds and in said indenture; and said Pacific Gas and Electric Company hereby gives notice that it will on the 15th day of June, 1912, (said day being an interest payment day and having been fixed for such redemption by the Board of Directors of said company), at the office of The Equitable Trust Company, New York, (into which said The Trust Company of America has been merged), in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, redeem all of said bonds, and all outstanding matured coupons, including the coupon to mature June 15, 1912, at their face value respectively, and that the principal of all of said bonds then outstanding together with the interest then due thereon will become due and payable on said 15th day of June, 1912, at the said office of said The Equitable Trust Company, New York, and said Pacific Gas and Electric Company requires that on said 15th day of June, 1912, or as soon thereafter as may be, said bonds, together with all unmatured coupons thereto belonging, be presented for redemption upon the terms aforesaid, at said office of said The Equitable Trust Company of New York. Interest on all and every of said bonds will cease to accrue on said 15th day of June, 1912. All unpaid matured coupons belonging to any of said bonds, including the coupons maturing on said 15th day of June, 1912, will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of said The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds, Issued Under Mortgage Dated January 2, 1901.

Receivers of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company having been appointed, and it appearing to be desirable that the interests of holders of the above bonds be protected by a Committee, the undersigned have agreed to act as Bondholders' Committee, and invite deposits of the bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, subject to a Bondholders' Agreement on file with the Depositary

June 3, 1912.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
WILLIAM V. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
JACOB E. WARD,
C.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jute Card Waste Comes In Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision sustaining a protest filed by Salomon Bros. & Co. in regard to the importation of jute card waste. Duty was assessed by the Collector at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 479 of the Tariff act of 1909. The importers asserted it was free of duty under Paragraph 578 of the same act. The merchandise was shown to be of the same character as that passed on by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, that body holding that it was more accurately described as "jute manufactured" than as "waste not specially provided for."

Judge Hay has sustained a protest by F. M. Shallus who asked free entry for Ravison meal, which was assessed by the Collector at Baltimore as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The commodity in question was invoiced as a fertilizer, it being held as a substance used only for manure on account of the high percentage of silica and ash it contains. The importers produced evidence to show that any rapeseed meal having more than 8 per cent. of total ash was not considered fit for food purposes. Analyses of the several importations showed the total ash to vary from 12.34 to 19.12 per cent. and the silica in the ash from 5.37 to 11.94 per cent.

Regarding a protest filed by H. Wille of New York the board sustains his contention that the assessment of duty on articles of wood and metal inlay, or so-called "intarsia," should be at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures in chief value of wood and the Collector's assessment at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal is accordingly modified.

The protest of Sherman T. Blake & Co. regarding the action of the Collector at San Francisco has been overruled by the board. The importers brought in two varieties of biscuits known by the names of "Albert" and "Century" and maintained that they should be assessed at the rate provided for "unsweetened" biscuits. An analysis of the samples by the Government chemist, however, showed that the goods in question contained sweetening matter to the extent of 12 to 15 per cent.

DRY GOODS TRADING GOOD.

Buyers Still Active Filling In on Seasonable Merchandise.

While somewhat lighter than that of Wednesday, yesterday's trading in the New York dry goods market was generally declared to be good for this time of the year. Though the current season is almost over and spot buying of the Fall merchandise will not begin for the next six weeks or so, buyers continue active and are still filling in on seasonable merchandise. Whether this condition arises from the retarding of duplicate business earlier in the season by unfavorable climatic conditions or whether it arises from the modern method which favors the conservative buying of goods as needed, regardless of the season, is a perplexing question.

There was a noticeable absence of important local buyers from the market yesterday, and this fact is believed to have been the leading factor in the day's decline. Several of the larger out-of-town buyers were active, but their activity was confined, for the most part, to limited lines. The greater part of the business done was placed, according to reports from the principal houses, by the usual run of smaller buyers of the city and vicinity.

Trading in wash goods showed little change from yesterday. Buyers were fairly active, and the demand was well spread among the various fabrics. White goods showed a reawakening in certain quarters, and some good business was done. Dress linens were practically unchanged. Seasonable silks were very dull, spot buying being nominal.

Ribbons were slow to move, and embroideries continued to lag. Laces, on the other hand, were in good demand in secondary distributing centres, and, according to predictions made by one of the most prominent factors in the trade, they will be good for a long time to come. Hosiery and underwear moved in a satisfactory way, although the best part of the orders placed for the latter merchandise was for special-priced lots. Spot trading in floor coverings gave promise of considerable activity later in the season.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

8979. POST OFFICE EQUIPMENT.—A new building is being constructed by a European Government for its development of post and telegraphs, and an American Consul writes that there should be an opportunity for an American manufacturer to furnish part of the equipment which will be needed.

8980. SOAP, OILS, CHEMICALS, &c.—An American consular officer reports that the War Department of the country in which he is located is asking for quotations on certain quantities of solway soda, chain oil, sulphate of soda, cleaning soap, sulphuric acid, acetic acid, cromate of potash, &c.

8981. WOOD FIBER, COTTON TUBING, AND MACHINERY.—Inquiries have been received at an American consulate for prices, free on board, New York or Boston, on wood fiber, in lots of ten tons.

8982. COTTONSEED OIL CAKE, LINSEED CAKE, AND GLUTEN.—A business man in France informs an American consular officer that he desires the exclusive agency of American exporters of cottonseed oil cake, linseed cake, and gluten made from corn.

8983. PIPES FOR WATER MAINS.—An American Consul reports that a Latin-American municipality is about ready to install new pipes for its entire water system and desires to buy several carloads of pipe from 6 to 12 inches. Prices are desired.

8984. LOCOMOTIVES AND PASSENGER COACHES.—A report from an American consular officer in a European country states that a railway company in his district is in the market for two locomotives and six modern passenger coaches. The amount to be expended will be about $54,000.

8985. BANK FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.—A European bank is constructing a new office building for its own use. No imported materials will be used. An American Consul writes that American vaults are in great favor owing to the way in which they have withstood fire in several recent disastrous conflagrations in the United States.

8986. HARDWARE AND ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES.—A business firm in the United Kingdom has informed an American consulate that it is interested in hardware and engineering specialties. It would like to get in touch with American manufacturers of small tools for engineers, hardware, and house furniture and domestic specialties of every description.

8987. MACHINE GUNS.—An Asiatic Government is in the market to purchase one or more small calibre machine guns. An official informs an American consulate that offers from German and English firms have been received, but he has agreed to wait a reasonable time. These should be sent as soon as possible.

8988. CLUB FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.—An American Consul reports that a club in his district will shortly erect a new clubhouse. There will be no opening for the sale of American building materials, with the exception, perhaps, of some parquetry flooring. Communications and advertising matter, both in Spanish, should be sent to an address given in the report.

8989. MOTOR CAR SERVICE.—A contract has just been signed between a Latin-American Government and a business man for the establishment of a freight and passenger motor car service to run through several towns, a distance of 228 miles. An American Consul writes that this service should prove of great value to the farmers by furnishing transporting facilities for their products. Communications should be in Spanish.

8990. WOODWORKING MACHINERY, ENGINES, AND BOILERS.—An American Consul reports that he recently had an interview with the representative of the principal exporter of lumber from his district, as well as the principal sawmill owner. This owner should be supplied with full line of catalogues. At present there is only one band saw used owing to the lack of skilled labor in handling such machines, and all the mills are equipped with gang or frame saws of European manufacture. Copy of the complete report, giving further particulars, will be sent to interested firms by the Bureau of Manufactures.

Receivers for Denver & Laramie R.R.

DENVER, Col., June 13.—Receivers for the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad were appointed yesterday on applications of H. F. Bridges, a bond owner. The road, which extends from Denver to Cheyney, is about $400,000 in debt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MUTUAL TAXIMETER CAB COMPANY.—Judge Gerard of the Supreme Court has appointed Frank C. Bowdich receiver of the assets of the Mutual Taximeter Cab Company of 249 West Eighteenth Street, with a bond of $3,000, on application of Elizabeth Skahill, administratrix of Timothy Skahill, a creditor for $5,390 judgment in an accident case.

SIMON STEINBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $1,866 against Simon Steinberg, shoe dealer of 88 Bowery in favor of J. E. Bates & Co., which was granted on the allegation that he has removed property and departed from the city.

THE OLYMPIA SUPPLY COMPANY, dealer in boot black supplies, at 13 Madison Street, has made an assignment to George Amarandos.

LOUIS KARPF.—A petition has been filed against Louis Karpf, dealer in oil cloth and linoleum at 49 Essex Street by these creditors: Alexander Gerber, Edward A. Pear, and Israel Sokolofsky. The liabilities are about $4,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Hand appointed Bernard J. MacCorry custodian.

SOLOMON TULLMAN.—A petition has been filed against Solomon Tullman, dealer in woolens at 145 Orchard Street, by these creditors: Paul Finkelstein, $199; Jacob Finkelstein, $303, and Israel Sokolofsky, $87. The liabilities are said to be $4,000 and the assets $1,500.

WILBUR W. C. WALKER of 75 Fulton Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $6,422 and no assets.

LOUIS KUTNER, salesman of 119 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition with liabilities of $973 and no assets.

CHARLES A. BREWER, carpenter, at Tannersville, N. Y., has filed a petition with liabilities $799 and no assets.

SHANLEY-MORRISSEY, INC.—Judge Hand appointed Charles P. Howland receiver yesterday for Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., barge canal contractors, of 220 Broadway, bond $25,000, and authorized him to continue business thirty days. It was stated that the corporation has four canal contracts aggregating $4,500,000, of which about one-half is completed, and it is thought the balance of contracts can be completed at a profit. The State has retained 10 per cent. on the work thus far completed, and unless the contracts are completed the sum retained will be lost. If completed, even at cost, there would be a surplus coming to creditors. The liabilities are placed at $800,000 and assets are estimated at $100,000. The receiver was appointed on the application of Jacob Wolf, a creditor for $5,000.

LOUIS BUSTANOBY.—Augustus H. Skillin, trustee in bankruptcy of Bustanoby Brothers, (corporation,) which formerly had the Cafe des Beaux Arts, at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, has brought suit against Louis Bustanoby for $8,838 to recover a preference. It was stated in the complaint filed by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for Mr. Skillin, in the United States District Court, that while insolvent on Nov. 6, 1911, Bustanoby Brothers gave a chattel mortgage on all the furniture, fixtures, and chattels of the restaurant for $17,250 to Louis Bustanoby, and that the property was afterward sold for $8,838 and the proceeds paid to Louis Bustanoby.

GEORGE GRAHAM RICE.—A meeting of creditors of George Graham Rice, broker, of 859 Seventh Avenue, who is serving a term of imprisonment for violation of the postal laws, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Mr. Rice was brought to the meeting by a keeper, under a writ of habeas corpus, and was briefly examined by the referee as to his liabilities and assets. His liabilities are $487,406, and he has no available assets. Only one creditor filed a claim, James F. Hannigan, for $199 on a judgment. No Trustee was elected, as there are no assets. Rice was running B. H. Schaftels & Co. when he got into trouble with the postal authorities.

KNICKERBOCKER PAPER COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Knickerbocker Paper Company of 9 East Thirteenth Street was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, of 2 Rector Street. Many claims were filed, and John B. Cartwright was elected Trustee with a bond of $7,000. The liabilities are $29,484, and nominal assets $14,523.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts of $100 or more were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ellegro, Michael, and Nicholas Spallone (not summoned)—Coal Boulet Co., $217.
Aston, William—City of New York, costs, $103.
Baerenklau, Henry A.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $441.
Bonfello, Antonette, Salvatore Bonfello, Rocco Silvis, and Vito M. Silvis—I. Cohen, $280.
Brown, Norman—A. O'Boyle, costs, $108.
Bischoff, Henry, and William J. Becker—E. Sericke, costs, $111.
Barron, William H.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $327.
Crotty, James F.—Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, $542.
Crystal, Israel—S. Miller, $195.
Cooper, Stephen A.—H. C. Moses, $214.
Dickey, Franklin—Edwin C. Bruen, Inc., $1,277.
Egner, Caroline, Otto C., and William O. (not summoned)—Shannon Bros. Co., $640.
Gibney, Laurence F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Gelssenhainer, Charles B.—W. B. Wolffe, $1,147.
Gage, Du Keller—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co., $126.
Grossman, Morris—M. Davidson, $208.
Henry, Edw. M.—G. A. Raftery, $261.
Hero, Catherine A.—I. Epstein, $251.
Hart, Abraham—A. Perlman et al., $564.
Hady, Samuel B., (not summoned,) and Bayard Wight—J. D. Clarke, $852.
Johnson, Claude M.—Autopress Co. et al., costs, $118.
Kerns, Dennis J.—P. Morich, $240.
Kosloff, Theodore—V. Novotny, $2,635.
Kahan, Nathan, and Louis Bandes—H. Bernhard et al., $207.
Lorusso, Giuseppe—Burns Brothers, $248.
Linch, George W., receiver—H. Thomas, $114.
Same—F. Matthew, $114.
Same—D. Flynn, $354.
Same—M. McGrorey, $290.
McGinley, Charles A.—P. Sternberg et al., $217.
McClure, David H.—H. M. Stevenson, $164.
Murtagh, Daniel—A. H. Joline et al., costs, $638.
Mazayer, Frederick F.—Charles Brogan, Inc., $121.
Orne, Benjamin—A. Terjeon, $591.
Pantorno, Gioacchio—Foundation Co., costs, $108.
Quinby, Frederick J.—E. B. Hall & Co., $698.
Richmond, J. McVicar—Brooks Bros., $291.
Rhodes, Fred D.—Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., $188.
Roch, John W.—E. R. Osborn, $436.
Reich, Jacob—A. P. Weeks, $2,868.
Schulman, Morris, and Frahim Goldberger—S. Rosenfeld, $119.
Shapiro, Isaac—Telephone Electric Company, $634.
Suratt, Valeska—D. Hall, $264.
Sanginetti, Tommasina—Lachman & Jacobi of New York, $218.
Sterlip, Nathan—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, $128.
Tepper, Max—Manheims & Ente, $509.
Vernacchio, Pasquale—F. B. Bolway, $184.
Von Hagen, Hugo—M. McCarty, $12,240.
Vincent, Nicholas J.—Peck Brothers & Co., $744.
Whitner, Victor E.—Krans & Smith, costs, $114.
Walsh, Lawrence A.—J. H. Powell et al., $166.
Wight, Bayard—J. D. Clarke, $852.
Wright, Theodore—W. H. Griswold, $119.
Wickstrom, Augusta—S. W. Peck, costs, $158.
Warren, Abraham, Dora, and A. Warren Construction Company—Northern Bank of New York, $1,464.
Zuelch, George, Adelaide Burlando, Robert C. Burlando, and Emanuel Burlando—A. Mamlock, $1,782.
Yerkes, Harry A.—H. Rhode, $458.
Kenson Construction Company—B. P. Cerusse, $187.
Kitchen Improvement Company—D. Jacobson, $113.
Belvedere Construction Company—J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company, $628.
Jones, Keyser and Adams—Rotary Photogravure Company, $683.
Momentum Automatic Brake Company—McGraw Publishing Company, $173.
Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company—M. O'Brien, $200.
Green Oak Club—D. B. Green, $713.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—City of New York, costs, $107.
G. E. McLean Company—G. C. Cutler, $1,147.
Geron Construction Company and George H. Figueron—J. B. Carse et al., $644.
Pattengill and Boardman Company—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, $149.
City of New York—M. Lund, $329.
Wiley, Harker Lumber Company—T. H. Simonson and Son Company, $747.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Andron, Jacob L.—H. Hellbrunn Co., June 7, 1912, $365.
Carroll, Pierre G.—D. E. Lynch, March 21, 1912, $204.
Ehrstein, Arullia—M. Spiegel, Feb. 29, 1912, $158.
Flanagan, De Witt C.—S. Katz, May 31, 1912, $288.
German Real Estate Co.—Sonsuli & Co., Dec. 20, 1911, $439.
Hudson, Robert L.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, June 4, 1912, $125.
Kotcher, George—Baldwin Lester Corp., Dec. 9, 1911, $646.
McSweeney Realty Co. and Bankers' Surety Co.—A. Beer et al., Jan. 2, 1912, $202.
Financier Co.—K. McDuffie, March 3, 1910, $6,501.
Financier Co.—K. McDuffie, June 10, 1912, $121.
Financier Co.—K. McDuffie, Nov. 3, 1910, $119.
Fleming, William M.—J. J. Powers, Sept. 26, 1911, $1,162.
Holden, Elizabeth C.—F. F. Weiss, June 4, 1912, $385.
Reichert, Gustav, and Lawrence McGrath—E. Bauer, June 3, 1912, $440.
Strompt, Adolph—Bene K Queripel Co., Oct. 17, 1911, $459.
Spielberg, Rebecca—Alexander Dickson Co., Dec. 22, 1911, $602.
United Dressed Beef Co.—J. Simon, Dec. 22, 1911, $10,093.
Massahaw, Charles C.—E. Scheuer, May 24, 1912, (vacated,) $378.

STEAMBOATS. STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON

The all day Sunday sail recently inaugurated by the Hudson Navigation Company combines luxury with comfort and quiet enjoyment. It is in keeping with the character of the service of the popular night trips of the Searchlight Route.

Palatial Steamers TROJAN and RENSSELAER

Arrive (Read Up)		Leave (Read Down)
6:00 P.M.	New York	9:00 A.M.
5:00 P.M.	Yonkers	10:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M.	Poughkeepsie	1:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Kingston Point	2:30 P.M.
9:00 A.M.	Albany	6:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Troy	7:30 P.M.

To Poughkeepsie and return same day $1.50
To Albany by day and return by night boat (or vice versa) $3.50
Excellent Dining Service and Music.

Hudson Navigation Company,
Foot of Canal St.
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Cut Loose For a Day

Come—cut loose for a day and come with us up the Hudson. The trip on one of our splendid, big boats is the best one day's outing in the world.

You can take it any day but Sunday, and by catching the return boat at Poughkeepsie, you are back in New York by six o'clock. Tear this time-table out and decide to go *now*—while the Highlands are in their full June glory.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A.M.; W. 42d St., 9 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A.M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.

Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 5

All Sail—No Rail

TO ALBANY, TROY, EN ROUTE TO UP-STATE CITIES.

For luxury, a cool night's sail, splendid cuisine, take the palatial steamers of the PEOPLE'S and CITIZENS' LINES, leaving Pier 32, N. R. (foot Canal St.) at 6 P. M., People's Line calling at W. 129th St. 6:45 P. M., Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M.

Write for particulars about All-Day Sunday Sail.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:35, 11:40 A. M.; 12:35, 1:35, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Lv. W. 129th St., 7:20; Pier 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

TO ALBANY
50 ¢
The Economical Way is via the comfortable and roomy Steamers FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL, which leave Pier 46, North River, at 5:30 P. M., W. 129th Street at 6 P. M. daily, (including Sunday.)
Fare 50 cents.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N.R. 'Phone 507 Spring.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail.
PROVIDENCE Direct $1.75
WORCESTER, Boat and Rail $2.65
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE To ALBANY
COSY DINING ROOMS, STATEROOMS; EXCELLENT SERVICE.
STRS. "IROQUOIS" & "MOHAWK"
LV. FT. OF W. HOUSTON ST. 5.30 P.M.
FT. OF W. 129TH ST. 6 P.M. TEL. SPRING 9126

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, 4 p. m.; West 129th St. at 4.30 p. m. Saturdays 1 p. m. West 129th St., 1.30 p. m.
For Newburgh and lower landings, week days, except Saturday, Franklin St., 5 p. m. Saturdays 3 p. m.; West 129th St., 3.30 p. m.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

All-the-Way-by-Water
Direct Between NEW YORK & BOSTON
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Steel Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL.
SCHEDULE. Leave New York week days and Sundays from Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton Street, at 5 P. M. Running time between the Cities about 15 hours. Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signal Service, and all facilities to insure Security and Comfort. OIL FUEL. FARE, NEW YORK TO BOSTON, $4. TWO-BERTH OUTSIDE ROOMS, $2. INSIDE, $1. Electric fans in inside rooms; Main Deck Dining-room; Hurricane Deck Cafe, &c.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Direct All-the-Way-by-Water between NEW YORK and PORTLAND, ME.
SCHEDULE. Leave New York, Pier 15, North River, foot of Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 5 P.M.; leave Portland same days 6:30 P. M. Time between New York and Portland about 22 hours.
DAY TRIPS, leaving New York and Portland 10:30 A. M. Mondays, June 17th to Sept. 9th.
Tickets and information at Wharf offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist offices generally throughout the city.
The Ideal routes to Maine and the Maritime Provinces are those provided by the All-the-Way-by-Water Service of the
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. Pier 19, N. R., New York, daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

New London (Norwich) Line. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

New Bedford Line, for New Bedford, Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Mattapoisett, Marion, and Cape Cod points—Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Haven Line. Leave Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 2:45 P. M., ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3 P. M.; Sunday, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line. Week days only. Leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Str. BRIDGEPORT 3 P. M.; ft. East 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sundays 5:30 P. M.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.
THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and Way Landings, steel steamers Clermont (new) and Onteora leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. For full information see time tables at hotels and railway offices, or mailed on request. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50, Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20, Liberty St. 8.30 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

BERMUDA TOURS
Including Hotels, Drives, &c.
5 days ..... $27.50 and up
8 Days ..... $39.00 and up
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4830 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island. Daily, Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10.30-2.30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN. Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts. 1.15 P. M., return 5.

"THE ORIGINAL."
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gram.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT
View German Warships and Around Manhattan Island 10:30 A.M. Leaves foot W. 23d St. Phone 4189 Greeley. 2:30 P.M. Lecturer Aboard.
Normandie Ticket Office, B'way and 38th St.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
France.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France.
Summer on the Shores of Lake Geneva
SOURCE CACHAT
HOTELS ROYAL & SPLENDIDE
Under the Direction of Hotels Ritz & Carlton.
HERMITAGE HOTEL (REGIME)
New Funicular Railway. Opening of the New Casino Theatre.
Season May 1 to end of October.

England.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence ..... June 27 | *La Savoie ..... July 18
*La Lorraine ..... July 4 | *La Provence ..... July 25
†France (new) ..... July 11 | *La Touraine ..... August 1
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
La Bretagne ..... June 15
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

To be happy, a homelike boarding place is essential. Find one through the advertisements in the Boarders Wanted columns of the New York Times to-day or any day.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
Express Steamers' Temporary Change of Sailing Date
For the convenience and comfort of its passengers to London and beyond, The Cunard Line has decided to sail its Express Steamers (Wednesday Service) at 5 P. M. Tuesday so long as they continue on the present extreme southerly track.
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Lusitania June 18, 5 P.M. Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
July 9, 5 P.M.
Mauretania July 2, 5 P.M. Aug. 20 5 P.M.
July 23, 5 P.M.

CAMPANIA CARONIA CARMANIA
June 25, 5 P. M. Aug. 13 | June 29, 10 A. M. Aug. 24 | Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
July 16, 5 P. M. Sept. 3 | July 31, 10 A. M. Sept. 21 | Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.
New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	SAXONIA
a b June 20	July 3	a July 18	Aug. 1
a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5	Sept. 19

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.
Round the World Trips, $535. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton OLYMPIC Sails from NEW YORK JUNE 15 10:00 A.M.
JULY 6 AUG. 17
JULY 27 SEPT. 7
NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS ..... June 15, 9:20 A. M.
LAPLAND ..... June 15, 10 A. M.
CELTIC ..... June 20, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis ..... June 15 | St. Paul ..... June 29
New York ..... June 22 | Philadelphia ..... July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneapolis. Jy. 6, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha. July 20
Minnewaska. July 13, 9 AM | Minnetonka. Jy. 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland ..... June 15 | Zeeland ..... June 29
Kroonland ..... June 22 | Vaderland ..... July 6

NEW YORK ..... June 22, 9:30 A. M.
KROONLAND ..... June 22, 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC ..... June 27, 12 noon

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Olympic (new). June 15, 10 AM | Olympic (nw) Jy. 6
Oceanic ..... June 29, noon | Majestic. July 13
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic ..... June 20, noon | Baltic ..... July 3
Adriatic. June 27, noon | Cedric ..... July 11

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic ..... June 29, 10 AM | Canopic ..... July 13

CANADIAN SERVICE
LARGEST STEAMERS from CANADA
Montreal via Quebec to Liverpool.
*Teutonic ..... June 15 | *Canada ..... June 29
Laurentic ..... June 22 | Megantic ..... July 6
*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS | In the World 1,210,000 TONS
ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
†Pretoria ..... June 15, 9 AM
Cleveland ..... June 20, 10 AM
Hamburg ..... June 22, 12 noon
K. Aug. Vic. June 27, 9 A. M.
†Second Cabin only. $Will call at Boulogne.
MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
S. S. MOLTKE
July 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke August 20, 11 A. M.
TWO IDEAL CRUISES
Around the World
Oct. 19, 1912 (From New York) | Feb. 6, 1913 (From San Fran.)
By the S.S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides' fees, etc.
VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
JUNE TO OCTOBER
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip $75.00
Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115.00
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM, JUNE 15, 2 P. M.
Write for booklet of any cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 1900 Rector

Summer Tours to TEXAS
Enjoy the refreshing sea trip to the playground of the great Southwest,
GALVESTON
with its surf bathing, fine hotels and variety of outdoor sports. See San Antonio and its famous Alamo, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi and other historic points. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays.
MALLORY STEAMSHIP CO.,
Ticket Offices { 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. 958 Broadway, cor. 23d St.
Pier 45, North River, New York. 37

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
February 15 to April 27, 1913
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising; by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA" 18,200 Tons
Cost $400 up, including hotels, drives, guides, etc.
VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc. Stopover in Europe and return by swift S. S. "Mauretania" and "Lusitania." Send for program.
Tours to Europe, So. America, Round World, FRANK C. CLARK Times Building NEW YORK

BERMUDA SHORT OCEAN TOURS to these delightful Islands, now in full floral beauty.
Weekly Sailings.
8 DAY TOUR | Inclusive Fares | $39.00
5-10-12-day Tours at proportionate fares.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 353 Fifth Ave., 2329 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..4:28 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon rises..3:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:37	12:53	12:32
Governors Island	6:45	7:16	1:12	1:03
Hell Gate	8:35	9:06	2:52	2:43

Arrived—Thursday, June 13.
SS Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, June 3.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam, May 30.
SS Taormina, Gibraltar, June 4.
SS Wray Castle, Gibraltar, May 25.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, June 11.
SS Caracas, San Juan, June 8.
SS Jas Di Giorgio, Santa Marta, June 8.
SS Haspalyce, Philadelphia, June 12.
SS Florizel, St. John, June 8.
SS Jas. J. Cuneo, Jamaica, June 8.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 3.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, June 11.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Lucigen	Rotterdam	May 29
Miramichi	Seville	May 24
Cubana	Cardenas	June 7
Floride	Havre	June 1
Boyne	St. Lucia	June 4
Dongola	Glasgow	May 31
Kansas City	Swansea	June 1
Lusitania	Liverpool	June 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 11
Usk	Baracoa	June 8
Bonaventure	Jamaica	June 9
Patris	Patras	June 3
Perugia	Gibraltar	June 4
Lampasas	Galveston	June 8
El Mundo	Galveston	June 8

DUE

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Commercial Building for Fifth Avenue on Thirty-sixth Street Corner—Washington Heights Apartment Deal — East Side Club Home — Title Passes to Howard Building — Suburban Market.

Fifth Avenue is to have a new commercial building in the Thirty-fourth Street section, plans for which were filed yesterday by the architects, Schwartz & Gross and B. N. Marcus. The building will be eleven stories high, and will occupy the site of the old Hoyt house on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, sold a few months ago for about $1,000,000. The present owner is the Medford Realty Company, which acquired the valuable corner from the original purchaser, C. Grayson Martin. The old house, which was one of the last types of Fifth Avenue's residential days to remain in that locality, has just been torn down for the business structure. The frontage is 31 feet on the avenue and about 124 feet deep. The façade will be granite, terra cotta, and brick. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

Another large building operation near Fifth Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street is the twelve-story addition to the Prince George Hotel. The addition, for which plans were filed yesterday, will take the place of the three old residences, 16, 18, and 20 East Twenty-eighth Street, immediately to the east of the present hotel. The addition will have a frontage of 75.6 feet, and its cost is placed at $450,000 by the architects, Greenley & Murchison.

Audubon Avenue Apartment Sold.

The five-story apartment house known as the Bellport, at 85 and 87 Audubon Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of 169th Street, on plot 45 by 100, has been sold by the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company for the George A. Fisher Company. The buyer is Mabel E. Hopkins, who gives in part payment the three-story residence at 52 West Eighty-fourth Street, on lot 16.8 by 102.2, and a plot in Brooklyn.

New Era Club Buys Home.

The old residence at 274 East Broadway, between Montgomery and Gouverneur Streets, has been purchased by the New Era Club for its permanent home. It was purchased from E. A. Cohen, and formerly was a part of the McManus estate. The plot is 20.6 by 60.3 feet.

Deal on East Fifty-seventh Street.

H. Nelson Flanagan has sold for the estate of Edward Brown the property 434 East Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone flat on lot 22.1 by 120.

Buys West Seventy-fifth St. Dwelling

Eugene Vallens has purchased from Edward F. Browning 18 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 21 by 100. The buyer will occupy. The McVickar Gaillard Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Harlem Flats in Trade.

George B. Leonard has purchased for investment from Abraham Arndt 137 West 138th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11; also 2,741 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of 146th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 24.11 by 100. These parcels were given in exchange for the eight-story office building 31 and 33 East Twenty-seventh Street, recently reported sold.

Howard Building Transferred to W. W. Fuller.

The Howard Building, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, which was sold recently by Michael Dreicer and Ralph W. Shainwald, was transferred yesterday, subject to a mortgage of $965,000, to W. W. Fuller, a lawyer, of 1,072 Fifth Avenue. The plot is 50.5 by 100 feet.

Brooklyn.

The Wilbur Realty Company has purchased, through Frank A. Seaver, five lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

An investor has purchased from Charles Buermann & Co. 1,612 to 1,618 Dean Street.

Long Island.

Philip Jeselson sold for George N. Muller to a client for occupancy a three-story modern cottage, with garage and barn and four acres of land, situated on Beaver Dam Road at Brookhaven. The property is known as The Oaks and is one of the handsomest places in the village, with a frontage of 376 feet on the main road.

M. & L. Rosenthal have sold at South Jamaica Manor for the Markert Realty Company of Brooklyn: On New York Avenue, between Manor Avenue and Woodhall Avenue, a plot 60 by 100, to Thomas Donnelly; on Stoothoff Avenue a plot 40 by 100, to John Schaefer; on Kenmore Boulevard, between Hillcrest and Stoothoff Avenues, a plot 80 by 100, to a Mrs. Myers.

The Queens Land and Title Company has sold at Massapequa to H. R. Merriman a plot 40 by 100 on Commonwealth Avenue; to H. G. Newton a plot 60 by 100 on Commonwealth Avenue; to W. R. Taylor a plot 100 by 100 on Ocean Avenue.

James Ayers has sold 1,300 feet water front on Hempstead Harbor, in the Glenwood section, between the shore and the Shore Road, running from Roslyn to Glen Cove, one mile from the Glen Head station. The buyer is the Hill and Harbor View Realty Company, of which J. M. Anderson of Roxbury, Conn., is President, and Charles E. Burner, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is the Treasurer. The sale is one of considerable significance, as the price per acre was the highest ever paid on Hempstead Harbor. Burton Thompson was the broker in the transaction.

Staten Island.

Harry A. Tabb has purchased, through Cornelius G. Kolff, a five-and-one-third-acre tract, having a frontage of 420 feet on the Port Richmond Road, New Springville. Mr. Kolff has also sold for the Steers estate a farm of three and one-third acres, having a frontage of 405 feet on the Port Richmond Road, near Rockland Avenue, to Henry Meyer.

Recent Buyers.

David De Sola Mendes is the buyer of the dwelling at 678 West End Avenue, reported sold Wednesday.

Frederick K. Trowbridge is the buyer of the dwelling 113 East Thirty-seventh Street, sold recently by Mrs. J. W. Henning. The Trowbridge family is a large owner of property in the immediate vicinity, and hold title to 115 and 120 East Thirty-seventh Street, 112 to 120 East Thirty-eighth Street, and 123 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Debenture Corporation, which recently purchased Valley View Court, at 2,390 to 2,396 Amsterdam Avenue, gave in part payment forty-eight lots on Huntington Terrace, Huntington, L. I.

Forty-Year Lease at Mount Vernon.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased at Mount Vernon for Anna R. Gill the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Third Street, a plot 50 by 80, for a term of forty years, to the Washburn Realty Trust of Boston, Mass.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Warren L. Churchill his country residence near the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., to Adam K. Luke, for the season.

Commercial Leases.

Gillen & Bardusch have sold for Rose Epstein the lease and good will on the four-story building, southeast corner Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, to O. Hernon, and have leased the four-story building 142 West Eleventh Street for a term of years to Sterba & Schinsel.

Notes.

Bernard F. Golden has taken title to 71 Centre Street, a three-story building, on lot 20 by 40.8, adjoining the southwest corner of Worth Street.

Lauter & Blackner have lent $35,000 at 5 per cent. for three years to the 155th Street Construction Company, on 322 East 155th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 50 by 100.

The Three and Five Company has obtained a building loan of $80,000 from Robert McGill on the new structure to be erected at 3 and 5 East Twenty-eighth Street.

J. H. Mayers will offer at foreclosure sale on Friday, June 21, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, a vacant plot on the south side of 160th Street, 375 feet west of Broadway, lying between Fort Washington Avenue and Riverside Drive, 50 by 125.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

72d St, 430-432 East, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Zadek, $52,900.

Lenox Av, 41-47, n w corner of 112th St, 90.8x100, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Central Trust Co., $216,000.

By Samuel Marx.

81st St, 450-452 East, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue A, 43.3x102.2, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Zadek, $42,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Place, 2,389, w s, 42 ft s of 187th St, 41.10x90, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Peter Freess, $21,500.

Lorillard Place, 2,385, w s, 83.10 ft s of 187th St, 41.9x90, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Peter Freess, $21,826.

179th St, 1,108 East, s s, 300 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x80; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, I. M. W. Bachur, $5,640.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

135th St, 57 and 59 East, for a one-story office building, 12.4x89; J. S. Cram, 47 Cedar St, owner; Sperry Popham Coal Co., 138th St, lessee; E. J. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

28th St, 16 to 20 East, for a twelve-story hotel, 75.6x87.11; Annex Co., 12 East 28th St, owner; Greenley & Murchison, 298 5th Av, architects; cost, $450,000.

5th Av, n w corner of 36th St, for an eleven-story store and loft, 31x124.10x irregular; Medford Realty Co., 103 Park Av, owner; Schwarts & Gross and B. N. Marcus, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

46th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, for a three-story theatre, 167x82; Edward Margolies, 1,441 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb, 501 5th Av, architect; cost, $130,000.

47th St, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story store and loft, 25x84.5; Henry C. Trumbower, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; C. E. Borge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Middletown Road, n s, 100.44 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 20x29; Matilda Amsler, 1,616 Crosby Av, owner; Jacob H. Amsler, 1,616 Crosby Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Faile St, w s, 120 ft n of Lafayette Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x66; Kovacs Construction Co., (Julius Kovacs, 293 Alexander Av, President,) owner; Koppe & Daube, 830 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Powell Av, s s, 205 ft e of Havemeyer Av, for six two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x51 each; Glebe Construction Co., (J. L. Miller, 140 Nassau St, President,) owner; Otto C. Krauss, 2,318 Newbold Av, architect; cost, $22,800.

Washington Av, e s, 204 ft s of 169th St, for a three-story brick garage, 52.4x108.4; Heintz & Seigel, 3,582 3d Av, owners; A. G. Koenig, 114 East 25th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Bullard Av, n s, 100 ft n of 234th St, for a one-story frame ice house, 18x22; John Schrader, 234th St and 1st Av, owner; George P. Crosier, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $500.

157th St, n w corner of 3d Av, for a two-story brick store and loft, size irregular; Burnett-Weill Construction Co., (Robert Burnett, 950 Whitlock Av, President,) owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,330 Wilkins Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft s of Crotona Park East, for a one-story brick store, size irregular; Kellwood Realty Co., (James F. Meehan, 815 Hunts Point Av, President,) owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,330 Wilkins Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

Burnside Av, n s, 106.43 ft e of Anthony Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.10x74; Thomas P. Lisk, 2,487 Marion Av, owner; John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Bonner Place, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, for three four-story brick tenements, 33.4x61; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., (Thomas D. Malcolm, 8,651 3d Av, President,) owner; Harry T. Howell, 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, e s, 98.9 ft s of 34th St, to a four-story tenement and store; J. Devaney, 300 West 51st St, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

5th Av, s w corner of 55th St, to a nineteen-story hotel; Hotel Holding Co., 68 William St, owner; C. I. Berg, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, w 126 ft n of 14th St, 20x60; William L. Cahn to Ignatz Bloch, 1,585 2d Av, B. and S.; June 13; attorney, S. Schwartzman, 111 Broadway.....$

BROOME ST, 551, 25x81; George D. Bartholomew to St. John's Park Realty Co., 50 Pine St, (mtg. $6,000,) June 13; attorney, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 44, n s; Katherine C. Loines to Samuel Wilder, 120 West 117th St, and another, (mtg $24,000,) June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$100

FRONT ST, 359, s s, 25x140, to South St, 382; Frederick E. Goldsmith, referee, to Benjamin J. Sforza, 942 72d St, Brooklyn, June 13, (mtg. $25,000;) attorney, A. Cohen, 13 Park Row.....$5,000

HUDSON ST, w s, 66.11 ft n of Christopher St, 80x86 to alley, with rights to 15-ft alley in rear; Greenwich Investing Co to Lizzie A. Bentley, 694 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000 and all liens,) June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

HUDSON ST, 639, w s, 19.7x63.4; Horatio St, n s, 40.1 ft e of Greenwich St, 99.8x irregular; St. John's Park Realty Co. to George D. Bartholomew, 85 Washington Place, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 866, s s, 20.11x94.6x20.8x94.9; Dora Schaefert to Max Schaefert, 10 Montgomery St, one-half part, B. & S., June 13.$1

MOTT ST, 59, w s, 25x100; Abner Lubelsky to Ettie Levy, 16 East 87th St, all liens, June 13; attorney, Max Levy, 78 Mott St.....$1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 82d St, 102.2x100; West 82d Street Realty Co. to Helen L. S. Aspinall, 320 West 86th St, (mtg $500,000 and all liens,) June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1

3D AV, 1,020, w s, 25x95; Julius Jungmann to Edw. Lehlbach, 77 Alpine St, Newark, N. J., June 29, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 1,020, w s, 25x105; Stuart Wyeth to Edw. Lehlbach, 77 Alpine St, Newark, N. J., June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,500

3D AV, 1,020, w s, 25x105; Edw. Lehlbach to Harry Rakofsky, 1,089 Kelly St., (mtg. $40,000,) June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 1,020, w s, 25x105; Harry Rakofsky to S. W. S. Realty Co., 2 West 14th St, (mtg. $40,000,) June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

5TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 50.5x100; Ralph W. Shainwald and others to William W. Fuller, 1,072 5th Av, (mtg $965,000,) May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

87TH AV, 392, e s, 20x100; Fannie Klein and others to Julie Metzger, 392 8th Av, all title, quitclaim, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

87TH AV, 392, c s, 20x100; Alexander Metzger and others to Julie Metzger, 392 8th Av, quitclaim, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

87TH AV, 392, e s, 20x100; Ella Klein to Julie Metzger, 392 8th Av, quitclaim, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway..$1

87TH AV, 392, c s, 20x100; Moses Klein to Julie Metzger, 392 8th Av, quitclaim, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 354 and 356 East, s s, 73x irregular, (partition April 16;) Edward S. Clinch, referee, to Leopold Hellinger, 16 East 86th St, May 16; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

17TH ST, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92; Helena L. G. Asinari to West 82d Street Realty Co., 52 William St, all liens, May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92; Frederick G. Becker to Joseph W. Keller, 353 West 22d St, (mtg $8,000,) June 12; address, 271 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 122 West, s s, 25x147.8x25.6x142.2; Robert W. Taller to Watson Vanderpool, 115 Freeman St, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) B & S, June 13; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, 132 West, s s, 25x147.8x25.6x142.2; Watson Vanderpool to Realty Holding Co, 527 Broadway, B & S, June 13; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x152.10x 25x148; Mary J. McDonald to Watson Vanderpool, 115 Freeman St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 13, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x152.10x 25x148; Watson Vanderpool to Realty Holding Co, 907 Broadway, (mtg $90,000,) June 13; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.$1

97TH ST, 25 West, n s, 25x100.5; George H. Howard to John W. Simpson, 926 5th Av, B. & S., March 24, 1911; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$1

99TH ST, 57 West, n s, 20x100.5; Louise E. Clopton to Ellphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, (mtg $30,000 and all liens,) May 29; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St.....$100

72D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2, (foreclosure June 13;) August Dreyer, referee, to Abraham Zadek, 1,242 Madison Av; Jacob Zadek, 2 West 129th St, and Solomon Zadek, 865 7th Av, (mtg $45,000,) June 13; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$7,000

81ST ST, s s, 70 ft w of Avenue A, 43.3x102.2, (foreclosure June 13;) Maurice Meyer, referee, to Abraham Zadek, 1,242 Madison Av; Jacob Zadek, 2 West 129th St, and Solomon Zadek, 865 7th Av, (mtg $35,000,) June 13; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$7,000

85TH ST, 36 West, n s, 16x102.2; Constance G. Taussig to Noah W. Taussig, (mtg $18,000,) July 6, 1905; attorney, George Levy, 90 Wall St.....$100

88TH ST, 107 East, n s, 25.6x100.8; Birdie, wife of Samuel A. Wohlgemuth, to Jacob L. Manheimer, 223 West 140th St, (mtg $19,000,) June 13; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

110TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Augusta Goodman and another to Joseph Schlessinger, 251 East Houston St, and another, quitclaim, June 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

110TH ST, 355 West, n s, 19.1x100.11; Josephine A. Murphy to Revenue Realty Co., 320 Broadway, April 25.....$1

131ST ST, 139 West, n s, 18x99.11; Frida Heidelburger to Bertha Holland, 412 Suydam St, Brooklyn, (mtg $130,000 and all liens,) June 12.....$1

140TH ST, n s, 112 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Kalils Realty Co to Aneesi Syigh, 15 Strong Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,250 and all liens,) June 13; attorney, Jacob Newman, 135 Broadway.....$1

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Anna Mossa to Aurora Realty Co., 136 Lawrence St, (mtg. $153,612,) June 10; attorney, J. A. Turley, 31 Nassau St.....$1

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Estelle J. Fleischmann to Anna A. Byrne, 23 Manhattan Av, (mtg $38,000 and all liens,) May 15; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St.....$1

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 275 ft n of Waring Av, 50x100; P. Ralph Plass to Frank A. Becker, s e corner of Jerome Av and 190th St, B. & S., part, Feb. 14, 1911, (mtg $3,150;) attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 400.9 ft n of 195th St, 24x — x24x59.3; Charles L. Cohn, referee, to Bolossy Kiraity, 2,740 Marion Av, June 12.....$450

FAILE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Gilbert Place, 50x100; Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, to Philip April, 961 St. Nicholas Av, and another, B. & S., June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway.....$3,500

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 210.2 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 25x125; Mary A. Towen to Henry W. Olp, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 24, (mtg $4,700;) attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$1

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 244.2 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 25x125; Mary A. Towen to Henry W. Olp, Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 24; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

HULL AV, e s, 32.4 ft n of 205th St, 75x100; Phillippina Haupt and others to Henry Rudolph, 602 Bergen Av, ½ part, all title, June 10; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

MATILDA ST, e s, lot 52, map South Washingtonville, 50x100; Jacob M Frank to Nettie B. Frank, his wife, June 13; attorneys, Stern, B. & T., 299 Broadway.....$1

OGDEN AV, 1,025, w s, 25x90; Elizabeth M. Tierney to John J. Mackin, 1,027 Ogden Av, (mtg $3,000,) June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft s of line, between lots 156 and 157, 25x100, being part of lot 156, map Belmont Village; Bertel Realty Company to Ella Getskay, 2,101 Broadway, (mtg $1,500,) June 12; attorney, M. Flanigan, 119 Nassau St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,327, w s, 40x100; Louis A. Hoffmann to David Harris, 205 West 80th St, (mtg $36,000,) June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 163.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 124x irregular; Charles Riley to Adelphi Building and Constructing Co, 112 West 121st St, June 11; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 170 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, 1,187, n w s, 18.8x88.11; Franziska Wolff to Paul Lenniger, 1,187 Stebbins Av, June 11; attorney, Peter Klein, 53 Park Row.....$1

TIFFANY ST, 881, s w s, 60x85; Knox Construction Co. to Philip Kramer, 936 Kelly St, (mtg $39,225,) June 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, e s, 211.5 ft n of 165th St, 25x241.2 to w s Grand Boulevard and Concourse; Charles A. Mapes to Clara E. Mapes, his wife, 241 Amity St, Flushing, Borough of Queens, April 26, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 182d St, 81x100; Charles L. Hoffmann, referee, to Flora and Salvatore Amanna, 182 East 206th St, June 12, (mtg $2,800;) attorney, J. P. Donnellan, 140 Nassau St.....$100

WHITTIER AV, w s, 100 ft s of Garrison Av, 50x100; Polatschek-Spencer Realty Co. to Daniel W. Rantine, 864 Forest Av, (mtg $1,200,) June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 37.6x96.11; Morris Ettinger and others to Matilda B. Kleban, 1,130 Union Av, June 13, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.$1

3D AV, w s, 87.6 ft n of 183d St, 37.6x irregular; Louis E. Kleban to Morris Ettinger, 4,682 Park Av, and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $16,000,) June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft n of Morris Av, 25x118.4; Henry E. Coe and another, trustees, to William Goldstone, 2 West 89th St, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William Goldstone to Alrose Realty Co, 103 Park Row, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway..$100

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118.4; William Goldstone to Alrose Realty Co, 103 Park Row, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, 515 East, n s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Warren E. Sammis to Ferdinando Morrone, 277 East 154th St, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

177TH ST, n w corner of Vyse Av, 73.11x irregular and 145.6x93.1; E. S. Prince Co. to Jacob Ruppert, a corporation, 1,609 3d Av, (mtg $25,000,) June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

240TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Martha Av, 50x100; Adrian H. Joline to Charlotte A. Walsh, 4,874 Martha Av, quitclaim, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME property; Charlotte A. Walsh to William Chapman, at Yonkers, N. Y., June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MAIDEN LANE, 63, n s; Maiden Lane & William St. Co. to Dry Dock Savings Bank, 341 Bowery, June 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$105,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 61st St, 100.5x33; Brearley School to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, June 12, 5 years, as per bond.$70,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, at centre line of 123d St, 65x irregular; Randall Dock Co to Tekla de Meyendorff, 3 Bis Place des Etats Unis, Paris, France, June 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$9,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 113th St, 50.1x—; Riverside Mansions to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, June 13, due Oct. 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & R., 1 Madison Av.....$450,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, 96x125; Paterno & Son Contracting Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, June 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.$200,000

8TH ST, 354 and 356 East, s s, 70 ft e of Avenue C, 37x—; Leopold Hellinger to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, June 18, 3 years.$14,000

17TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92; West 82d St Realty Co. to Mortimer P. Arnold, 111 West 75th St, June 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$185,000

23D ST, 108 East, s s, 25x98.9; Arthur B. Satterlee to Caroline V. Whitlock, 15 Central Park West, June 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & G., 135 Broadway...$6,000

25TH ST, 418-426 West, s s, 125x98.9; MacKeown Realty Co. to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, June 13, 5 years.....$250,000

28TH ST, 3 and 5 East, n s, 50x98.9; the Three and Five Co to Robert McGill, Hoboken, N. J., April 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.....$80,000

31ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x152.10; Watson Vanderpool to Mary J. McDonald, Cape May, N. J., June 13, prior mtg $45,000, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Joseph Stier, 11 Broadway.....$45,000

31ST ST, 132 West, s s, 25.6x147.5; Watson Vanderpool to Robert W. Taller, Richfield Springs, N. Y., June 30, prior mtg $34,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$36,000

31ST ST, 132 West, s s; same to Jessie J. Culling, 1,208 Brook Av, June 13, prior mtg $70,000, due as per bond; attorney, Oscar Wagner, 92 William St.....$10,000

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, n s, 50x100.5; John I. Teaney and another to Susan C. Barrett, 248 West 123d St, prior mtg $80,000, June 13, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$10,000

78TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Carolina Baumert to Harris D. Colt, 14 East 60th St, June 13, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Curtis, M. & P., 30 Broad St.....$20,000

86TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x 98.9; Emma Hillier to Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av, June 13, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 14, 1912, 6 p. c.....$1,000

100TH ST, 61 East, n s, 30x100.11; Rachel Ryshpan and others to Levi S. Tenney, Montclair, N. J., and another, trustees, June 6, installments; attorney, J. Hampden Dougherty, 27 William St.....$4,000

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Sebastiano Beninati to Maria Volker, 1,969 Cropsey Av, Brooklyn, June 11, 2 years; attorney, David Freiberg Co., 271 Broadway.$200

122D ST, 63 East, n s, 25x100.11; Philip Schwartz to Annie Froehlich, at Montclair, N. J., prior mtg $22,000, June 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. J. Obermeier, 31 Nassau St.....$2,000

202D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 101.6x99.11; Bertha Bernauer to Robert B. Upham, 490 West End Av, June 7, prior mtg $11,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. T. Bourne, 11 Wall St.....$1,000

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 470.7 ft n of 196th St, 25x100; Lillian Fox to Myron Straus, c/o Storm Av, Borough of Queens, New York, June 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, V. Beaver, 261 Broadway.....$210

CROTONA AV, 2,006, e s, 25x100; Charles N. Farley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, June 8, due as per bond....$8,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 400.9 ft n w of 195th St, 24x59.3; Bolossy Kiraity to Amy Steinhardt, 54 East 92d St, June 13, due as per bond; attorney, Edward Jacobs, 25 Broad St....$400

EAGLE AV, 683, w s, 19,11x99.5; Bertha Bohling to Eugene T. Peacock, 99 Atlantic Av, Jersey City, N. J., June 12, prior mtg $5,800, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$250

EDISON AV, e s, 180.9 ft n of Middletown Road, 50x100; Baxter-Howell Building Co. to C. W. H. Arnold, 54 Market St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8, prior mtg $8,000, due as per bond.....$3,000

FAILE ST, w s, 25 ft s of Gilbert Place, 50x100; Philip April and another to Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, 44 Morningside Av West, June 6, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,400

LOT 168, map of 220 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Benedetta Modica to Jacob Brenner, 223 West 121st St, June 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

LOT 70, map of Gleason property; Sarah Nerenberg to Emidi Messe, 741 East 178th St, June 1, 3 years; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$4,200

LOTS 162 and 164, map of part of Hyatt farm; William Chapman to Peter Goodwin, 506 West 129th St, June 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,900

3D AV, w s, 87.6 ft n of 183d St, 25x— ; Louis E. Kleban and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 13, due as per bond.....$16,000

3D AV, w s, 87.6 ft n of 183d St, 37.6x99.11; Louis E. Kleban and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 13, due as per bond.....$16,000

3D AV, w s, 87.6 ft w of 183d St, 25x—; Morris Ettinger and another to Matilda Kleban, 1,130 Union Av, June 13, (prior mtg $16,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 118.4; Alrose Realty Co. to Adolph Weiner, 121 East 28th St, June 13, 5 years; attorney, Edward Weil, 132 Nassau St.....$26,000

154TH ST, n s, 150.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Ferdinando Morrone to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., June 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$3,750

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

IRVINE ST, 894, all; Goldie Cowen to Evelyn M. G. Sunshine, 277 East 236th St, 2 years from June 1, 1912; attorney, William Sunshine, 277 East 236th St.....$360

LEXINGTON AV, 77, all; Michael D. Ryan to John L. C. Schutt, 10 Paris Boulevard, Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1912.....$5,000

LOT 957, map of Wakefield; City of New York to Olivette E. V. Butler, 5 Madison Av, 1,000 years from Nov. 28, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; whole sum.....$255

UNION AV, 816 and 818, ground floor; Wolf Burland to Sinai Congregation, 801 Prospect Av, 3 years from July 1, 1912; attorney, Schwartzberg, 116 Nassau St.....$2,200

3D AV, 2,128, store and basement; United Cigar Stores Co. to Frederick Trau, 2,128 3d Av, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Weinberg Brothers, 302 Broadway.....$3,900

8TH AV, 2,543, store and part of basement; Albert Iden to Elias Friedlieb, 4 11-12 years from Sept. 15, 1912; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 261 Broadway.....$1,080

3D AV, 2,128, store and basement; United Cigar Stores Co. to Frederick Trau, 2,128 3d Av, 10 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Weinberg Brothers, 302 Broadway.....$3,900

8TH AV, 2,543, store and part of basement; Albert Iden to Elias Friedlieb, 4 11-12 years from Sept. 15, 1912; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 261 Broadway.....$1,080

8D AV, e s corner of 171st St, 25x100; P. J. Henney Co. against Elizabeth and George Schultz, owners; Peter Aglin & Brother, contractors.....$248

48D ST, 147 to 151 West; H. W. Johns-Manville Co. against George F. Considine, owner and contractor.....$55

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

34TH ST, 43 and 45 West, and 35th St, 62 and 64 West; Kertscher & Co. against Samuel Green et al., Oct. 26, 1907.....$12,484

44TH ST, 31 East, and Madison Av, 346; Security Construction Co. against Thomas B. Hidden and others, June 1, 1912, (by bond.)$3,800

95TH ST, 201 and 203 East; Sam Offerman against Abraham Salsman and others, Jan. 23, 1912.....$250

LIS PENDENS.

BURKE AV, n s, 50 ft. e of Wallace Av, 50x 100; two actions; Agnes I. Kimberly et al. against Madison Construction Co. (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Howe, Smith & Howe.

LUDLOW ST, 14 Broadway Savings Institution, etc., of the City of New York against Bertram Realty Co. et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

MADISON AV, s w corner 82d St, 102.2x35; United States Trust Co. of New York against 26 East 82d St. Co. et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

OGDEN AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A MATTER OF RECORD

In the past 25 years I have been interested in or have developed 128 suburbs. The years of service I have given and the number of properties I have developed, don't you think, qualifies me as an expert on suburban real estate values.

In view of this, I unhesitatingly go on record as saying that Larchmont Gardens is without an equal as a Bungalow subdivision, and that nothing can surpass Pelhamwood as a high-class residential Park.

Clifford B. Harmon

NOTE:—Pelhamwood is 15 miles from New York—30 minutes by train. Larchmont Gardens 18 miles out—34 minutes running time. Both properties highly developed and thoroughly restricted. Booklets and free tickets good on any train any day—free for the asking.

'Phone, write or call for tickets and information,

Free Inspection Trains Sunday; Grand Central, 125th St. Station. Our agents wearing yellow badges will be at train entrance gate, 30 minutes before train time, to give you free tickets.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co.

42nd at Madison Ave.

Office Open Sunday, 10 to 2.

An Ideal Home Site

LESTER HILL,

White Plains, N. Y.

7 Minutes' Walk from Station.

50X100.

WATER—SEWER—GAS—ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

MACADAMIZED STREETS FULLY INSTALLED.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

C. J. Van Slyke,

331 Madison Av., Cor. 43d St., NEW YORK.

"FIELDSTON"

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON

Residence plots on highest land in New York City.

Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.

DELAFIELD ESTATE, INC., 27 Cedar Street, New York.

Throughout Westchester County

Country Homes; Acreage; Appraisals.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.

331 Madison Av., Depot Square. Murray Hill 4430—'Phones—413 White Plains.

9-room house, parquet floors, hardwood trim; attractively decorated; all modern improvements; located in one of the best parts of Westchester; 25 minutes from Harlem; surroundings and location ideal; will sell on easy terms. Room 708, 7 East 42d St.

Ideal situation for permanent residence; banks of Hudson, Yonkers; brick house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; modern throughout; 35 minutes house to 42d St.; exchange considered. Teesedale, 2,291 Broadway.

Will rent $50 monthly 10-room fully improved cottage in good neighborhood; one mile from Rye Beach, 5 minutes from station. I. M., Box 201 Times Downtown.

Unusual Opportunity.—**PREMIUM POINT PARK**, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. **C. J. Van Slyke**, 331 Madison Av., N.Y.

SCARSDALE.—Several good houses for rent at $60 a month and up; let us know your needs. Angell, 16 East 42d.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

TO LET—Beautifully located furnished cottages, some new this season; delightful scenery; fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf links; rental $350 to $1,000 per season; also cottages for sale. For particulars address G. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Me.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

NEAR MONTCLAIR

GOLF LINKS, 600 FT. ELEVATION.

BIRDSEYE HOMESTEAD

and six acres to lease. 10 rooms and bath, gas, electric light, hardwood floors; stable; fruit and shade; newly redecorated; commuting distance, Lackawanna R. R.; on Sunset Ave., western slope of Orange Mountains, 600 ft. elevation; $1,200 per year, fully furnished; 906 unfurnished; special terms for immediate Summer rental; reference required. M. D. Birdseye, owner, Montclair, N. J. 2061 W.

D. B. KEELER, JR.,

10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Furnished Cottages for rent; Estates for sale.

MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Eleven rooms, modern bath, conservatory, open fireplaces; beautiful grounds, shrubbery, fine shade, fruit, choice location, convenient to everything; bargain.

Elston M. French, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

WM. C. BURROUGHS, Asbury Park, N. J.

¼ ACRE & BUNGALOW $50

Down, balance monthly; elevation 427 feet; fine scenery; good roads, near river; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Commuter, 49 Times Downtown.

Orchard, 595 apple and peach trees; third mile from station, Lackawanna R. R.; wonderful building site for commuter; $600 per acre for 3 or 6 acres. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE

at Schooleys Mts., N. J. Furnished. Write for particulars. OWNER, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

An ideal home; six rooms and bath; hardwood finish; all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,500; five minutes from depot. Write for photographs and particulars. Suerken, Rochelle Park, N. J.

$2,650 BUNGALOW. 1-3 ACRE $2,650.

Peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, berries, flowers. Biggest bargain around N. Y.; write or call at once. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Leonia, N. J.

Commuter's farm, hour out, near station; high, healthful; 8-room house, barn, poultry house; lawn, shade, fruit, garden; $500 cash, balance monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Maplewood, N. J.—New seven-room, hollow tile dwelling, white stucco, red asbestos roof; large lot; near station; $500 cash; balance rent. Owner, Box 301 Maplewood, N. J.

ON account or moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,481.

Ridgewood—Town of 6,000; excellent schools; 30 trains daily; 20 miles out; small farm, 6 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, barn; descriptive booklet. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application. GORDON & FORMAN.

Bungalow tract, 6 acres, 700 ft. river front, near station, hour out; fare 15 cts. Price $2,200. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Home, suburban real estate; list free. Paul V. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Ryesdale Estates

If you are interested in securing a home site, with magnificent old trees and shady lawns, near the water, let us show you the most beautiful spot in Westchester; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; quiet, refined surroundings; large plots, with all improvements, at reasonable price; sold only to approved purchasers. Homes for sale and rent. RYESDALE ESTATES, 25 West 42d St. Phone 3745 Bryant.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

Weequahic Tract

NEWARK, N. J.

Fronting on Weequahic Park

Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.

Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information,

FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,

Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

A Distinctive Home.

For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x12½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 28x14, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 20 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

A1 Construction. New semi-bungalow in Roselle, N. J.; on large plot, 50x100. 6 large rooms and bath, cellar, porch 9x33. Living hall has open fireplace and panelled oak staircase, white enamel bedrooms. All city improvements and conveniences. 100 trains daily. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price $4,200; moderate cash payment. P. S. Warman, Room 222E, 30 Church St., City.

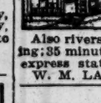
X WILL SACRIFICE X

7-room house, all-the-year-round home, with all city conveniences. Less than one hour from N. Y. city. On "Road of Anthracite." $5,000 is price if purchased this month. Easy terms.

Address **BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1481, N. Y. City.**

SUMMIT, N. J.

Beautiful new stucco house, containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, gas and electric light, open fireplaces, large living room, sleeping porch, fireproof garage, built in house, about one acre, giant trees; located in the newest and best section of Summit, 12 minutes from station. Price only $20,000. Suitable terms; will be ready for occupancy July 1st, 1912. Consult Hotchkiss-Jobs, 30 Church St., or Summit, N. J.



FARM ONLY $95

20,000 square feet rich soil, 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $275. Also riverside farms; boating, bathing and fishing; 35 minutes on Lackawanna; one minute from express station; commutation, 13c.; $10 down. W. M. LANE, Room 324H, World Building.

A JERSEY GEM.

$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house in select Bergen County suburb; high up in the hills; short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; stationary tubs; combination gas and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

A HILLSIDE BEAUTY.

On the slope of beautifully wooded hill; charming bungalow; just built; close to city; six rooms, bath, open fireplace; best plumbing; hardwood floors; large attic; shady veranda; plenty ground; five minutes from station; $500 cash will buy; balance like rent; visit at my expense. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 30 minutes to city; price to responsible buyer on easy terms, $5,000. Box D 140 Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Eight-room house, all improvements; large living room, open fireplace, 2 baths, steam heat, very cosy and attractive; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. Owner, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

10 rooms, modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; near station; 35 minutes from Broadway. Railroad or trolley. Sacrifice $5,500. Easy terms. Herrich, Suite 459, Fifth Av. Bldg., cor. 23d.

BUNGALOW HOMES.

Adjoining Summit, N. J.; artistic, modern conveniences; 37 minutes' ride on Lackawanna; 550 feet elevation; club features; tennis courts; Roman swimming pool; $3,250 up; easy terms. Bungalow, 120 Times.

HOMESEEKERS!

1 acre and fruit orchard, 100 trees, $190.
¼ acre and bungalow, 2 railroads, $375.
½ acre and bungalow, nice porch, $675.
Large plot near river and express station, $95. Easy terms. Quick Action, 51 Times Downtown.

AT BEAUTIFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

New 9-room house; oak floors, steam heat, open plumbing; plot 65x165; cost, $8,500, sacrifice $5,500. Terms, $250 down, balance $45 monthly. Box 236 Ridgewood, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed.

A new high class Apartment House in a select residential neighborhood.

498 WEST END AVENUE,

S. E. COR. 84TH STREET.

A few remaining apartments for rent.

Consisting of 6, 7 & 8 rooms—3 baths.

Exceptional closet room, and large foyers.

Lowest rent in this vicinity.

Immediate Possession—leases from October 1st.

Apply on premises. A. J. McMANUS, Manager.

BERKELEY ARMS

326-332 West 95th St.

High-class elevator apartments.

Liberal concessions.

6-7-8 Rooms.

Subway express station.

Rents $50 to $75.

Superintendent on premises. Telephone 4174 Riverside.

Cor. Central Park West

1 WEST 94TH STREET.

8 to 10 Rooms.

Living Room, 15x30. Suites Equal to 25 ft. Private House. Exceptional Closet Space.

INVERNESS

200-210 WEST 57TH ST.

Handsome, extra large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents reasonable; possession October 1st. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

THE ROCKFALL,

B'way and 111th St.,

(Northeast Corner)

This superb, splendidly planned and entirely modern house with its southwest exposure and sixty-seven separate apartments, NOW FULLY RENTED, will, on October 1st, have a few expiring leases. These we are now rapidly re-leasing, and applications for apartments should be made without delay.

Our present offerings consist of 6, 7, 8 and 9 room apartments, with 2 and 3 baths each. This house is not being rented to sell, but is held as an investment, our aim being to offer tenants a real home, considerate treatment and perfect service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

The HAMPTONS

201-203 WEST 117TH ST.,

occupying Junction 117th St., Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.

Completely Remodelled and Renovated Superior Service

7 and 8 Rooms and Bath

All Large and Light.

Rent from $900 to $1,100

Renting agent on premises.

Wetherfield, 610 West 116th.

High-class apartments; 3 and 5 rooms and bath; concessions. Apply Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

LA CASA BLANCA

55 East 76th St.

Near Madison Avenue.

High-class elevator apartments.

Liberal Concessions.

6-7 Rooms.

Rents $900 to $1,500.

White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

BRONX.

LOW RENTS

Beautiful Large Rooms

ONE BLOCK FROM CROTONA PARK;

1½ Blocks from Public School.

CLINTON AVE.

90 ft. North 175th St.

All 5-room apartments; extra large closets; electric light throughout; steam heat; everything up-to-date.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

PLOUGH & FOX CO., Owners

391 EAST 149TH ST.

Brooklyn.

LOOK!! LOOK!!

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS,

Nos. 12-14-16 GATES AVE.,

At Fulton & Vanderbilt Ave.

Most convenient section of Brooklyn. Every modern improvement.

Apply to Janitor on premises, or JOHN REIS COMPANY, 805 Flatbush Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS.

Large loft, 25x100, 12 feet high; good light. 2,182 3d Av., northwest corner 119th St. Apply to M. Bruckner, 103 Gold St.

For Rent.—Desirable desk room in a modern building, located in best part of city; cheap rent. Inquire Room 1,908, 15 East 26th St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

45th St., 502-508 West.—100x100; suitable for auto garage or factory; moderate rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Two lofts, 25x92; low rent; steam heat and elevator. Spacesaving Appliance Company, 135 West 20th St.

Brooklyn.

LOOK!! LOOK!!

RENT $80 AND $85 PER MONTH.

471 A-473 VANDERBILT AVENUE

AT FULTON STREET.

2 excellent stores, suitable for any good, clean line of business.

Apply to Janitor on premises, or JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Av.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

High-class decorator and furnisher, with established clientele, desires to associate with architect or some allied profession with the view of sharing offices and dividing expenses; location near 5th Av. and 34th St.; references. E 7 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM R. BEAL, late of the Town of Newburgh, County of Orange, New York, deceased:

Take notice that pursuant to Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, the undersigned, with the consent of all of the next of kin of said William R. Beal, deceased, intends to apply to the Hon. John B. Swezey, Surrogate of the County of Orange, for the issuance of letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said William R. Beal, deceased, upon his filing a bond with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of twice the total amount of claims of creditors filed with said Surrogate as provided in said Section 2,664, the amount of said bond to be not less than the sum of $5,000.

Take further notice that you are hereby required to present to the said Surrogate of the County of Orange, at his office in the Town of Goshen, County of Orange, State of New York, on or before the 8th day of July, 1912, any claim that you may have against said William R. Beal, deceased.

Yours, &c., THADDEUS R. BEAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

308 WEST 15TH ST.

Attractive bachelor apartments. 2 rooms and bath $32

Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LAKE GEORGE COTTAGE,

10 rooms, fully furnished; best spring water; large piazza; season, $300, including ice, wood, and boat. Z 50 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against THE TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENTY-NINE PINE STREET COMPANY and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 to 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Pine Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers Twenty-seven and Twenty-nine Pine Street, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Pine Street, where the boundary line between Numbers Twenty-five and Twenty-seven Pine Street intersects said street; running thence southerly, along the said boundary line, seventy-four feet five inches; thence easterly along the rear of said lot Number Twenty-seven and parallel along the rear of said lot Number Twenty-nine, thirty-five feet and two inches; thence southerly along the westerly line of the rear portion of said lot Number Twenty-nine, seventeen feet ten inches; thence easterly along the rear of said lot, nine feet six inches; thence southerly to the extreme rear line of said Number Twenty-nine; thence easterly along said rear line to the easterly line of said lot Number Twenty-nine; thence northerly along the said easterly line of said lot Number Twenty-nine, ninety-four feet eight inches to Pine Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Pine Street, fifty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

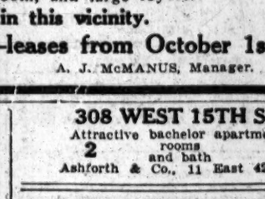
Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.

IRWIN UNTERMEYER, Referee.

R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 27 and 29 Pine Street.

Pine Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $101,622.22, with interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1912, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $310.80, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,378.90 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage on which the sum of $600,000 principal with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. from June 1st, 1912, remains due and unpaid.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.

IRWIN UNTERMEYER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Oliver S. Carter, deceased, for the benefit of Lucy E. Pelton, Plaintiff, against JOHN GEORGE HERRING et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of May, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 to 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of July, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-two feet and one-quarter of an inch; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-seven feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street ninety-two feet and one-quarter of an inch to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as and by the Street Number Three Hundred and Fifty West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

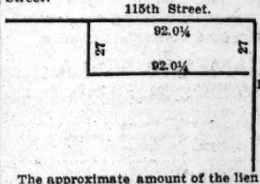
Dated New York, June 10, 1912.

FRANCIS L. PATTON, JR., Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 West 115th Street:

115th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-eight thousand nine hundred forty-nine 11-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of May, 1912, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $354.68, with interest from May 17th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,108.06 and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.

FRANCIS L. PATTON, JR., Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. P. CORY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 19, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Receiver's office, 68 William St., Room 1,101, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the good will, including records, samples, books of accounts, customers' ledger, and unfilled orders.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.

PRATT & McALPIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 14th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 West 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, linings, trimmings, safe, fixtures, &c.

DAVID J. FOX, Trustee.

BLUMENSTEIL & BLUMENSTEIL, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE HARLEM IMPORT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 17, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of olive oils, Marshall's kippered herrings, sardines, &c.

MERRILL E. GATES, Jr., Receiver.

HENRY A. BLUMENTHAL, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

BY ORDER OF A LARGE MANUFACTURER FOR ADVANCES.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

Will sell in separate lots to the highest bidder a stock of the finest

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

IN THE MARKET

The sale will take place at the Auctioneer's place of business, at 113-115 LEONARD STREET, N. Y.,

On Tuesday, June 18th, 1912,

AT 10:30 A. M.

This very fine stock of Rugs and Carpets includes every size, color and pattern of all the most famous oriental weaves known, including Persians, Indians, Afghanistans, and all the other Eastern manufactures.

It is intended to sacrifice this stock without regard to price, and many of these fine specimens will be sold at a price that you might expect to pay for domestic Rugs.

The stock may be inspected at any time on Monday, the day before the sale.

The entire high grade and most up-to-date stock of one of the most prominent importers of the city, comprising

MILLINERY and MILLINERY SUPPLIES

Ostrich feathers, fancy feathers, flowers, ribbons, veilings, malines, chiffons, ornaments and other very fine millinery requisites, untrimmed and trimmed hats made by such famous makers as Rabeau, Georgette, Marie Gay, Jeanne Lomven and Julia Beaucourt, ranging in price as high as $50 each. A gorgeous display of

EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CAPES AND COATS.

DRESSES, SUITS, and all hand embroidered

ROBES AND COATS.

The products of such famous makers as Ducet, Pagnini, Paul Poiret, and ranging in price as high as $175 each.

VERY ELABORATE FIXTURES.

One parlor suite, 1 Louis XVI. hand painted cabinet, chairs, carpet, oil paintings, cabinets and, in fact, all other elaborate fixtures contained in a high class millinery establishment, will be sold at peremptory auction sale

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

To-day, Friday, June 14, at 10:30 A. M.,

on Premises, No. 7 West 31st St.,

Three doors from Fifth Avenue.

This is the finest offering ever placed before the public, and merits the attendence of the most fastidious trade. Auctrs. Tel. 4299 Spring.

LEATHER.

William Livingston, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, June 14th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 Canal St., near West Broadway, New York, balance of stock of The Acme Leather Gooda Company, consisting of Sanitary Drinking Cups, Brief Cases, Bill Folds, Frames, Trimmings, etc. Also about 25,000 ft. of Very Choice Leather, in Genuine Walrus, Goat, Saffian, and Pin Morocco in all colors. A large assortment of High Grade Hair Sheep, in Seal, Walrus, Morocco, and other grains; Colored Skivers, Plain Black Goats, etc. Goods ready for inspection, with Descriptive Catalogue, Thursday, June 13th. Sale Positive, Without Limit or Reserve. 'Phone 9054 Spring. WM. LIVINGSTON & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,

105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.

Pianos for seashore, country; uprights, $75; squares, $10; easy payments; player pianos, $250 up.

STORAGE.

Auto Vans.—Long distance moving our specialty; Maryland Storage; separate rooms, $3. 343 East 138th St. Telephone 2014 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE HERBERT COLLIERIES, Bankrupt.—No. 16,247. To the Creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by Gilbert H. Montague, Trustee of said bankrupt, or his duly authorized auctioneer or agent, at the office of said bankrupt, at Herberton, County of Fayette, State of West Virginia, on the 17th day of June, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Said property to be sold consists of said bankrupt's interest in a lease (hereinafter more fully described) and in the leasehold property therein mentioned, and also in dwelling houses, outbuildings, electric plant, electric mine motor, upper tipple, lower tipple, stock in store, store fixtures, fourteen mules, copper wire, armature, fan, mining machines, incline power plant, railroad scales, miscellaneous supplies, etc., which may be inspected at the premises now occupied by said bankrupt at Herberton aforesaid, on any business day prior to the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Said lease aforesaid is a certain indenture of lease from the McKinley Land Company, a West Virginia corporation, to Preston M. McClanahan of New York City, dated the 27th day of February, 1907, and assigned by said Preston M. McClanahan to The Herbert Collieries by assignment dated March 12, 1907, which lease and assignment were duly filed and admitted to record in Raleigh County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, on March 19, 1907, in Deed Book No. 3, at pages 446 to 461, and also in Fayette County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, on April 13, 1907, in Deed Book No. 31, at page 516. Said lease and leasehold property is covered by a certain alleged mortgage dated May 14, 1909, executed by The Herbert Collieries, the bankrupt, to Windsor Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure bonds therein described and issued thereunder in the aggregate principal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) and recorded in the Raleigh County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, May 17, 1909, in Trust Deed Book F, at pages 388 to 400, and in the Fayette County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, May 20, 1909, in Trust Deed Book I, at page 585. The bankrupt's interest in said lease and leasehold property therein mentioned will be sold free of and from the lien of said mortgage pursuant to an order of this Court made and dated June 6th, 1912, and on file in the Office of the undersigned referee.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the appraised value.

Dated New York City, N. Y., June 6th, 1912.

MAGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Office and Post Office address, No. 50 Church Street, New York City, N. Y.

CHOATE & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of G. B. TRELOAR CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,320.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, No. 113 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows:

Office furniture, fixtures, typewriter, rug rack, safe, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

Dated New York, June 13, 1912.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELIZABETH S. C. SEAVEY, a Bankrupt.

Please take notice that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, on the 14th day of June, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the interest of the said bankrupt in the estate of William H. Clement, deceased, under the will of the said William H. Clement, deceased, dated the 24th day of November, 1888, and thereafter, and heretofore admitted to probate by the Probate Court of Warren County, Ohio.

For further information apply to the attorney for the undersigned.

CHARLES WALDRON CLOWE, Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York City.

HIRAM C. TODD, Attorney for Trustee, Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,695.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. —In the matter of GUS BRONNER, also known as AUGUST BRONNER, individually, and as a member of the firm of BRONNER & DRYFOOS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Gus Bronner, also known as August Bronner, individually, and as a member of the firm of Bronner & Dryfoos, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Gus Bronner, also known as August Bronner, individually and as a member of said firm, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 13, 1912.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY N. LEINKRAM, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 16,637.

To the creditors of Harry N. Leinkram of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of Hon. Learned Hand, one of the Judges of this court, dated the 7th day of June, 1912, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as referee under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate of the same, and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to said order and in conformity with said Section 12A, a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,876, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,

June 13th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASHER JACOBSON and MORRIS JACOBSON, trading as JACOBSON BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 16,684.

To the creditors of Asher Jacobson and Morris Jacobson, trading as Jacobson Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupts herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 13th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON STERNBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13, 1912.

NO. 12,653.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —JACOB F. REICHHARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob F. Reichhard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 9th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIA

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. equity calendar. 16—De Long Hook & Eye Co v. American Pin Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe J. Motion calendar. (At 2 P. M.) 2—Standard Elec Works v Man Elec Sup Works. 3—Rosenburg v. Mazza. 4—Gennert v. Burke & James Co. 5—Weed Chain Tire Grip Co v. 35 Per Cent. Auto Supply Co. 6—Same v. Weiland. 7—N Y Banknote Co v. Thomas (2.) 8—Bruce v. C H D D R R. 9—Harbeck v. Hynard. 10—Locker v. Am Tobbacco Co. 11—Chadeloid Chem Co v. Wilson Removes Co. 12—Tyler v. Ludlow & Saylor. 13—Kissel Motor Car Co v. Kissel Motor Car Co. 14—Eralenko v. Bourtzeff. 15—Veale v. B & M Co. 16—Kelvin Eng Co v. Stevens. 17—Carhart v. Goertz. 18—United Fruit Co v. Atlantic Fruit & S S Co. 19—Young Safety Razor Co v. Danega. 20—Hays v. Am B Blind Stitch Mach Co. 21—Mack & Potter v. Wanamaker. 22—U S v. 12 Crates of Frozen Eggs. 24—Otis Lith Co v. Ma Dan. 25—Mastrumardi v. H W Boettger. 26—Waltham Watch Co v C A Keene. 27—Enterprise Auto Co v. Palmer & Singer. 28—Parsons Non-Skid Co v. Weiland. 29—Matter of Isidor Klein. 30—Matter of Hermann Fritsch.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ. Motions and non-enumerated motions called at 10 A. M. 6—Matter of Cowan. 14—Dome v. Southern Ry. 8—Holman v. Gillen. 29—Matter of Wark. 30—David O'Keefe. 32—Gen Accident & Life Assurance Corpn v. Franklin. 33—Mencser v. Am Bonding Co of Baltimore. 34—Miller v. Meyers. 35—Burada v. Adler. 36—Lenz v. Woodmen. 37—Dwelle v. Allen. 38—Brown v. S Hellman & Co. 39—Stein v. P H Whitney. 40—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 41—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 42—Majestic Motion Picture Co. v. Motion Picture Distributing & Sales Co. 43—Kolsich v. Kendall. 44—Miller v. Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 45—Russell v. Am Gas & Elec Co. 47—Doherty v. Am Gas Elec Co. 48—Bankers' Trust Co v. R E Dietz Co. 49—Hale v. Triest. 50—Mooney v. Levenson. 51—Matter of Riegelman, deceased. 52—McCaddon v. Mascart. 54—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans Real Estate Co. 55—Wasserman v. Pfizer. 56—Angio-So Am Bank v. Nat City Bank. 57—Sell v. Autographic Register Co. 58—Bridge Operating Co v. Public Service Comm'n. 59—Werner v. Prendergast. 60—Schamberg v. Whitman. 61—Nethersole v. Liebler. 62—Rockowitz v. Siegel. 63—Cohen v. Beann. 64—Merrifield v. Merrifield. 65—Whitman v. Morris. 66—Donoghue v. Callahan. 67—Matter of Jochim, &c. 68—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 69—Renicke v. Texas Co. 70—Klaw v. N Y Press Co. 71—Wecant v. Haines.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. A—In re Brown. 1—Zacharian v. Bettman Johnson Co. 1½—Zadek v. Defranco. 2—Matter of Sohmer (N Y Trust Co.) 3—Matter of East 20th St. 4—Matter of Martin. 5—Matter of McAvoy. 6—Weller v. Minsker Realty Co. 7—Fokenan v. Stevenson Const Co. 8—Magoun v. Mullowney. 9—Sinnott v. same. 10—Overbeck v. Sackett. 11—Matter of Merritt. 12—McGrail v. Hill. 13—McGuire v. Hill. 14—Marikq v. Marks. 15—McDermott v. Clarence R & C Co. 16—Ruff v. Cantisque Dev Co. 17—Elian v. Robert Gair Co. 18—Daneri v. Daneri. 19—Conroy v. Martin. 20—Murphy v. Murphy. 21—Wolf v. Power. 22—Wilson v. Blanchard. 23—Hearn v. Schuchman 24—Reynard v. Blount. 25—Same v. Sullivan. 26—Thompson v. Mathiasen. 27—Stiefel v. Stiefel. 28—Bowne v. Hall. 29—Matter of Hoffman. 30—Hickson v. Vatable. 31—Horner v. Maryland Gas Co. 32—Bostwick v. Burke, Sons & Co. 33—Williams v. Williams. 34—Briggs v. Graf. 35—Kroon v. Kroon. 36—Matter of Lieb. 37—Gerr v. Gerr. 38—Ulman v. Equitable Life Assur Soc. 39—Bartolomucci v. Turnbull. 40—Wallace v. Green. 41—Ettia v. Engle. 42—Goldenberg v. Goldenberg. 43—Donovan v. Donovan. 44—Fairweather v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 45—Clover v. Sheafer. 46—Doyle v. Consol Iron Works. 47—People ex rel Feinman v. I O B A. 48—Matter of Holley Mfg Co. 49—Elwell Rubber Mfg Co v. Elwell. 50—Vellman v. Lowenstein. 51—Matter of Meyer. 52—Chard v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 53—Simon v. Berkowitz. 54—McSevegan v. Berglas. 55—Woersching v. Ollier. 56—Daly v. Miller. 57—Same v. same. 58—Jones v. Woodin. 59—Matter of Moore. 60—People ex rel Weinstein v. Goldstein. 61—Wilkens v. Am Bank of Torreon. 62—Berkowitz v. Union Hatters Co-op. 63—Baum v. Vanderveer Crossings. 64—Davidson v. Sidarsky. 65—Carey v. Carey. 66—O'Brien v. Back. 67—Same v. same. 68—Bakerman v. Greenberg. 69—Dennis v. Dennis. 70—Greenbaum v. Rosenberg. 71—Hellstein v. Whitridge. 72—Everts v. Motor Racing Asso. 73—McAdam v. McAdam. 74—Crystaleig Water Co v. Schultz. 75—Crown Emb Works v. Shotland. 76—Wilson v. Mirsky. 77—Di Matteo v. Di Matteo. 78—Buschman v. McDermott. 79—Overbeck v. Sackett. 80—Matter of Rector. 81—McGrail v. Hill. 82—McGuire v. Hill. 83—Korn v. Altman. 84—Cohn v. Brodt. 85—People v. Goldman. 86—Matter of Atlantic Realty Co. 87—Ronaldson v. Irwin. 88—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 89—MacTootle v. Frazier. 90—Critcher v. Bishop. 91—Froma Realty Co v. Levy. 92—Downes v. Wenninger. 93—Tax Lien Co v. Carroll. 94—People ex rel O'Dair v. Miller. 95—Rycroft v. Pierce. 96—Matter of O'Connor. 97—O'Brien v. Bock. 98—Stevens v. Penn Steel Co. 99—Sutton v. Sutton. 100—Carhart v. Keene. 101—Kopp v. Donnelly. 102—People ex rel O'Dair v. Miller. 95—Rycroft v. Pierce. 96—Matter of O'Connor. 97—O'Brien v. Bock. 98—Stevens v. Penn Steel Co. 99—Sutton v. Sutton. 100—Carhart v. Keene. 101—Kopp v. Donnelly. 102—People ex rel La Chicotte v. Stevenson & Martin. 103—Gilbert v. Ambrose. 104—Shape v. Shape. 105—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 106—Same v. same. 107—Same v. same. 108—Am Taximeter Co v. Hefferon. 109—Whitman v. Morris. 110—Santora v. Mastrangelo. 111—Diderick v. Diderick. 112—Pettit v. U S Motor Co. 113—Cleary v. Dykeman. 114—Zimmerman v. Blumenthal. 115—Giesener v. McDonough. 116—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 117—Brand v. Southard Wrecking, &c, Co. 118—Levy v. Mott Iron Works. 119—Levenson Wrecking Co v. Horowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 5487—City of N Y v. Montagne. 5776—Modern Woodmen of Am v. Lagnardis. 5679—Klingenstein v. Morrison. 2386—D'Oller v. Porter. 5771—Columbia Trust Co v. Wainwright. 4064—Moore v. De Groote. 5474—Pierce v. Barber. 5682—James Dempsey Co v. Earle, Jr. 4824—Kinsman v. Kinsman. 1398—Mullin v. Jones. 5522—East River Sav Inst v. Orbach. 2928—Weinberg v. Weinberg. 5182—Hanly v. Horton & Co. General calendar. 4714—Gayetty v. Thompson. 4956—McOwen v. Harris. 3777—Terhune v. Terhune. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4092—Kalvin v. Smethurst. 4066—Tucker v. Bainer. 4759—Zeggio v. Robinson. 4743—Uhlfelder v. Bolles. 1839—Guffanti v. Nat Sur Co. 4951—Clinton v. Balzar. 2884—Girsch v. Gotham Lith Co. 4993—Levy v. Levy. 2300—Saloman v. North British, &c, Ins Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 5780—Schwarzenbach v. Moran. 6876—Danzig v. Farber. 6969—Bacon v. Billings, King & Co. 5914—Met Printing Co v. O'Neill. 6774—St Regis Cigar Co v. Bayles. 8456—Margolies v. First B B B Assn. 6822—Boylan v. Hudson & Maine R R. 6588—Gilbert v. Bishop. 6845—Packard v. Scott. 5569—Apsey v. Ward. 6792—Bowman v. Bowman. 6987—Bronx Borough Bank v. Devlin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gavegan, J. 4506—Seaman v. Keystone Const Co. 7770—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 7871—Evans v. White. 5335—Dekker v. Browne. 7408—Magee v. N Y Tel Co. 4241—Levy v. Beck. 2715—Martin v. Anglo-Am Authors' Assn. 4898—Isenberg v. Setauket Spring Water Co. 4899—Hickey v. Sloane. 4904—Marks v. City of N Y. 1240—Gargulo v. F C Linde Co. 7797—Murtha v. M Reid Co. 7766—Kaplan v. Uris Iron Works. 7899—Le Vinews v. Int R T Co. 7813—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 1334—Bodenheim v. Koller. 4906—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 3120—Klein v. Frankel. 4412—Sheridan v. McCallum. 4744, 4909—Pizarro v. Taylor. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J. 4687—V Romano v. N Y Con Co. 4685—R Romano v. same. 4690—Same v. same. 4962—Clauson v. Connecticut Cab Co. 4962—Whitaker v. City of N Y. 4781—Gurr v. City of N Y. 4896—Collins v. same. 4911—McDermott v. Taylor. 4932—Chrison v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 4915—Wilson v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Cohalan, J. 2675—Miccio v. Krotenberg. 4698—Bird v. Press Publishing Co. 4823—Ciraselia v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 1621½—Heller v. Nassau Elec R R. 4822—Fink v. Droste. 4936—Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 4937—A Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 4938—La Magino v. Mathew Wilson & Co. 4910—Hauck v. Thaw. 4945—Perlman v. J Blyn & Sons. 745—Long v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, J. 4685—Feldon v. Rosenheimer. 4446—Wortumann v. Pelli. 4966—Reddin v. Am Sugar Ref Co. 4979—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 4973—Cloran v. Kipp. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Erlanger, J. 4481—Zuckerman v. City of N Y. 4468—Same v. same. 4731—Mellen v. S Bowles & Co. 4904—Robb v. Lafay. 4701—H. Mason v. Weisbecker. 5002—M Mason v. Weisbecker. 4749—Somer v. Gordon. 4102—Bell v. Sun P & P Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Delany, J. 4757—Hyman v. N Y Cont Co. 5023—Orshansky v. Safferson-Welsberg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J. 4679—P. Mendel v. Carter Const Co. 4680—A Mendel v. same. 5029—Hughes v. Canavan Bros Co. 5087—Fargo v. Arndstein. 5046—Durkin v. Stewart. 5027—Gilligan v. Schilke. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J. 4063—Busch v. Wells. 5051—Nelson v. Stanley. 1030¼, 1051¼—Shapiro v. Jelme. 5062—Van Reen v. Brogan. 5068—Bross v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bendy, J. 4854—Redmond v. Kastena. 4855—Redmond v. Kastena. 5071—Sprague v. Crimmins Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Pendleton, J. 4660—Hale v. Vaccarelli. 4653—Reid v. Black. 4949—Fleming v. Universal Taximeter Co. 4068—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 4826—Pitzsie v. Hertzfeld. 53—Anderson v. Lozier Motor Co. 3354—Wasserman v. Eiterman Realty Co. 1067—Dudley v. Raymond. 2450—Duffy v. N Y Const Co. 5786—Mackay v. J F Blanchard Co. 4880—Solomon v. Silber. 4899—Slobodsky v. Collica. 4882—Birdsell v. City of N Y. 4894—Alexander v. Gear. 4810—Kramer v. Crecker. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. Case on. Franklin v. Hoadley. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. 5744—City of N Y v. Cent Park, &c., R R. 1090—Salomon v. Salomon. 6898—Shapiro v. Mutual Life Ins Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Dugro, J. 3159—Gordon v. Ellinger. 6537—Schmidt v. Simpson. 4514—Cholakis v. Gottlieb. 2586—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Post & Davies Co. 3308—St Clair v. Klaw. 4425—Clarke v. Ruthrauff. 4373—McAvoy v. Minsky. 4826—Lambert v. Property Ins Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Goff, J. 4852—Senner & Kaplan Co v. Fisher. 4885—Higbie v. Peterson. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hotchkiss, J. 2823—Berlinger v. Macdonald. 4044—U S Wood Preserving Co v. Kenyon. 887—Eder v. Heinze. 4922—Rosenfeld v. Jacobs. 4925—Jungman v. Naumberg. 2808—Crone v. Baker. 894—China and Japan Trading Co v. J Spencer Turner Co. 5114—Schattman v. Maze Realty Co. 291—Reilly v. Steinhart. 4155—L A Burke & Sons Co v. City of N Y. 4137—Macey v. Wood. 3904—Warner v. Nelson. 4916—Bathgate v. Demeyer. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar: Ann McGarty, Esther Turk, John H. Edelmeyer, J. George Lafargue, Julia M. Westcott, Henrietta Davis, Elizabeth Kahoe, Louisa Renz, Sarah S. Macy, Fanny Maguire, George F. Rothenbach, John L. Rothenbach, Joseph S. Travis, George Schuerer, John C. Blum, Sem Schmelzer, Frederic Ducolomb, Abraham Altman, Jacob Weintraub, Sarah E. Youmans, Alexander McDonald, Harriet F. Harding, James J. Phelan, M. Emeline McMillan, Galogero Moscato, Simon Lichter, William J. Sheehy, William Spitzer, Lorrain Freeman, Peter Belloni, Adolph Arnstam, Henry S. Block, Patrick J. Ferrigan, John Dougan, Julius S. Stern, Pauline Knopf, Sarah A. Kennedy, James F. Kiely, Thomas Dunigan, Emily D. Speir, Alexander Schlang, Charles Moran, Samuel Kommel, Samuel Lilienthal, Anna S. Lunsmann, Mary A. McGuire, William Ottman, Richard S. Newcombe, Elkan Blumenthal, Frederick G. Jannsch, John P. Betz, Jr., Helena Rogers, Mary E. Lithauer, Catherine Bazzoni, &c., Charlotte S. Ogden, Morgan Dix, Catherine L. McNespic, George G. Sickles, Frederick H. Wiegand, Harriet E. Ostrander, John L. Gross, Joseph Parker, Michael Morrow, Mary McDonough. Wills for probate: Emilie Gebhard, Joseph Raskin, Mary E. B. Miller, Henry Brown, George E. Paulmann, Adam Nickel, Bernard J. Keely, Virginia Tapper, Robert G. Lawson, Rosa Breiting, Mary F. Le Moult, Sarah A. Jackson, Frederick J. H. Dunkak, John H. Waddell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part III., Smith J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Finelite, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 7896—Bolek v. Linch. 8002—Doyle v. Dennerlein. 8003—O'Brien v. Garcia. 8011—Patton v. Weinstock. 7799—Jasinski v. Int R T Co. 6705—Rubin v. Graff-Howland Co. 8070—Pellegrino v. Geraity. 8106—Rausch v. Linch. 7856—Shapiro v. Levinson. 4919—Quincey v. Burrill. 7878—Man Wrecking, &c Co v. Elditz. 7980—Benny v. Cunningham. 9308—Revel R and S Co v. Stimson. 4122—McGowan v. Custodis C C Co. 8776—Rockaway Rolling Mills v. Ross. 8089—Wedell v. Keehly. 8090—Grossman v. Hays. 8091, 8092—Reibach v. Rice. 8113—Schwartz v. L I R R. 8118—Moore v. Whitridge. 7675—Gittelson v. Socy for Tea Trade. 7762—Balsam v. Shiller. 7911—Kerrigan v. Houpt Mfg Co. 1448—Lawyers Title Ins, &c, Co v. Kelly. 6314—Kinney v. Assoc Cont, &c. 7680—Akey v. Mandelbaum. 10638—Finn v. Page. 7918—Solomon v. Israel. 7921—Turley v. Turner & Holmes. 7925—Horgan v. Ogden. 7930—Herman v. Conn Cab Co. 7942, 7943—Moore v. Bway Taxicab Co. 7957—Stern v. Weinstock. 7976—Hoffman v. Linch. 7690—Levin v. Goldenkranz. 8030—Lipkin v. Orff. 7838—Gratenstein v. Int R T Co. 7980—De Phillipi v. Arbuckle. 8041—Reed v. Discher. 8042—McClosky v. Blanchard Co. 8045, 8046—Glockner v. Kazan. 8050—Donat v. Wasserman. 8052—Fayde v. Keating. 7677—Adler v. Katz. 7954—Bronsick v. Schoncupp. 7455—Scheuer v. Manashaw. 818—Lucchini v. Lyon. 846½—Gelsman v. Walpole. 837—Heil v. Rountree Const Co. 833—Buess v. Selow Const Co. 834½—Lebers v. Lebers. 8125—Harris v. Spring. 8126—Hinz v. Luckenbach. 8127—Mcnutt v. Wagner. 8128—Ulrich v. Bath. 8129—Rodgers v. Whitridge. 8130—Jacobs v. Joline. 8131—Sefton v. Stevens. 8133—Linderman v. Ward Bread Co. 7024—Hooke v. Hopper. 8134—Ashey v. Michels. 8135—Gatcick v. Wiedhorn. 8136—Reynolds v. Iles. 8140—Mooney v. Stewart. 8142—Peppler R E, &c, Co v. Craig. 8143—Greene v. Sonora Chem Co. 8148—Schwerdtfeger v. Alt. 8149—Weiss v. Youngs. 8153—Kupfer v. Finn. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Donnelly, J. 4401—Brown v. Temmer. 4582—Kiely v. Eichner. 4533—Voohess Rubber Mfg Co v. Whitcomb. 4601—Di Marco v. Gesto. 4619—Cohen v. O'Neill. 4592—Schumacher v. Zimmerman. 4585—Greenman v. Angott. 4518—Pooley Furniture Co v. Teal. 4556—Acunto v. Barbieri. 4562—Prubeff v. Glassheim. 4614—Dawson v. Militello. 4616—Farber v. Longfellow Realty Corp. 4620—Schornstein v. McMahon. 4627—Meaken v. Pecone Realty Co. 4511—Goldstein v. Bloom. 4576—Kalfus v. Klein. 4609—Replansky v. Wurtzel. 4622—Grey Monster Co. 4162, 4163—Shreiber v. Solomon. 4617—Buttelman v. Harris. 4622—Solomon v. Fiske. 3248—Bowsky v. Schlichter. 4651—Dutenfass v. Dutenfass. 4531—Blumenthal v. Witkin. 4482—McMurtry v. Tannenbaum. 4567—Fitzgerald v. Kalt Lumber Co. 4598—Waugh v. Roslyn estates. 4555—Knick Ice Co v. Jay St Cold Storage Co. 4561—Levy v. Sires. 4562—Geisman v. Progressive L G Co. 4564—Fisher v. Butts. 4575—Ziegfeld v. Northern Pac Ry. 4606—Levine v. Gordon. 4572—Solomon v. Steinberg. 4618—Flamman v. Alexander. 4628—Mills v. Gold. 4640—Harlenbergh v. Russell. 4641—Stewart v. Schoenholtz. 4642—Blutehenthal & Beckart v. Lindinger Cafe. 4645—Tepper v. Grauer. 4649—Grimm v. Berg. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Gerard, J. Burden v. Hay—Edward S. Brogen.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J. Wells v. Barker—Wm H. Corbitt. Lawyers Mtg v. Scudi—Percival H Gregory. Same v. Bayer—Percival H Gregory. Bataille v. Carpenter—Theodore K McCarthy. American Sav Bk v. McGuire—Geo B Hays.

SUPREME COURT.—Blanchard, J. People ex rel Nack v. Feldstein—Maurice Meyer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Gerard, J. John Ingle v. Sarah E Crowell—Thos D McCarthy, Greenville B Winthrop v. Henry Wichinsky—Wm J Lynch, B'way Sav Inst v. Benj Solansky—Thos D McCarthy. Centi Bldg Imp Co v. Birch Realty Co—A Leo Everett.

CITY COURT.—Green, J. Jos Starolin v. Herman Kneffer—Edward Davis. Martin Zinn v. Max Sherfeld—Wm Bernard.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Second Judicial Department.—Hirschberg, Thomas, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated Day Calendar. 448—Matter of Peck. 243—Reizenstein v. Miller. 390—People v. N. Y. Centadrink Co. 437—Schultis v. Waterbury Co. 451—Hogan v. N Y C & H R R R. 452—Pearson v. Liberty Avenue Theatre. 453—Brasgy v. Central New England Railway. 454—Matter of Engel. 455—Glickman Co v. Gainsborough Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 1971—Ingoglia v. Bordonaro. 2168—A P Hogle Co v. Mulvaney. 2258—Knights of Pythias v. Myers. 2661-63—Zechlin, (3 actions) v. Mann. 2664—Williams v. Williams. 2277—Robertson v. Reeder. 2283—Carson v. Anderson. 2285—Levy v. Levy and others. 2158—Robbins Dry Dock Co v. City of N Y. 2287—Carnright v. Mullin. 2288—Curley v. Schlitz. 2289—Fleming v. Fleming. 2290—Keller v. Keller. 2291—Miller v. Roselle Realty, &c, Co. 2294—Greater N Y Savings Bank v. Xiques. 2296—Kuttner v. Stiefel. 2300—Gast v. Gast. 2301—J. R. Smith & Co v. Gelhardt. 2302—Jensen v. Jensen. 2308—Bachrach v. Ehlers. 2313—White v. City of N Y. 2321—Sanguinitto v. Kennedy. 1768—Counihan v. N Y Dock Co. 1903—Meyer v. Meyer. 107—Maehr v. City of N Y. 2001—Rosenblum v. Tolkow. 2157—Rooney Lamp Co v. Hamilton Sign Co. 2094—Lecorn Bldg Co v. Karp. 1268—McCaul Cont Co v. Cohen. 1712—McManus v. McManus. 1863—Waidelich v. Waidelich. 1687—Travis v. Monfort. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2321.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Putnam, J. 4173—Kavanagh v. B H R R. 1447—Lavin v. Lafayette Trust Co. 4412—Jarvi v. Madeo. 4418—Greeter v. Glynn. 2707—Logan v. Fidelity-Phoenix Ins Co. 7397, 7398—Lowery v. American Plumbing Co. 7370—Newton v. Wood et al. 7128—Magner v. Ringler & Co. 6613—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 5606—Denaro v. Prudential Ins Co. 7500—Kaskell v. Tack et al. 4143, 4144—Joseph v. Weiss. 1100—Harris v. Levy. 2809—Bennett v. Keuffel & Esser Co. 7638—Fogerty v. Atlantic Amusement Co. 2664—Weber v. Eppig Brewery. 2524—Law v. Myers. 1781—Gehitz v. Pfaelber. 7027—Shafer v. N Y Life Ins Co. 5518—Kaufman v. Sugarman. 2388, 2389—Grossman v. Salzer et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 4,422.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kapper, J. 1—Johnston v. Johnston. 2—People ex rel McVey v. Landy. 3—Bakes v. Millinery Exchange. 4—Heilberger v. Heilberger and another. 5—Zahr v. Zehr. 6—Zea v. Werner et al. 7—Thomas G Knight Co v. Koeppel. 8—Lorenz v. Cohn et al. 9—Matter of Kress. 10—Karasik v. Hanley et al. 11—Hiller v. Von Bayer et al. 12—Braun v. Braun. 13—Forrest Co v. McCurdy et al. 14—Parshelsky v. Palley. 15—Beckwith v. Kimball. 16—Doebler v. Doebler. 17—Madonna Mariette Co v. Steinberg. 18—Matter of Koplowitz, Meebal and another.) 19—Matter of Koplowitz, (Plotkin.) 20—Slater v. Shimko. 21—Matter of Flanagan. 22—Fahey v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 23—Gammans v. Gray et al. 24—Oswego City Savings Bank v. McGlone et al. 25—Same v. same. 26—Hamilton Trust Co v. Fisher & Yglesia Co et al. 27—Witten v. Witten. 28—Manhattan Beach Estates v. Libassi and another. 29—Duncan v. Ames et al. 30—Warm v. Sonnen. 31—Smith v. Excelsior Brewing Co. 32—Barnes et al v. Midland R R Terminal Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Thompson, J. The People, &c, v. Philip Riley. Same v. Hilda Anderson. Same v. Blanch Hedges. Same v. Samuel Rothchild. Same v. Mattie Logan. Same v. May Wilson.

Actions triable by the court without a jury: 1206—Union Bank of Bklyn v. Schneider. 1024—Dashoff v. Franklin. 1723—Manhem Building & Material Co v. Todebush Co. 1802—Parmutter v. Hunmelstein & Arter Co. 1803—Saverese v. Valentine. 2031—Giant v. Cagle Construction Co. 1609—Alfant v. Parfuffer. 2062—Zieberwitz v. Lippman. 2025—Highsaw Mantel & Mirror Co v. Rutland Construction Co. 2020—General Iron Works v. Downing Construction Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. 466—Ridgewood Realty Ass v. Elder and another. 376—Abell v. Janes. 468—Silliman v. Cleary. 469—Rossano and another v. McGrane and another. 471—Willis and another v. Edgemere Realty Co. 373—Dressler v. Mulhern et al. Balance of calendar passed until Monday, June 17. Highest number reached on the calendar, 475.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J. 180—Hyman v. South Coast Hotel Co. 677—Blasius v. Standard Oil Co. 745—Block, an infant, v. Farmer Motor Car Co. 782—Decker v. B H R R Co. 113—Tralner v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. 819—Hutchinson v. N Y C & H R R Co. 820—Seitz v. Whitridge et al. 823—Geib, an infant, v. Rothenberg & Co. 824—Carey v. Heim and another. 825—Carey v. Lange. 826—Dannhardt, an infant, v. Dahlberg. 833—Vaccarrella, an infant, v. Muller and another. 835—Curey v. Joline et al. Remainder of calendar passed until June 17. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 835.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3456—People v. Bon Zuyus. 3282—People v. Pasquale Di Donato. Special term causes. Tisdale v. Droge, Wagner v. Butler, Hollander et al v. Johnson, Pfistner v. McBride et al, Lucht v. Keller.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Tompkins, J. Part II., Keogh J. 338—Biggers v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 375—Power v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 240—Jewell v. Witt. 423—Free and Murray Realty Co v. Laidlaw. 476—Lowth v. N Y Telephone Co. 200—Jona v. N Y & Stamford Railway Co. 275—McCabe v. McCranc. 381—Perry v. Conn Cab Co. 427—Dellavan v. Abbey. 482—Andrews v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. 211—Slolter v. Roth. 463—Roberts v. New York Transportation Co. 223—Cubbon v. Rogers.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cases will be set down for a day upon the call. 429—Helmbeck v. Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Co. 425—Messin v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 446—Devive v. Claguilo. 490—Kendall v. Fargo. 515—Hupfels Sons v. Haywood. 518—Walcola v. Mill. 522—Yawro v. Weidman. 529—Rocco v. Hauser. 532—Allen v. Receiver West Electric Railroad Co. 534—Fowler Cons Co v. Gorham. Highest number reached, 536.

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Exceptional opportunity for a refined, conservative young man; college man preferred; one that would appreciate a good opening; must have ability and be willing to invest some money; references must be first class. Integrity, D 172 Times.

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Wanted, party with from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in dividend-paying proposition; investment guaranteed; strictest investigation. Farley, 245 West 43d.

Company, well established, manufacturing brass and copper, has splendid opening for business man with few thousand dollars to invest. D 162 Times.

For Sale.—Old established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock. J. T. Colcord, 108 W. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Gulf storm has passed inland over Alabama, and is moving northeast. It has caused strong shifting winds on the Middle Gulf Coast and heavy scattered rains from Florida to Louisiana.

An extensive area of low barometric pressure covers the plain States and the Northwest, and has caused rains from the Mississippi Valley through the Rocky Mountain regions into the North Pacific States.

Temperatures are somewhat lower in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest, and have risen considerably in the plains and West Gulf States, with readings above 100 degrees Thursday afternoon in Northern Texas.

Indications are that showers will continue Friday and probably Saturday in the Northwest States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the lake region, and it is probable that general rains will set in over the Atlantic States within the next twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

Temperature will rise somewhat Friday in the North Atlantic States, but changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northerly, shifting to easterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate easterly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk variable, mostly southerly.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate northerly to easterly winds, overcast weather, and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by showers by Friday night and on Saturday; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by showers; Saturday showers; moderate easterly winds.

New England—Cloudy and somewhat warmer Friday; Saturday showers; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	60	60	4 P. M.	73	72
6 A. M.	60	60	6 P. M.	68	70
9 A. M.	65	66	9 P. M.	63	62
12 M.	66	68	12 P. M.	63	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64, at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 33 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:30—2,378 8th Av.; Louis Abenscheim, Trifling

12:55—65 and 67 4th Av.; Human Hair Goods Company ..... Not given

1:30—20 Bond St.; Chester Schwarzwald, Not given

3:45—2,744 3d Av.; Interborough Railroad..$5

10:20—412 Madison St; Mrs. Kramps..Trifling

10:30—733 5th St.; Hyman King..... Trifling

P.M.

12:01—229 West 123d St.; John Stockinger. None

12:35—410 East 72d St.; Frank Tiaper..Trifling

1:00—2,072 1st Av.; Julius Batozzo.....$50

1:45—3,153 Broadway; A. Sregar.....Trifling

2:20—Pier 18, North River; not given..None

2:40—349 E. 76th St.; not given..Trifling

3:45—56 7th St.; J. Berman.....Trifling

3:50—514 W. 21st St.; M. Monahan...Trifling

4:15—223 E. 11th St.; Howard Mission House $25

4:20—648 W. 55th St.; not given..... None

4:35—170th St. and Boston Road; not given ..... Trifling

5:50—273 E. 3d St.; Morris Schlemer..Trifling

6:45—234 Thompson St.; G. Rizzutto..Trifling

7:10—919 Broadway; not given.....Trifling

7:20—202 3d Av.; Abe Koscowf.....Trifling

7:35—31st St., between 10th and 11th Avs.; New York City Railroad..Trifling

8:55—255th St. and Mosholu Av.; F. H. Thorne ..... Trifling

9:10—9 Gold St.; P. Velser..... $2

9:30—216 East 93th St.; B. Sabel.....Trifling

9:55—423 Lenox Av.; John Mitchell...Trifling

10:20—110-112 West 27th St.; J. & J. Cohen. Trifling

10:20—531 West 143d St.; S. Metzenders... Trifling

10:30—39 Rutgers St.; —, Rosenblock..Trifling

10:30—319 East 25th St.; Fred Goerl...Trifling

10:50—113 Stanton St.; A. Apalenser...Trifling

11:00—133d St. and Convent Av.; New York Bill Posting Co. ..... Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HUGO FROHMAN, (died May 28;) left more than $3,000 realty and more than $250 personalty to Johanna Frohman, wife, income of one-third residue; Cora Frohman Weiss, daughter, one-half of remainder; Lester Frohman, son, same.

GEORGE W. KNOX, (died April 25;) left $3,000 personalty to Anna Holmes Knox, wife.

CHANGE OF NAME.

ABE KATZERGINSKY of 482 Wendover Avenue, the Bronx, to ABE KATZER; he says it is difficult to have business dealings with people who are not Russian because of the difficulty of pronouncing his name. Supreme Court, Justice Gerard.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLUMLEIN, ABRAHAM, (died March 24, 1903;) net personalty, $63,413. (Supplementary report.)

ELIA, JAMES, (died Nov. 22, 1911;) realty, Lots 381 and 582, Roosevelt Park, Mineola, L. I., $200; net realty and personalty, $1,855.72.

GATES, JAMES H., (died May 5, 1910;) net personalty, $12,070.85, including 25 shares American Book Company, $3,800; 25 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $3,368; 77 shares Western Union, $5,216.75; 2 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, $80.

HOPPER, MARY JANE, (died Jan. 22, 1912;) net personalty, $11,857.09.

MILLER, MARIA, (died Jan. 29, 1907;) net personalty, $912.

MAHON, SARAH, (died March 1, 1904;) net personalty, $4,003.

RICHARDSON, JAMES, (died Jan. 23, 1911;) net personalty, $2,390.08.

BODIE, WILLIAM S., (died July 12, 1911;) net personalty, $429,619.83, including 20 bonds Union Pacific, $21,275; 500 shares Southern Pacific, $58,500; 400 shares Southern Pacific, $50,750; 100 shares Standard Oil common, $64,200; 90 shares E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, 200 shares American Smelting and Refining Company, $21,300; 200 shares Coal and Iron National Bank, $31,000; 100 shares Southern Railway Company preferred, $6,950; 7 shares Trust Company of America, $2,590; 7 shares O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, $700; 1,000 shares North River Coal Company common, $110,000; 200 shares Kings County Coal Company common, $32,000; 200 shares Winnisook Club, $1,000.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The action of President Winthrop in consenting to the transfer of Paul A. Cavo, an attendance officer, to the position of investigator in the Municipal Civil Service Commission has been approved by the Board of Education.

The resignations of Henry S. Roberts and Walter L. Harper as caretakers in the Brooklyn Truant School have been accepted. George P. Rolt and Joseph Wenderhalder have been appointed caretakers in the same school at respectively $25 and $35 monthly salary and maintenance.

The following teachers have been transferred to Summer Evening School 84, Brooklyn, their services to continue to and including Aug. 29: Frank P. Casserley, Sigmund Zinner, Benjamin Appel, Thomas A. Murphy, William Tuchman, William Ober, Israel Spielberg, and Emma Hammond.

Special classes for tubercular children have been established on the following ferryboats, as annexes to vacation schools: Westfield, foot of Jackson Street, East River, as annex to Vacation School 31, Manhattan; Middleton, foot of East Sixty-first Street, as annex to Vacation School 83, Manhattan; Rutherford, foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, as annex to Vacation School 19, Brooklyn. The Vanderbilt Clinic, Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be used as annex to Vacation School 17, Manhattan.

The vacation playground scheduled for Public School 137, Manhattan, will be transferred to Public School 65, Manhattan, for such time as the latter may be available for the purpose.

Mary M. Keough, William Flanagan, and Mary Clarke have been assigned to duty in the office of the District Superintendent in charge of recreation centres and vacation schools and playgrounds, to render service from July 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, at $3 a day.

A vacation school will be established at Public School 7, Van Alst Avenue, near Flushing Avenue, Long Island City, for the season of 1912.

The following District Superintendents have been reappointed by the Board of Education: William L. Ettinger, James Lee, and Edgar D. Shimer, whose present terms expire on June 30; Dr. John Griffin and Charles W. Lyon, whose present terms expire on July 2; James J. McCabe, whose present term expires July 31, and John W. Davis, whose present term expires Aug. 31.

Harold Peyser has been appointed Principal of Public School 2.

Nettie I. Miller, teacher of an open-air class, has been transferred from Public School 27 to Public School 14.

The vote on Commissioner Thomas W. Churchill's resolution at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education, that City Supt. Maxwell and the Board of Examiners be directed to place on the eligible lists of teachers for graduating classes the names of holders of License 1 and License 2, was carried by a vote of 21 to 6, and not 21 to 10 as noted in an evening paper. The nays were Commissioners Abraham Stern, John Greene, John Martin, Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, and Miss Olivia Levintritt. Mrs. Alice Lee Post was not present. Of the women who are Commissioners the only one voting for the resolution was Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, who replied effectively to the dire picture Dr. Maxwell drew of the evil results which would follow the adoption of the resolution. No less than 5,000 teachers, who hold the licenses named, are affected by the action of the board. Dr. Maxwell says that an average of only 150 persons are promoted yearly to teach the upper classes, and it will take twenty years to exhaust the list of 3,000. Some curiosity is expressed as to what course Dr. Maxwell will take now that the board has instructed him what to do in the matter. He hinted in his speech denouncing Mr. Churchill's resolution that the anti-merging rule could be used as a means to rob the holders of Licenses 1 and 2 of the great victory which Commissioner Churchill has won for them.

Flag day exercises were held yesterday at Public School 5, Edgecombe Avenue and 140th Street, of which Stephen F. Bayne is Principal. The chief feature was the presentation by the Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., of an engraving of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It represents him at earliest dawn peering anxiously from the deck of a ship to see if the flag is still waving. In the absence of the Rev. Milo H. Gates, Chaplain of the chapter, the presentation speech was made by Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, President of the chapter, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Education. She spoke on the subject of patriotism, and was heartily cheered. Allan Davis, one of the pupils, made the speech of acceptance. A flag dance and salute by the little girl pupils were other interesting features of the occasion.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Probationaries qualified as patrolmen appointed and assigned to precincts indicated: J. T. O'Shea, 2; C. L. Sender, 16; H. C. Hagens, 28; J. Isaacs, 36; J. McLaughlin, 36; G. F. Primont, Jr., 36; J. A. Fackner, 36; G. A. Michel, 36; J. F. Ward, 36; J. J. Carroll, 15; H. A. Schellheimer, 21; D. D. Gamble, 31; E. Kutzer, 36; F. Oliver, 36; P. Voelbel, 36; C. W. F. Kleine, 36; L. O'Connell, 36, and J. Duffy, 36.

Transfers: Lieutenant—Thomas H. F. Kelly, 15th Precinct to School for Recruits. Patrolmen—G. J. O'Connell, 5th Precinct to C. O. Squad; J. Q. A. Elwood, 1st Precinct to 80th; E. O'Neill, 16th to 28ist; W. Graebe, 80th to 1st, and A. S. Nawrod, 7th Precinct to Detective Bureau as Acting Sergeant.

Mutual Transfers: Mounted Patrolmen—J. Heilman, 69th to 74th Precinct, and J. Loughman, 74th to 69th. Patrolmen—J. A. Murtha, 18th to 35th Precinct, and J. F. Egan, 35th to 18th.

Assignments: Patrolmen—D. Cavanagh, 31st Precinct as patrol wagon driver, and P. Decker, 153d Precinct, to mounted duty. As Acting Doormen in Precincts Indicated—J. Harty, 03; T. Shea, 59, and J. Ebert, 68.

Temporary Assignment: Lieutenant—William H. Scoble, 150th Precinct, to command 159th, for six days, from July 16, during absence of Capt. Boettler.

Assignments Discontinued: Patrolmen, as Acting Doormen—C. Jones, 63; E. A. Sullivan, 69, and E. H. Pruschen, 68.

Sick Leaves Granted: Patrolmen—E. J. Grimes, 14th, 30 days; J. F. Creighton, 146th, 15 days, and B. Burns, 160th, 30 days.

Absent without leave for five days; dismissed without notice, Patrolman Thomas J. Holland, 163d Precinct.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Ihlseng, examiner, on the requisition of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for a list from which to appoint three mechanical draughtsmen, electrical, Grade C. Mr. Ihlseng states that there is one name on the list of mechanical draughtsman, electrical, and two names on the promotion list for mechanical draughtsman, Grade C, in that department; that the examination from which this list results was equal in quality and grade to that of mechanical draughtsman, Grade C, but not of the same specialty; that one of the persons, William J. Foster, has had five years' experience in the electrical field, is a graduate electrical engineer, and should be competent to fill the position.

Report of Mr. Ihlseng on a letter from A. W. Pote, Inspector in the Board of Water Supply, that the men on the list of Inspector of Blasting show ample technical knowledge to qualify them for certification as Assistant Inspectors of Combustibles, (for which position an examination is to be held.) Mr. Ihlseng reports that the positions are not similar and does not recommend the use of the list of Inspector of Blasting.

Letter from the labor clerk transmitting notice from the Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries of the granting of a leave of absence (additional) to Herman E. Hoffstadt, an oiler, for thirty days. Mr. Hoffstadt has been on leave of absence since Oct. 1.

Letter from labor clerk recommending that eleven persons, whose names appear on the list of carpenters, be re-examined in order that their eligibility may continue for another year.

Request of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate for approval of the employment of Miss Anna Liebert, 23 West 111th Street, Manhattan, as typewriter, with compensation at the rate of $3 a day, the total compensation not to exceed $750.

Notice from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Charities of the emergency appointment of Dr. Florence T. Donovan as Deputy Medical Superintendent at the New York City Farm Colony, Staten Island, at $1,000, vice Dr. R. M. Ferguson, who resigned June 4.

Request of the Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for approval of the employment of Messrs. Gilmartin, Doherty, Johnston, Eriksen, McCarthy, and Brady as enginemen, at $4.50 a day.

Notification from the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, of the emergency appointment of James P. Harvey and James H. Wallace, Jr., as gymnasium attendants for fifteen days.

Notification from the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, of the emergency appointment of the following persons for an additional fifteen days: Frank McGowan, William Bartholomew, Constanto Pietruski, John Terry, gardeners, and Thomas Campbell, Francesco Danzilio, and John Foley, gymnasium attendants.

Notification from the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Queens, of the emergency appointment of Owen E. Fitzpatrick as general Inspector for a period of fifteen days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Major M. C. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor, and will repair to this city, and report in person to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Capt. C. H. Hilton is relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding officer, artillery, and will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned.

Capt. J. F. Howell is relieved from the staff of the commanding officer, artillery, and will proceed to join his company.

Capt. and C. C. Carter is relieved from assignment to the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Company, and will report to the commanding officer, artillery district of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. G. Ordway is relieved from assignment to the Fifty-second Company, and will report to the commanding officer, artillery district of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff.

Capt. G. T. Scott is transferred from the Fifty-third Company to the Forty-third Company, and will proceed to join his company.

Capt. F. J. Miller is relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding officer, artillery district of Manila Bay, and will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. J. R. Davis will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. W. W. Rose is transferred from the Seventieth Company to the Fifty-third Company, and will proceed to join his company.

Capt. W. E. Carter, First Artillery, will proceed to join the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Company.

First Lieut. G. V. Strong, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month and five days is granted Capt. J. H. Pelot, Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted First Lieut. F. W. Doniat, Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. A. D. Minick, Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. L. J. Ahern, Ordnance Department.

Capt. I. W. Leonard is transferred from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. I. A. Saxton from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Lucien M. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Deputy Quartermaster General, will return to his proper station after making one visit per month to the Regina Hosiery Manufacturing Company, New River, N. C.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. R. E. Erwin, Thirtieth Infantry.

The Navy.

Commander E. T. Pollock, detached Virginia, to command Kearsarge; Commander C. B. Price, detached Kansas, to command Kentucky; Commander Waldo Evans, detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, to Virginia as executive officer.

Lieut. J. D. Little, detached receiving ship, Puget Sound, Washington, to aid on staff of Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Reserve fleet; Lieut. W. F. Newton, detached command Stewart, home, wait orders; Lieut. H. G. Shonerd, to command Stewart; Lieut. C. W. Crosse, detached Maryland, to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nero at Unalga, Mars at Key West, Patapsco at Key West, Stringham at Annapolis, and Eagle at Nipe Bay.

Sailed—Nero from Dutch Harbor for Unalga, Mars from Havana for Key West, E-2 from Newport for New York, Culgoa from Mansanillo for Guantanamo, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, and Utah from Hampton Roads for Boston, and Massachusetts from Hampton Roads for Provincetown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Lady will share beautiful private house with young married couple or lady who can share expenses. Z 56 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; sell for $125. 316 West 42d St.

Lost and Found

LOST.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, common stock, represented by the following certificate numbers:

77332, 80602, 92809, 92818, 95012, 95754, 95761-3, 96444-5, 96477, 96983, 96985-6, 97000, 97006-7, 97038, 97716-17, 99011, 99014, 99551, 99892, 99897, 99912-13, 99916, 103435-7, 103466, 103468, 103473, 104209, 103897-901, 105907-11, 105917-18, 105922-3, 106048-9—52 for 10 shares each, in the name of Societe de Credit Suisse.

78825, 78833, 78860, 80367, 92092, 93356, 94789, 94800-1, 94805, 94836, 95070, 95073, 95203-4, 95207, 95213, 95373, 96178, 96290, 96551, 96565, 96578, 96589, 96724, 96734-5, 96775, 96784, 97183-4, 97278, 97303-4, 97323, 100278, 100280, 100315-17, 101198, 101195, 101556, 101587, 102053, 102057-8—48 for 10 shares each, in the name of Suisse Bank Verein.

Transfer stopped. New certificates applied for. If found notify "THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Nos. 18-22 William St., New York City.

LOST.—In transit to New York per S. S. Titanic, CERTIFICATES for 100 SHARES CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY COMMON STOCK.

Nos. N. 1828-30, in the name of Frank B. Cahn & Co.; L. 42079-80, in the name of Shearson, Hammill & Co.; L. 29971-2, in the name of E. S. Stetham; L. 38439-40, 39505, in the name of S. Japhet & Co., being ten Certificates of ten Shares each, all indorsed for transfer into the name of Baring Brothers & Co., Limited.

8 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., 21st May, 1912.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 53386 for 100 shares in the name of "Lehman Brothers." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. GRACE R. HUMSTED, Executrix, Owner.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys, 170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A37912 for 25 shares in the name "Joseph C. Widmer"; notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Joseph C. Widmer.

LOST.—614 West 157th, lady's black patent-leather purse containing money, key, handkerchief, etc.; keep money, return purse; no questions asked. Mr. Hope, Bryant 1000.

LOST—Dark bay mare, attached to the Steel Drake Baking Company's wagon, No. 30. Notify above firm at 42 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. Telephone 609 Williamsburg.

LOST—Fancy silver cigarette case; gold lining; initials N. F. E. or N. E. Finder return to Norman F. Eastman, care of Eastman-Dillon, 71 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Enameled diamond studded chatelaine watch, 5th Av. and 37th; may have been crushed by automobile; reward. E. C. Tilney, Majestic Hotel.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, corner Lenox Av. and 133d St. Please return to Miss Price, 212 West 133d St.; reward.

LOST—Tuesday, wreath pin, pearls, diamonds and emeralds; liberal reward. Fallon, 157 West 103d.

LOST.—Insurance papers, protested notes; valuable only to owner; reward. Gerdes, 215 4th Av.

LOST—Gold and platinum horseshoe watch fob. Liberal reward if returned to 34 West 88th.

LOST—Bryant Park Bank stock certificate 230, Jan. 27, 1908. Ida Stroh, 4,282 Katonah Av.

LOST—June 12, fraternity key, name on back; reward. Return to 13 West 88th St.

LOST—Gold and amethyst chain bracelet. Reward return to 8 West 92d St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, June 13—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Lady's handbag containing small amount of money, spectacles, purse and handkerchief, meshbag containing a small amount of money and keys.

FOUND, June 13—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Cards, box, package, gloves, jersey.

FOUND, June 5 to 11, inclusive—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Apply General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Camera, book, handbag, package, box, umbrella, coat.

FOUND, June 12.—NEW YORK CENTRAL and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station—Raincoat, umbrellas, parasol, loose money, music, roll of paper.

FOUND, June 12.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City—Two dress suit cases, bag, package.

FOUND, June 12.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.—Seven umbrellas, one package.

FOUND, June 12.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City—Package.

FOUND, June 12.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City—Two umbrellas, package, hardware, blueprints, pocketbook, curtain, rubbers, satchel, four umbrellas, satchel, envelope, handbag.

FOUND, June 12.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.—Package, cane, umbrella, fountain pen, package, hat, raincoat, memo book, hatbox, pajamas, nightshirt, package, book, three umbrellas, valve, coat, pair gloves.

Country Board

Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 999 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas, trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Avenue.—Cool, comfortable connecting rooms, with bath, and balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October. 'Phone 931 Hammels.

New York State.

Healthy and Restful.—Berkshire Hills; two hours New York Central; beautiful private lake; mountainous; no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; not a hotel; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American table; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rate, $12.50 to $15. Pine Forest Park, care of Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 153 West 120th.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone Morningside 3345.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

New Jersey.

Private family; beautiful location; fine rooms and table; bath; reasonable. M 117 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J. Phone 591.

New England.

Hilltop farm, Berkshire, Mass.; rates $10 to $15. References exchanged at 116 East 17th St.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y.

On Wagner Av., for rent, Summer, modern 12-room cottage, elegantly furnished; gas, large porch, and grounds. Information and terms, E. R. Jenkins, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St. 'Phone 1346 Bryant.

Westchester County, Between Bronxville and Yonkers.—Cottage, furnished, for season; ¾ of acre; large, shady lawn; fruit trees, flowers, vegetable garden; 6 minutes' walk to train; hour to Wall St.; $50 per month. Address J. A. Beaver, 37 Wall St.

Furnished bungalows for family use at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, with use of boat; 45 minutes from Broadway; commutation $5.25; very reasonable terms. Address E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., or Oakwood Beach, S. I.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.

Harwichport, (Cape Cod;) rented, completely furnished, bathrooms, all comforts; rents reduced; delightful beach; abundant supplies; booklet. Box 55 South Harwich, Mass.

Summit, N. J.—12-room house, July and August; $350; beautiful surroundings; easy commuting distance. I. S. Cain, 43 Linden Place, Summit.

Furnished eight-room cottage to let; garden; convenient to New Rochelle Station. Z 48 Times.

For Sale

Slightly-used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers; Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

We will pay highest cash price for your furniture, pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, rugs; don't sell until you receive our offer. Flat, 115 University Place. Telephone 2298 Stuyvesant.

Horses and Carriages

A gentleman wishes to sell Brewster brougham and victoria and pair of horses; also to place most excellent coachman. J. H. P., 63 West 82d St.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

32D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Bachelors; one large, several small airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; Summer rates; table boarders; transients.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years, rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light; private bath; marble shower; in house with owner; Southerners catered to; board optional.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large rooms; every convenience; beautiful location; board; refined home.

269 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water; room telephone.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Pleasant home; few paying guests; front, back single rooms; every convenience; southern exposure; very homelike; cars, Subway, elevated; excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.

Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, elevated; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, refined appointments; references; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; transients; 'phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hot and cold water; Summer rates; table guests.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 232-4 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water supplied; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; refined surroundings.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms; bay windows; park view; reduced rates; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet; bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room parquet floors; electricity; special catering. Telephone 7506 Schuyler.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family; table guests; telephone.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Summer rates; beautiful large, small rooms with Jewish family; table board.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined home; easy access Subway and surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Airy, cool rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; private house; telephone. Strauss.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms with board; reasonable; near Central Park, subway, elevated; references.

98TH ST., 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking Columbia campus; excellent board.

115TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern, restaurant; low weekly rates.

520 WEST 122D. KERKER.

Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

157TH SUBWAY, Broadway.—Cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; dining room. Phone 203 Audubon.

OPPORTUNITY.—Uptown, west, beautiful room, three southern windows; elegant house, neighborhood; Americans; board two; Summer, $14; Winter, $20. Tel. 6380W Morningside.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, medium, small rooms; cool, airy house, near 72d Subway express; transients and Southerners accommodated; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (Woodbury.)—An ideal Summer home; two blocks north 157th St. Subway; rooms; veranda; grounds command uninterrupted view of Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Large, cool rooms; excellent home table; Summer rates. Phone 8632 Schuyler.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av., comfortable, large, small rooms; refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH, 30 EAST, (formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

Board Wanted

BOARD and care for invalid lady. M 170 Times.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 8.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; cool, ideal location; telephone; references.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Harvard men will find friends, accommodations; private house; telephone, electricity; location ideal.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

42D, 322 WEST.—Desirable, cozy rooms; cool; telephone; convenient; suitable one, two gentlemen. Hughes.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Most desirable large room; running water; in strictly first-class house.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms; very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

56TH, 55 WEST.

Large and single rooms; private bath.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

59TH ST., 208 WEST. (Facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

61ST ST., 38 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room, connecting bath; also small rooms; $3 to $7 weekly; Subway, "L"; telephone.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant large room with private bath; also desirable, cool room near bath; moderate.

65TH, 5 WEST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, 3 windows, near park, one or two gentlemen, one flight up, airy bathroom, $8. GOSS.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing rooms; suitable doctor; small rooms; phone; table guests.

69TH ST., 135 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; elegant location, four doors from Broadway.

139 WEST 69TH ST.

Attractive rooms, suite; private bath; private house.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; suitable for two; also smaller rooms.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Furnished medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Well-furnished, comfortable large room; bath; private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; running water; shower bath; telephone; references required. Doherty.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant, single room; large closet; running water; private house; gentleman only.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.

Room, private bath, electricity; also single room; everything first-class; private house; owner; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Cool, medium, and small rooms; bath adjoining; private house; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large front room; smaller; first-class, cool, comfortable; telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; electric light, telephone; breakfast optional; references.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Newly

BRONX TO PLAY HOST TO 125,000 CHILDREN

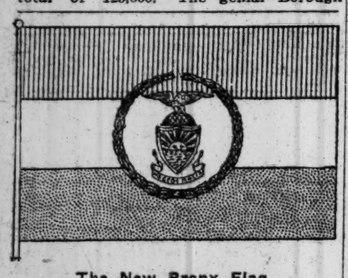
9,500 Quarts of Ice Cream for the Borough Day Celebration To-morrow.

NEW BRONX FLAG TO FLY

Flag Stamps Sold to Raise Cash for Monster Lawn Parties in Ten Parks—Gaynor in Parade.

If hostesses who worry themselves to the verge of nervous prostration over the details of a reception or other social function to which possibly a score of guests have been invited were asked to take charge of a lawn party for 125,000 children, they would in all probability declare that such a project was impossible. Nevertheless, this is exactly what Father Bronk intends to do to-morrow through his representative, Cyrus C. Miller, Borough President, and the indications are that the affair will be a huge success in every particular, unless the weather man proves unkind.

To-morrow is Borough Day in the Bronx, and it will be celebrated in fitting style. The day was founded a year ago by President Miller as an annual occasion upon which to entertain the thousands of little ones in the big family of Father Bronk. The number of children a year ago who enjoyed the hospitality of the borough was approximately 92,000, and this year it will easily reach the total of 125,000. The genial Borough



The New Bronx Flag.

President is being assisted in the task of completing the arrangements and raising the necessary funds by a committee of 500 citizens, most of them being experienced political district workers of all parties.

The borough has been divided into districts, and in each district a local committee is at work. To the children of each district one of the big parks in the borough has been turned over for the day, and in these parks the celebration will be held.

Last year the arrangements were largely left in the hands of the public school teachers in the borough, but it was found that this placed too great a burden upon them at a time when they were busy with the tasks which must be performed at the conclusion of each school year. However, the teachers have not been slighted, Borough President Miller and the committee having obtained their cooperation so far as spreading the tidings of the forthcoming festival among the pupils is concerned. Many of the teachers have volunteered further services, and have taken an active part in preparing programmes of games and dances for the little ones.

Some of the teachers have even insisted upon mustering their classes to-morrow at the various schools and marching them in person to the nearest park.

Therefore, wherever possible, it has been arranged to have the little ones assemble at the schools and place themselves under the supervision of their teachers. In cases where the teachers are unable to take any part in the celebration the children will be assembled at appointed places by the local district committee, and thence escorted to the nearest scene of festivity.

The manner in which the local committees are organized is on the election district unit system. In each election district three workers have been named, a Democrat, a Republican, and an Independence Leaguer. This committee of three distributes a ticket to every child under 16 years of age in the district, and also assists in the raising of funds. It reports in turn to a park district committee, which reports to the Executive Committee in charge of the entire celebration. There are ten park districts, and each of these districts includes all the election districts within a radius of a mile.

The celebration will not be confined to public school children, but will include the parochial school pupils, tiny kindergartners, and the little toilers who work in stores and factories or sell newspapers and black shoes for a living.

In districts where the school teachers have been actively co-operating with the committee workers many of the children will appear in fancy costumes, as wood sprites, fairies, Indians, and Dutch settlers. Flag dances have been arranged, in which several hundred little girls will participate clad in the individual colors of the new Bronx flag, light blue, white, and orange. The flag of the Borough of the Bronx, by the way, was designed by Borough President Miller, and will make its first official appearance to-morrow. It will be displayed beside the Stars and Stripes on most of the business buildings throughout the borough, and will be carried by thousands of children who take part in the different processions to the various parks.

The flag was suggested by the old Dutch colors, under which Jonas Bronk, the first colonist in the Bronx, settled in the territory north of the Harlem River in July, 1639. The Dutch flag at that time consisted of three broad stripes, the top orange, the centre white, and the lower blue. On the field of this flag Borough President Miller has blazoned the coat of arms of Jonas Bronk.

Jonas Bronk was killed by the Indians in the massacre which occurred in October, 1643, and soon after his family removed to the vicinity of the present site of Albany. In the Old Dutch Church in that city, where his family worshipped, this coat of arms is still displayed. At the conclusion of the Revolution it became the basis of the coat of arms of the State of New York.

This flag has played an important part in the matter of raising funds for to-morrow's celebration. Owing to the fact that the success of the enterprise must depend solely upon a spirit of local patriotism, Borough President Miller was at first at a loss how to raise funds through so many district workers, and at the same time prevent any possibility of dishonesty or graft. At length he hit upon a scheme which made every collector strictly accountable for contributions received by him. He had printed thousands of sheets of flag stamps by the American Bank Note Company, and each district worker received a certain number to dispose of to the merchants and business men in his neighborhood. Each stamp bears a facsimile of the new flag in colors and costs the purchaser 1 cent. They have been sold in lots of not less than 100 to merchants throughout the borough, and each worker is held responsible for stamps given him which are not accounted for in financial returns.

"The flag stamp idea occurred to me," said Borough President Miller yesterday, "when I ran across a letter I received last Christmas, to which was affixed a Red Cross stamp. I am very much pleased with the manner in which it has worked out.

"The purpose of the celebration of Borough Day is threefold. First and foremost, it is for the purpose of giving the children a good time and instilling in their minds a sense of local patriotism secondly, it is to educate the people in regard to the advantages of a park system such as we enjoy, and impress them with the fact that these parks are public pleasure grounds, and thirdly, it is for the purpose of advertising the Bronx and showing people everywhere that we have a spirit of community interest which is superior to that of any of the other five boroughs."

George Markey, Secretary to the Executive Committee, stated yesterday that approximately $5,000 was in the hands of the committee, and that $3,500 more was confidently expected as soon as all the district collectors had been heard from.

"This sum does not sound very large," he remarked, "but it is an average of about 6 4-5 cents for each child. It is wonderful what can be done with this amount when supplies are purchased in wholesale quantities.

"The committee expects to provide 9,500 quarts of ice cream for the children. We have ordered 16,500 quarts of milk from a wholesale dairy, and to this amount the dairy company has added gratuitously 5,520 quarts as a donation to the cause. Between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds of cookies will be distributed to the children, and it is safe to say that every youngster will get as much ice cream, cake, and milk as he can conveniently stow away. After all of the 'kids' have been served there will be no objection to 'repeating' on the part of those whose appetites remain unappeased.

"We have been very fortunate in the co-operation and interest of Park Commissioner Thomas J. Higgins, who is the Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Thanks to Mr. Higgins, the committee has not been obliged to expend a single penny for music. The Commissioner so arranged the schedule of band concerts provided for under his appropriation that there will be free music in every park in which the children assemble."

A feature of the celebration to-morrow will be an automobile parade of the leading citizens and business men of the borough, which will be headed by Borough President Miller and Mayor Gaynor. The automobiles will make a tour of inspection through all the ten large parks in which festivities are being held. These are Van Cortlandt Park, St. James Park, Echo Park, Claremont Park, Franz Sigel Park, Macombs Dam Park, Bronx Park, Crotona Park, St. Mary's Park, and Pelham Bay Park.

The members of the Executive Committee which has superintended all the major details connected with the celebration are Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman; Ernest W. Bradbury, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee; Monroe Goldwater, Secretary; Joseph E. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Thomas J. Higgins, Treasurer.

STATE ENGINEER ARRESTED.

Speed Charge Made Against Mr. Bensel, but He Wins Case.

UTICA, N. Y., June 13.—State Engineer Bensel had no intention of stopping in St. Johnsville this afternoon in his hurry from Albany to a barge canal hearing in Herkimer to-night, but the St. Johnsville police with stop watches and a code of signals prevailed on him to stop long enough to appear before a Justice of the Peace on the charge of driving his automobile beyond the limit fixed by law.

Mr. Bensel refused to pay a fine under protest, and demanded a trial. The village attorney failed to prove that signs were conspicuously placed warning the passing autoist, and the Justice discharged the State Engineer.

Aiding a Blind Father.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "B. L. G." for a blind father with five children.

JILTED GIRL IN DEATH LEAP.

Walks 50 Feet with a Broken Spine After Six-Story Jump.

Bertha Krisinsky, 18 years old, of 219 Chester Avenue, Brownsville, whose engagement was broken a few days ago, jumped from the roof of a six-story building at 251 Stone Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her death in St. Mary's Hospital followed an hour later. At first the police would not believe the story that the girl had made the jump that neighbors said she had. So far as they could discover not a bone was broken nor had any been dislocated. In the hospital, however, the doctors found that her spine was broken.

After she struck the ground the girl was able to get to her feet and walk about fifty feet before she fell to the sidewalk. After her collapse she never regained consciousness, and died before the doctors could start an operation in an effort to save her life.

Several months ago, the police were informed, the girl, who was employed in a shirtwaist factory, made the acquaintance of a young man to whom she became engaged several weeks ago. The wedding was set for yesterday. Last week, however, the parents of the young man, it is said, persuaded him to break the engagement, and soon afterward sent him to a small town in Sullivan County.

The girl had made her wedding clothes, and when she found that the nuptials would not take place, she was heartbroken, and several times in the last few days had threatened to commit suicide. She was seen on the roof of the building from which she jumped by Hyman Rothstein of 314 Park Place, Brooklyn. He fainted when he saw the body hurtling through the air. The girl narrowly missed landing on the head of Mrs. A. Anasby, who has a confectionery store in Stone Avenue, when she jumped.

RUSSIANS' SLANDER SUIT.

Former Police Chief Again on Stand for Cross-Examination.

Leonid Menshikoff, once a Russian Police Chief, was under examination again yesterday in the $100,000 slander suit brought by Alexander M. Evalenko, President of the International Library Association Company, against Vladimir L. Bourtzeff. He was cross-examined closely by counsel for Mr. Evalenko.

"Did you ever tell Mr. Bourtzeff that Evalenko of New York was a member of the Russian secret police?" he was asked, but was not permitted to answer the question.

The plaintiff, however, got from Menshikoff the statement that he did not know who was the Evalenko mentioned in the "Black Book" of the Russian secret police, or who were the persons meant by the pseudonyms used for him.

Sue Boss Cox on $30,000 Note.

The National Reserve Bank began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to collect $30,000 still due on a $40,000 promissory note made in January, 1911, by the firm of Ford & Johnson. Among those named as defendants was George B. Cox, Republican leader of Cincinnati, who was one of the indorsers of the note.

ARROW
Soft COLLARS
In a large variety of styles and fabrics 2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, Makers

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
$1.50 Fancy Shirts at 98c
Of French Percale
Neat patterns, cuffs attached or separate.
$2.00 Soft-Cuff Shirts at $1.19
of mercerized madras. Handsome colorings and plain stripes.
$5.00 Silk Shirts at $3.49
Soft Cuffs, Fancy Stripes.
$1.50 Pajamas at 65c Suit
Samples and Mismates from a High-Class Manufacturer.
$3.00 Wool Bathing Suits at $1.98
One-Piece or Two-Piece.
$1.00 Athletic Underwear at 55c
Highly mercerized madras, fancy stripes

BURNING SCHOONER BEACHED

Captain and Crew of the Nelson C. Smith Are Saved.

KEANSBURG, N. J., June 13.—The three-masted auxiliary fishing schooner Nelson C. Smith of Atlantic City was burned to the water's edge off Belford last night. Capt. Allison and his crew of ten men were rescued by Capt. Gibson, commander of the fishing schooner Lottie B., and landed at Belford.

The schooner left New York yesterday after landing there a cargo of bluefish and taking on 200 gallons of gasoline, half of which was stored in the hold and half on deck. About 8 o'clock last night it was found that the gasoline in the hold was leaking, and Capt. Allison with a lantern started down the hatchway. There was an explosion, and flames burst from the hold. The crew tried in vain to master the blaze.

Capt. Allison and his men were taken off in a lifeboat to the Lottie B. Capt. Allison had been badly burned on the arms. Capt. Gibson started for Belford with the burning ship in tow, but the flames spread so rapidly that the wreck was beached near Belford. The ship was owned by Charles Hoppler of Atlantic City.

ORDER HANFORD INQUIRY.

House Directs Committee to Go to Seattle to Investigate Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By unanimous vote the House directed a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee to-day to go to Seattle, Wash., and other places to investigate charges against Federal Judge Cornelius Hanford, arising through his decision in the Olesen Socialist citizenship case.

Chairman Clayton named Representative Graham, Illinois, Chairman; Representative Higgins, Connecticut, and Representative McCoy, New Jersey.

FELL WATCHING PICTURES.

Boy Is Killed When Limb of Tree Breaks at Bronx Show.

Charles Heminway, a 12-year-old boy of 282 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was watching an open-air motion picture show yesterday evening at Cypress Avenue and 139th Street, from the top of a half-rotten tree when the branch on which the boy was standing broke off. He fell twenty-five feet, and struck on some rocks. When Dr. Holla of the Lincoln Hospital arrived the boy had died.

It was the practice of young Hemingway and his friends to watch the show every evening from a tree overlooking the auditorium. Boys had frequently built bonfires at the base of the tree, so that the trunk was materially weakened. The other boys who were on the branches at the time of the accident succeeded in getting safely to the ground.

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15
The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY in THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA.
Robin Hood
GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE
FORMERLY IKY THEATRE—SMOKING.
"A WINSOME WIDOW"
75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Eve. 8:30. Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris Success.
"Honest Laughs—Real Thrills."
OFFICER 666
With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger

LYCEUM 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. 25c. to To-m'w, Tues., Thur. 2:30. $1.00
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

GLOBE Broadway & 46th. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
ROOF REMOVED—COOLEST SPOT IN TOWN.
THE ROSE MAID Audience sits in comfort beneath the starry skies.

GLEN ISLAND
THE HOME OF Clam Bakes & Shore Dinners
GRAND OPENING SAT., JUNE 15
Boats Leave Hourly, Every Day.
From Battery and East 24th St.
AUTOMOBILE ACCOMMODATIONS ON ISLAND.

MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN COME AND DANCE EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT 3 RING CABARET 25c NO HIGHER 50c

Columbia B'way Kts. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. Burlesque THE MERRY GO-ROUNDERS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Entrance Hall, NEW MEXICAN GROUP.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Blue Serge Suits, $15 to $40

Here are some seasonable suggestions as to Vacation Requisites that will prove to be both Comfortable and Practical:—

Our "Strand" is a suit that will show up well at the Office, Base Ball Game or Country Club.....$15.00 to $40.00
The "Athlex," the original Norfolk, cut so as to give the wearer freedom for outdoor sports.....$15.00 to $28.00
Two-Piece Summer Suits.....$15.00 to $30.00
White Duck and Khaki Trousers.....$1.50 to $2.50
Flannel Trousers.....$4.50 to $7.00
College Striped Blazers for Men and Boys..$5.75 to $7.50
Blazers in Norfolk Styles for Misses.....$8.00

EXCEPTIONALLY SMART FURNISHINGS

Washable Four-in-Hands are popular. We were fortunate enough to buy a quantity of 50c goods that we are able to sell at.....25c
Shirts are the backbone of our Furnishing Department. The variety we are showing is unsurpassed, and the values are extraordinary. We do not buy Furnishings made up for "sale" purposes and the values are only possible on account of our large purchasing power.
$1.50 and $2.00 Pongee Shirts.....$1.15
$3.50 Silk Shirts.....$2.35
Headquarters for Metric Shirts.....$1.50 to $5.00
Headquarters for "Onyx" Hosiery.....25c, 35c and 50c

BROWNING-KING STRAW HATS

We have introduced many special features in our Straw Hats, which may account for the successful season we are having. The new band makes the Hat conform to the shape of your head.
Panamas and Bangkoks.....$5.00 to $20.00
Best Assortment of fine Straw Hats.....$2.00 to $15.00

THREE NEW YORK STORES
Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) Broadway, cor. 29th St. (The New Store) 246-248 West 125th St. (Open Evenings.)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Broadway, at 29th St.

THAT is the location of our newest store—
A place where the best tailored clothes in the world, those made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, have their home.
Come in to-day—
We have some especially attractive Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $18, $20 and $22.50.
They are real extra values at these prices—
Values that will open your eyes.
It costs nothing to try on a suit—So please do come!

3 Piece Suits
Coat, Trousers, Waistcoat
$18 to $50

2 Piece Suits
Coat and Trousers
$15 to $30

The Yorke Shirt Shop

We cater especially to
The Great Popular Demand
for dependable shirts at
$1.50 and $2.00.
Vast ranges of unmatched values. Cloths exclusive with us, patterns of our own designing.
Cool, summery fabrics with soft French cuffs.
Woven madras, Printed madras, French percale, Russian cords,
in plain negligees or plaited negligees, starched cuffs, attached or separate.
Neck sizes 13½ to 20. All sleeve lengths.
Shirts of luxury in silk mixtures and pure silks,
$3.50 to $8.50.
If our shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.
THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP,
1272 Broadway,
Bet. 32d and 33d Streets,
Factories, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Wholesale Salesroom, 29 Union Square, N. Y.

Clothes from Maker to Wearer

Some $30 Suits
$14.50 —Moe Levy

It's nothing unusual for me to be selling $30 suits for $20. By reason of my manufacturing resources, low rental and location, my prices are always one-third less than the same quality of merchandise can be had for elsewhere. But $30 suits at $14.50 are very unusual.

Certain lots of my $20 and $22.50 suits (which are actually $30 and $35 values) have been pretty well sold up, leaving just a limited number of each style. They are dandy garments, cut in the latest Summer styles, including a lot of those smart Norfolk suits and English models with soft roll lapels, so popular right now. The fabrics are the choicest hot weather cloths, in light and dark effects.

While there isn't every size of every style, the whole lot represents a very splendid choice in every size. This is a rare opportunity for the man who wants a real high class suit at less than half its value. As there are only 225 suits, I suggest that you be an "early bird." Remember the value is $30, but the price just $14.50

Evenings Until 9 o'Clock
Moe Levy
Saturdays Until 11 P. M.
My Only Store 119-125 Walker St., 3 Blocks East of Broadway N. Y.

Silk-Lined Coats and Trousers at $22.50, Worth $40 to $60.

A special purchase of fine imported suitings and silks enables us to make this exceptional offer. There are a few blue, black and gray imported serges left from last week's sale.

There are light colored, new English Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures—bought at a big reduction—from a New York jobber whose stocks had to be reduced. Not a piece that doesn't belong in our $40 grade and for which most custom tailors would not ask and get $50 to $60.

If you see the suitings and the silks—you will at once agree this is the biggest buy you have ever seen.

Coat and trousers—made to your measure, not altered to fit—at one-half retail ready-to-wear prices.

Silk Lined $22.50

This week should see all these materials sold.

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

That Friday Night Dinner
Menu of Hungarian Specialties, with excellent wine at - - $1
Each evening our famous Hungarian orchestra and singers. Also special cabaret entertainment from ten o'clock.
OPEN AIR BALCONY.
CAFÉ BOULEVARD
Tenth Street and Second Ave.
Telephone 4040 Orchard

FRIDAY NIGHT DINNER
Opening of Summer Season at
LITTLE HUNGARY
When dining one likes to feel comfortable; have dinner in our cool wine cellars. Table d'Hote, three kinds of wine included, $1.50.
HUNGARIAN BAND.
Special feature in our Cabaret—Hawaiian Singers direct from Honolulu.
MAX SCHWARTZ, Prop.
253-257-263 EAST HOUSTON ST.
Phone 2906 Orchard.

Boston
HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Ave.
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

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